

12 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Where terms are defined in the RMA, they shall have the same meaning in this Regional Plan. The following additional terms are defined for the purposes of this Regional Plan.

[E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd and E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd– consent order 17.07.09 resulting in changes as follows: ~~Abstraction~~ Take/s - Changes are outlined in black font]

<p>DEFINITIONS</p>
<p>Abrasive Blasting</p> <p>The cleaning or preparing of a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of abrasive material against the surface.</p>
<p>Abrasive Material</p> <p>Any material used in abrasive blasting operations including, but not limited to, sand, slag, shot, or garnet.</p>
<p>Abstraction</p> <p>The activity of removing water from a water body (including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, water impounded by dams and aquifers), typically for consumptive use, but also including de-watering and drainage.</p> <p><i>[E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd – consent order 17.07.09]</i></p>
<p>Active life of landfill</p> <p>For the purposes of Chapter 4 – Air Quality, active life of landfill is the period that the landfill is accepting refuse and/or waste. It does not include any aftercare or restoration of landfill once refuse placement has totally ceased at the landfill site.</p>
<p>Adjoining Properties</p> <p>All properties immediately adjacent or across the road, river, or stream from the premises the activity is occurring on.</p>
<p>Agrichemical</p> <p>Any substance, whether inorganic or organic, man-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna and includes animal remedies but excludes fertilisers, <u>chemicals when used in the treatment of potable water and biocides when used in cooling towers.</u></p> <p><i>[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]</i></p>

Agrichemical Spray Drift

(refer to ‘Spray Drift (Agrichemical)’)

The airborne movement of vapour, aerosol, droplets or solid particles containing agrichemicals onto off target areas (properties or residences) or species (humans, flora or fauna) beyond the boundary of the *premises*.

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

Alteration

In relation to structures means to change the layout or appearance of the structure without changing its function, maximum physical dimensions or location.

[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]

Alternative Water Source

Alternative water sources include rainwater tanks and re-used water (for non-potable supply), and includes surface water for groundwater users and vice versa.

Ambient Air

The air outside reflecting the cumulative effect of all activities both anthropogenic and natural. It does not refer to indoor air, air in the workplace, or to contaminated air as it is discharged from a source.

Ambient Air Quality Guidelines

The guidelines developed by the Ministry for the Environment and given in “Ambient Air Quality Guidelines, May 2002”

Amenity

The same as amenity values in the RMA

Amenity Areas and Public Places

Those areas which are not used for agriculture, horticulture or plantation forestry but which are freely open to public access and which are frequented, or likely to be frequented, by the public. These include public roads (including the State highway network).

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

Applicator

Any person or organisation engaged in the application of any agrichemical. Where application is delegated to employees or contractors, it also includes the person(s) directly responsible for those employees or contractors.

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

Aquifer

A permeable water-bearing rock, sand, gravel or other geological formation which is capable of receiving or storing water, and/or transmitting and yielding water at a sufficient rate to be a practical water supply.

~~Saturated rock or soil material capable of transmitting and yielding water in quantities sufficient for abstraction.~~

[E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd – consent order 17.07.09]

Archaeological site

As defined in the Historic Places Act 1993.

Artificial Watercourse

Includes any irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation and farm drainage canal.

Authorised Facility

A process or site authorised by a regional plan or resource consent to accept the treatment, storage or disposal of soil or water which contains contaminants above background levels.

Average Annual Basis

With respect to Policy 5.4.4 and Rule 5.5.10, the expected reduction in TSS loadings during an average 1-year period from storms less than a 2-year, 24-hour storm. TSS loadings from storms greater than that event shall not be included in any calculations.

[E508/04/31 Ports of Auckland Ltd]

Average Dry Weather Flow

With respect to wastewater activities, the total flow averaged for groundwater infiltration, dry weather flow and exfiltration over a dry weather period over a year so that it includes summer and winter weather conditions and seasonal wastewater variations.

Average Recurrence Interval (“ARI”)

The average time period between rainfall or flow events which equal or exceed a given magnitude.

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Background Levels

Concentrations of chemical constituents which occur in soil and groundwater at a specific locality (including aquifer) due to natural lithological and hydrogeochemical processes.

Backyard Incinerator

An appliance (including a 44-gallon drum) used for domestic purposes primarily for the destruction of waste which reduces material to ash through combustion.

Barbeque

Any fixed or portable gas or solid fuel burning equipment or device designed or intended for the cooking of food in the open air.

Base flow

That part of river flow derived from groundwater seeping into the river

Explanation: Water flowing in a river can come from overland flow or from groundwater seepage. Baseflow can be observed during extended dry weather periods.

Best Management Practices

~~Methods (programmes, systems or structures) used to control or prevent contamination of receiving environments. Examples can be found in Stormwater Treatment Devices – Design Guideline Manual, ARC Technical Publication Number 10 dated October 1992, and Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities for the Auckland Region, ARC Technical Publication Number 90 dated March 1999.~~

[E479/04/55 Contact Energy Ltd – consent order 21.7.09]

Bore

Any hole that has been constructed to provide access to groundwater (for example, for monitoring of ground or groundwater conditions, ~~abstraction~~ take of groundwater or the ~~disposal of wastes~~ discharge of stormwater). This definition includes piezometers but excludes piezometers that are constructed into manmade structures such as dams and the refuse in landfills.

[E494/04 Transit New Zealand & E497/04 Transit New Zealand – consent order 12.08.08]

Boundary

In respect of Chapters 4 and 4A the farthest limit of the premises or generally recognised boundary around activity(ies).

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

[E477/04/08 Poultry Industry Association of NZ]

Buffer Zone

In relation to the use of agrichemicals, the distance between the downwind edge of an area where the activity is undertaken and sensitive land uses.

Bund

An impermeable barrier surrounding a storage area capable of containing any spills or leaks from the storage vessels within.

[E508/04/32 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E536/04/48 NZ Vegetable and Potato Growers Federation and NZ Fruit Growers Association]

Carcinogen

Any substance capable of causing cancer. Carcinogenic has a corresponding meaning.

Carrying Agent

An agent added to an active ingredient to make an agrichemical formulation. It can also be the material, usually water or oil, used to dilute the formulated product for application.

Catchpit/Cesspit

An inlet to a stormwater system incorporating a grate and a small chamber used to separate gross solids from stormwater prior to connection to a pipe.

Category 1 Permanent River or Stream

Downstream of the uppermost reach of a A river or stream which meets ~~any one or more~~ either of the following criteria:

- (a) has continual flow; or
- (b) has natural ~~stable~~ pools having a depth at their deepest point of not less than 150 millimetres and a total pool surface area ~~of not less than 0.5 square metres present throughout the period commencing 1 February and ending 30 April of any year~~ that is 10m² or more per 100 metres of river or stream bed length;
- (c) ~~has any of the following aquatic biota at any time of year:~~
 - ~~— eels~~
 - ~~— kokopu~~
 - ~~— crayfish~~
 - ~~— shrimp~~
 - ~~— mayflies, stoneflies or caddisflies~~
 - ~~— oxygen weed species Elodea sp., Egeria sp. and Lagarosiphon sp.~~
 - ~~— pondweed species Potamogeton sp.~~

The boundary between Permanent and Intermittent river or stream reaches is the uppermost qualifying pool in the uppermost qualifying reach.

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Notes:

- (1) This definition does not include:
- a. any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal) and roadside drain and water-table except where the roadside drain or water-table is a modified element of a natural drainage system).;
 - b. ~~any stream which does not meet criterion (a) or (b) of the definition and which only meets criterion (c) because there is a dam or artificial pond (on the stream) containing any of the listed fauna and flora.~~
- ~~(2) Most, but not all, streams which appear as blue lines on Map Series 1 of the Proposed Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water are Category 1 rivers or streams. In addition some Category 1 rivers or streams do not appear on this map series.~~
- ~~(23) Where there is uncertainty over the status of any stream the ARC will provide assistance and advice concerning the steps involved in making that determination.~~
- (3) Assessment for determining Permanent rivers or streams and Intermittent streams may be undertaken at any time of the year. Once a reach of a river or stream has been assessed as satisfying the criteria for categorising the stream as an Intermittent stream, upstream of the point of assessment will continue to be considered an Intermittent stream. Details of the assessment should be retained for the purposes of demonstrating the stream's status as an Intermittent stream.

For further information contact the ARC on (09) 366 2000 or 0800 80 60 40 if outside the Auckland free calling area.

[E475/04 WFH Properties Ltd, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E515/04 North Shore City Council, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E503/04 Property Council of NZ (Inc.) & Ors – consent order 17.04.08]

Category 2 Intermittent Stream

Any stream or part of a stream that is not a ~~Category 1~~ Permanent stream.

Note:

This definition does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal) and roadside drain and water-table except where the roadside drain or water-table is a modified element of a natural drainage system).

[E475/04 WFH Properties Ltd, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E515/04 North Shore City Council, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E503/04 Property Council of NZ (Inc.) & Ors – consent order 17.04.08]

Cleanfill

A cleanfill is any landfill that only accepts cleanfill material.

Cleanfill material means material that when buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment; and includes virgin materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:

- Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components
- Hazardous substances
- Products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation or hazardous waste disposal practices
- Materials that may present a risk to human health
- Liquid waste.

Combined Sewer Network

A wastewater network where stormwater and wastewater connections are intentionally made to the same network by a stormwater or wastewater network utility operator and in which wastewater and stormwater are intentionally carried in the same network.

Commercial Extraction (of Natural Material)

The excavation and removal of naturally occurring materials, including, but not limited to sand, shingle and gravel from the bed of lake, river or stream, where the rate of extraction exceeds 50 cubic metres per year.

Composting

In respect of Chapter 4 composting is the biological treatment or decomposition of organic material under controlled conditions.

Composting Operation

Every part of the composting process from receipt of raw material, shredding, and composting, through to the dispatch, or use in another process, or disposal. This includes any intervening storage of the raw material, partly processed matter, or product.

Consented Waste Disposal System

Any authorised or otherwise approved method for the disposal of trade or domestic waste including but not limited to: sanitary sewer, trade waste contractor, landfill, on site disposal.

Contact (Recreation)

A recreational activity which has a reasonable probability of the participant(s) being immersed in water. It includes, but is not limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, jet skiing, surfing and sailing on sailboards or small centreboard yachts.

Contaminated Land

~~Land where environmentally hazardous substances are present in the soil, sediment, groundwater or surface water at concentrations that exceed local, natural background levels.~~

The same definition as in Section 2 of the RMA which in August 2005 read (for information only – Plan users should refer to the current version of the RMA):

“contaminated land” means land of one of the following kinds:

- (a) if there is an applicable national environmental standard on contaminants in soil, the land is more contaminated than the standard allows; or
- (b) if there is no applicable national environmental standard on contaminants in

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<p><u>soil, the land has a hazardous substance in or on it that –</u></p> <p><u>(i) has significant adverse effects on the environment; or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.</u></p> <p>[E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]</p>
<p>Contaminated Land Requiring Management</p> <p>Contaminated land, where the discharge of contaminants is avoided or mitigated by ongoing land management practices and/or monitoring.</p>
<p>Contributing Catchment Equivalent Population</p> <p>With respect to wastewater activities, a wastewater design parameter used to denote the number of people residing in a residential area that would be required to generate an equivalent volume of flow as would occur from a specific non-residential wastewater source. Also commonly referred to as “EP”.</p>
<p>Countryside Living</p> <p>Has the same meaning as defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement which states; means low density residential development on rural land. It includes the concepts of rural-residential development, scattered rural-residential lots, farmlets, residential bush lots, retirement lots, large-lot residential development and the like. It is similar to low density residential development where it occurs within urban areas.</p>
<p>Cultivation</p> <p>The disturbance of soil on a contiguous parcel of land of more than 0.25ha, in preparation for the planting of seeds or plants.</p> <p>(Note: <u>It This</u> includes ploughing, discing, hoeing, mouldboarding, ripping, turning and lifting. <u>It and</u> excludes <u>production forestry activities,</u> harrowing, direct drilling of seed and no-tillage practice.)</p> <p>[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Inc) & Others – consent order 18.12.07]</p>
<p>Culvert</p> <p>A pipe with an inlet from a watercourse and outlet to a watercourse, designed to convey water under a specific structure (such as a road).</p>
<p>Dam</p> <p>Any structure which, either: temporarily or permanently impounds surface water,</p> <p><u>(a) Permanently impounds surface water; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) Temporarily impounds surface water as its primary function,</u></p> <p>and includes weirs <u>but excludes culverts.</u></p> <p>[E520/04, E526/04 Auckland City Council and Metrowater Ltd, E532/04 CHH Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers, E536/04 Horticulture NZ & Ors – consent order 21.7.09]</p>

Damming

The activity of impounding surface water (and any substances dissolved in, suspended in or otherwise combined with the water) with any structure. This excludes water held in tanks and [c] 16] reclamation or drainage which results in the creation of dry land.

Decommission (a Bore or Hole)

To permanently abandon a hole or bore or take a bore out of service.

Deep Bore Disposal

Deep bores are a form of deep infiltration system, typically around 6 metres deep, that have been used on sites where low permeability surface soils, such as poorly draining clays, are underlain by subsoil layers at depth.

Demand Management Programme (water)

A plan to influence patterns of water use practices and/or behaviour in all sectors of use (and distribution) with the objective of maximising water use efficiency and reducing discretionary water use, as far as practical.

Deposition of Substances

The placement of substances in, on, or under the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland including dredged material and solid matter such as rock, soil, concrete, steel, timber, vessels and refuse, but excluding liquids such as sewage effluent, stormwater and trade wastes.

Direct Supervision

Means providing guidance in all aspects of the safe, responsible and effective use of agrichemicals, including storage, mixing, handling, application and disposal. It also means being present at the **premises** where agrichemical spraying activities are occurring, or being contactable (by electronic means or in person) and able to be present at the application area within a reasonable period of time.

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

Discharge System

In respect of Chapter 5 means a system used to discharge liquid contaminants and includes any facilities and devices used to collect, store or treat the liquid contaminants prior to their discharge.

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Inc) & Others – consent order 18.12.07]

Design Peak Flow

With respect to wastewater activities, the highest flow rate (including wet weather allowances) expected to occur during a 24-hour period. It is commonly denoted as a fixed multiple of the average dry weather flow.

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<p>Diversion of a River or Stream</p> <p>Removing water from its natural course, usually through a channel, pipe, tunnel or culvert and discharging the water back into the same waterbody.</p>
<p>Diversion of Stormwater</p> <p>The turning aside of stormwater from its natural course of flow; causing it to flow by a different route.</p>
<p>Domestic Fires</p> <p>A combustion appliance used for heating space, or water, or for cooking which has a chimney and is designed primarily for use in a residential dwelling and includes wood stoves, coal ranges, open fires, solid fuel burning appliances and dual burning appliances.</p>
<p>Domestic Heating</p> <p>Heating Devices for use in residential dwellings and includes heating by domestic fires, electricity, gas, solar energy and oil.</p>
<p>Domestic Wastewater</p> <p>Wastewater originating from toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms, showers, baths, basins and laundries such as from a dwelling. [E509/04/100 Watercare Services Ltd]</p>
<p>Domestic Type Wastewater</p> <p>Domestic wastewater from commercial or other premises, such as cafes, restaurants and schools, but excludes trade waste, industrial or trade process wastewater or washwater.</p>
<p>Drainage</p> <p>The removal of water from any part of a waterbody or land, resulting in the creation of a dry area, lower groundwater levels or minimising the build-up of surface water ponding.</p>
<p>Dredging</p> <p>The disturbance of the bed of any lake or river by the excavation and removal of material in order to provide increased water depths for the safe and convenient navigation of vessels in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities.</p>
<p>Drilling</p> <p>A method of boring into the ground predominantly by rotating, percussive, or washing action. It excludes excavation of pits by digging, blasting or other forms of excavation.</p>
<p>Drought Management Plan</p> <p>A plan formulated to prepare for and minimise the effects on all aspects of water supply and consumption that may occur during periods of drought conditions.</p>

<p>Drought Security Standard</p> <p>The ability of a water supply system to continue to supply sufficient water to meet a specified demand, under drought conditions, of a particular intensity. The drought intensity is measured in terms of the probability of drought occurring within a specified period of time.</p>
<p>Dry Abrasive Blasting</p> <p>Any abrasive blasting without the use of water, or other liquid dust suppression additives.</p>
<p>Dry and Well Seasoned</p> <p>Containing a maximum of twenty-five percent dry weight moisture content.</p>
<p>Dry Weather Flow</p> <p>With respect to wastewater activities, the flow during a normal working day including wastewater flow and groundwater infiltration during a dry weather period (see also the definition of ‘Overflow – Dry weather overflow’).</p>
<p><u>Earthworks</u></p> <p><u>The disturbance of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting or filling operations.</u></p> <p>[E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency (Ex Transit New Zealand) – consent order 06.03.09]</p>
<p>Ecological District</p> <p>Is a local part of New Zealand where topographical, geological, climatic, soil and biological features, including the broad cultural pattern, produce a characteristic landscape and range of biological communities.</p>
<p>Ecosystem</p> <p>In respect of Chapter 4 an ecosystem is an ecological community together with its environment, functioning as a unit; an interacting system of living parts and non-living parts such as sunlight, air, water, minerals and nutrients.</p>
<p>Effluent</p> <p>Any waste or wastewater to be treated and/or disposed of. It does not include solid waste or stormwater as defined in this plan.</p>
<p>Emergency Service Training and Investigation</p> <p>Activities or operations undertaken by an emergency service provider, including the New Zealand Fire Service and the Auckland Airport Fire Service, for the purpose of training and/or investigation and includes the lighting of any material and its extinguishment.</p>
<p>Emergent Plant</p> <p>A plant, which has appeared above the surface of the water.</p>

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Entrainment of Fish

The forced transport of fish from a surface waterbody into a water intake resulting from inadequate screening of the intake and the ~~abstraction~~ take of water at a velocity which exceeds that against which the fish can successfully swim. Fish entrainment can be avoided by the installation of appropriately screened intakes which abstract water at a low velocity.

Environmentally Hazardous Substance

Any material, chemical or other substance that if released into the natural environment will threaten human or environmental health.

[E530/04/02 Auckland City Council, E493/04/15 Transit NZ]

Erosion Control

Preventing or minimising the erosion of soil. This is the most effective way to minimise the adverse effects that land disturbing activities may have on a receiving environment.

Ethnic Cooking Fire

Any hangi, umu or similar fire in the open air and used for the preparation of food using ethnic cooking methods.

Exfiltration

The leakage of wastewater from a wastewater network via pipes, pipe joints, manholes and other network structures; but not including planned or unforeseen discharges from pump stations or overflow points.

For the purposes of “exfiltration”, wastewater includes any stormwater inflow or infiltration connected to and mixed with the wastewater flow.

Exotic Plant

Any plant that is not native to New Zealand, i.e. not indigenous.

Extension

In relation to structures means any addition to the structure that increases its physical dimensions.

[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]

Farm Drainage Canal

A drainage canal or drain on a farm that has been formed by excavating land and does not include a drainage canal or drain that has been formed in the bed of a river, stream or wetland.

Feedlot

A building or an area of ground set aside for the intensive farming of livestock where the predominant form of feed is not the grazing of pasture grasses to ready the livestock for slaughter.

Fertiliser

Any substance which is described as or held out to be for or suitable for sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of plants or animals through the application of essential nutrients to plants or soils whether in solid or fluid form, provided the substance is free from human faecal matter, sewage solids (biosolids) and pathogens or any other agent which could effect disease and pest transmission.

Fertiliser includes but is not limited to nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, sodium, as major nutrients or manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, selenium, as minor nutrients or additives, or any other product which is considered to meet identified soil or plant nutrient deficiencies, and is applied with this as the principle objective. Products discharged or applied as part of a waste treatment process are excluded from this definition.

Fish Passage

The natural movement of fish between the sea and any river, including upstream or downstream in that river.

Note: The provision of constructed fish passage in [cl 16] is an acceptable means of complying with the fish passage requirements of this Plan.

Flow Variability

The range, frequency, duration and timing of flows in a river or stream.

Fossil Fuels

All fuels made from the breakdown of carbonaceous materials, e.g. coal, petrol, natural gas, diesel.

Gaseous Products

Gaseous products exclude landfill gas and include, but are not limited to, biogas and waste gaseous petrochemical products.

Green Waste(s)

Vegetative garden waste material including grass clippings, branches, weeds and leaves.

Greenfields Catchments

A catchment within which the constructed urban landuse area is less than 50% of the total catchment area.

Explanation : This term relates to a whole catchment or sub-catchment, and not a site within a catchment. A catchment is taken from the nominated point of discharge to the receiving water and includes all of the land draining to that point.

[E510/04/24 North Shore City Council]

Greenhouse Gases

Those gases which trap some of the sun’s radiant energy and in so doing maintain global air temperatures at an average of 15 degrees Celsius. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, ozone, nitrous oxide and water.

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Greenhouse nutrient solution

The liquid that provides plants in a soilless growing system with water and nutrients.

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Inc) & Others – consent order 18.12.07]

Gross Solids

With respect to stormwater and wastewater activities, organic and inorganic solid material visible to the naked eye including but not limited to items such as faeces, condoms, tampons, toilet paper, nappies, litter, plastic bottles, and packaging material.

~~Ground Spraying~~

~~Application of agrichemical where the applicator is either on the ground or on equipment on the ground.~~

~~[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]~~

Groundwater

Natural water contained within rock formations below the surface of the ground.

For the sole purpose of the contaminated land provisions of this Plan; water beneath the land surface in the water saturated zone, excluding perched groundwater.

[E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]

Groundwater diversion

Significantly changing the permeability of the aquifer and/or rerouting the ambient ground-water flow regime (by draining, piping or physically impeding the flow of groundwater).

Habitable Floor Levels / Habitable Building

The floor level of a habitable building. Note “habitable building” is defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement which states; means a building whose primary function is a dwelling, or work or meeting place, including houses, commercial and industrial buildings, community and recreational buildings, but excluding garages, haybarns and other out-buildings.

[E525/04/27 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Limited, E522/04/08 Auckland City Council Metrowater Limited]

Hapu

A sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Any substance known or suspected to cause a significant adverse effect on human health or the environment due to its toxicity, persistence in the environment, tendency to bio-accumulate or any combination of these things. Hazardous air pollutants include those substances listed in Schedule 7.

Hazardous Substance

Any substance, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations,

(a) with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:

i explosiveness

ii flammability

iii a capacity to oxidise

iv corrosiveness

v toxicity (both acute and chronic)

vi ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation;

vii radioactivity; 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 this definition.

[E479/04/37 Contact Energy Ltd]

Hazardous Waste

Materials with properties of hazardous substances which are no longer needed or wanted.

Heavily Trafficked Road

Means any road carrying greater than 12,000 vehicles per day

[A517/04& A523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd & 13 Others- Record of Determination A059/2007 – 12.07.07]

Highway network operator

Means the operator of a state highway.

[A517/04& A523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd & 13 Others- Record of Determination A059/2007 – 12.07.07]

Hole

With respect to Chapter 6: Water Allocation and Chapter 7: Beds of Lakes and Rivers of this Plan, any excavation that is created by drilling.

Hydrocarbons

Chemical compounds that contain carbon and hydrogen.

Impervious Area

An area with a surface which either prevents or significantly retards the infiltration of water into the ground, thereby causing water to run off the ground surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow than would occur under natural conditions.

When calculating impervious areas for comparisons with the thresholds in the Rules 5.5.1 to 5.5.3 in this Plan for subdivisions or development, include the expected extent of new impervious areas following subdivision or development, for the extent of the

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<p>parent lot prior to subdivision.</p> <p>When calculating impervious areas for comparisons with the thresholds in the Rules 5.5.1 to 5.5.3 in this Plan for existing impervious areas, include the extent of impervious areas that are not already authorised by existing use authorities and other discharge permits.</p> <p><i>Note: Common impervious areas include, but are not limited to, roofs, patios, asphalt or concrete driveways or paving, sealed car parking areas, tennis or netball courts, sealed roads, compacted metal roads and parking areas.</i></p> <p>[E479/04/54 Contact Energy Ltd]</p>
<p><u>Impervious Layer</u></p> <p><u>A layer of material, including but not limited to buildings, concrete, asphalt and compacted earth, which is designed to minimise the downward infiltration of water and to prevent human contact with the underlying soil.</u></p> <p>[E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]</p>
<p>Impingement of Fish</p> <p>The forced holding of fish against a water intake screen resulting from the <u>abstraction take</u> of water at a velocity which exceeds that against which the fish can successfully swim.</p>
<p>Industrial or Trade Process</p> <p>Has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>
<p>Infiltration</p> <p>Groundwater entering the stormwater or wastewater network via pipe joints, cracks and holes.</p>
<p>Influent</p> <p>Liquids with or without solids in suspension entering a stormwater or wastewater network.</p>
<p><u>Innovative (Methods)</u></p> <p>With regard to stormwater activities, innovative methods are stormwater quality treatment methods that have not been evaluated using accepted protocols, but for which preliminary data indicates an acceptable level of stormwater contaminant control. Innovative methods are not acceptable for general usage until their performance has been verified to the satisfaction of the ARC (as set out in ARC Technical Publication 10: Stormwater Management Devices: Design Guideline Manual).</p> <p>[E508/04/34 Ports of Auckland Ltd]</p>

Integrated Catchment Management Plan (ICMP)

A plan for management of the stormwater and wastewater discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment or District which is prepared in accordance with this Plan and identifies :

- (i) the stormwater or wastewater issues facing the catchment and the range of effects from those discharges, diversions and associated activities;
- (ii) strategic objectives for the management of stormwater and wastewater discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment or District;
- (iii) a range of management options and the preferred management approach for avoiding, remedying or mitigating environmental effects and risks;
- (iv) roles and responsibilities for implementation of the management approach;
- (v) tools to support implementation of the management approach; and
- (vi) a process for review.

Schedule 9 sets out minimum information requirements for an ICMP.

~~A Management Plan that identifies and investigates the full range of effects and risks from diversions and discharges to the environment (primarily stormwater and wastewater); and identifies the best practicable options for avoiding, remedying or mitigating those risks. Policy 5.4.8A provides guidance on the contents of an ICMP and the outcomes that it should seek to achieve.~~

[A517/04& A523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd & 13 Others- Record of Determination A059/2007 – 12.7.07]

Integrated Pest Management

An ecologically based pest control strategy which may include the judicious use of agrichemicals and other control measures.

Intensive Livestock Farming

Agricultural production carried out primarily indoors or in closely fenced outdoor runs where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover and, the primary purpose of the activity being the commercial production of livestock for sale or slaughter. Intensive livestock farming includes, but is not limited to, poultry farming of more than 5000 birds, piggeries with more than 25 pig equivalents and cattle feedlots. For avoidance of doubt, intensive livestock farming does not include free range operations in which animals are generally outside during daylight hours and have free access to a sufficient area per animal to enable them to exhibit natural behaviours.

[E477/04/09, E477/04/14 Poultry Industry Association of NZ]

Inversion Layer

A trapped layer of dense, cool air beneath a layer of less dense warm air usually in a basin or valley. The 'lid' of warm air prevents upward flowing air currents from developing and dispersing contaminants.

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Iwi A Maori tribe, usually containing a number of hapu with a common ancestor.
Kaitiaki The Tangata Whenua guardian who exercises the ancestral responsibilities of Kaitiakitanga.
Kohanga reo Language nest.
Kura School.
Laboratory Scale (Operations) A laboratory scale operation as described in AS2243.10:1993 Safety in Laboratories – Storage of Chemicals.
Lake Has the same meaning as set out in the RMA. At the time of printing this was: “a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land”
<u>Land containing elevated levels of contaminants</u> <u>Means land that contains contaminants which occur at levels exceeding those permitted by Rule 5.5.41.</u> [E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]
<u>Land drainage for cultivation or pasture management</u> <u>Land drainage that is intended to remove excess soil moisture for cultivation and pastoral farming purposes.</u> [E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand, E470/04 Haka International – consent order 30.06.08]
Land Use Intensification Also commonly referred to as “intensification”. Has the same meaning as “intensification” as defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement which states; in rural and urban areas, means increased densities of population and/or buildings. (i) In an urban areas [CL 16] intensification includes redevelopment, infill, conversion, retro-fitting and recycling. It also includes additional urban development at any density on vacant land within the defined urban limits. (ii) In rural areas, intensification includes changes in the intensity of subdivision and development, from (for example) extensive pastoral farming regimes to rural residential (countryside living), horticultural, or factory farming <i>Intensive</i>

<p><u>Livestock Farming</u> activities.</p> <p>[E477/04 Poultry Industry Association of NZ – consent order 19.10.09]</p>
<p>Landfill</p> <p>A landfill includes any landfill that accepts domestic, hazardous or industrial wastes such as municipal waste landfills and monofills but excludes cleanfills and construction and demolitions landfills. <u>A landfill also includes any landfill gas extraction or treatment system such as flaring or the combustion of landfill gas for the purpose of electricity generation.</u> [cl 16]</p> <p>[E499/04/03 Waste Management (NZ) Ltd]</p>
<p>Leachate</p> <p>Liquid that has percolated through or emerged from solid waste and that contains dissolved and/or suspended liquids and/or solids and/or gases.</p>
<p>Littoral Drift</p> <p>The transverse movement of sand and sediments along a coast as a result of wave or current action.</p>
<p>Local Authority Infrastructure Design Standards means</p> <p>For Rodney District Council, Standards for Engineering Design and Construction, For North Shore City Council, Infrastructure Design Manual; For Auckland City Council, Auckland City / Metrowater Development and Connection Standards; For Waitakere City Council, Code of Practice for City Infrastructure and Land Development; For Manukau City Council, Engineering Quality Standards; For Papakura District Council, Papakura District Council, Development Code For Franklin District Council, Franklin District Council Code of Practice for Subdivision & Development - Edition Four-December 1999.</p>
<p>Local Newspaper</p> <p>Any local newspaper distributed to households in the vicinity of the property to be sprayed.</p>
<p>Long Term Average Basis</p> <p>With respect to stormwater activities, the average value when data are considered over a long-term basis. It is a measure of the average tendency for a given parameter.</p>

Low Impact Design

With respect to stormwater activities, a design approach for site development that protects and incorporates natural components of the landscape into erosion and sediment control and stormwater management plans and in particular, seeks to minimise changes to pre-development hydrological regimes and watercourses so as to minimise adverse hydrological effects of development such as erosion and sedimentation of Category 1 Permanent rivers and streams.

[E475/04 WFH Properties Ltd, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E515/04 North Shore City Council, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E503/04 Property Council of NZ (Inc.) & Ors – consent order 17.04.08]

Maintenance or Maintenance and Repair

For the purpose of structures, in, on, under or over the bed of a lake, river or stream, maintenance and repair means work carried out in order to maintain a structure in a good and safe working condition and includes painting and necessary preparation works.

~~Work carried out:~~

- ~~(a) — In order to maintain the structure in a good and safe working condition; and~~
- ~~(b) — which does not use materials which alter the form or external appearance of the structure in more than a minor way; and~~
- ~~(c) — does not change the area occupied by the structure; and~~
- ~~(d) — includes painting and necessary preparation works.~~

[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]

Management Flow

A specified flow in a river or stream that is set in order to determine water availability. The management flow is higher than the minimum flow.

Manākitanga

Hospitality.

Mauri

Life force, life essence.

Metropolitan Urban Limits

The boundary between the rural area and the urban area. The urban area includes both the existing built-up area and those areas committed for future urban expansion in conformity with the objectives and policies expressed in the Regional Development chapter of the ARPS. The metropolitan urban limits are delineated on the Map Series 1, Sheets 1-20.

Minimum Flow

A specified low flow in a river or stream which enables the management objective(s) for the waterbody to be met. The minimum flow may be set at a rate which will maintain or enhance freshwater habitat, provide for the passage of fish, or may reflect Maori or amenity values, including landscape and recreation.

A minimum flow may be set as a threshold in relation to which ~~abstractions~~ takes are regulated, such that when stream flow falls below the minimum flow the taking of water may be prohibited or restricted.

In other circumstances, a minimum flow may be set as a requirement to be maintained downstream of a dam by the release of a residual or compensation flow.

Mobile Sources

A mobile source that discharges contaminants into air such as motor vehicles (cars), aircraft, trains, vessels (boats), and lawn mowers.

Motor Fuel/s

All hydrocarbon fuels and/or various combinations that are used to power engines and includes petrol, diesel, jet fuel, kerosene, aviation gasoline, ethanol, methanol, bio fuels, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and compressed natural gas (CNG). [A487/04 Shell NZ Ltd Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Chevron NZ, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services – consent order 9.3.07]

Motorised Handheld Application

Any handheld application, including from a portable spray unit where a handheld spraying device is used, that is ~~either motorised~~ powered by a motorised pump ~~but which is not applied on the sprayer tank or by the application being undertaken from a moving vehicle.~~

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

Municipal Sewage

In respect of Chapter 4 municipal sewage is liquid and solid waste from domestic, industrial and commercial premises that is collected in the wastewater collection network and conveyed to municipal wastewater treatment plant.

Mutagen/Mutagenic

Any substance capable of causing genetic mutation that may result in inheritable genetic effects. Mutagenic has a corresponding meaning.

National Environmental Standards for Ambient Air Quality

The table in Schedule 1 and Regulations 13 and 14 in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins and Other Toxics for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (AQNES)

[E504/04 Air New Zealand Ltd, E505/04 Auckland International Airport Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E499/04 Waste Management (NZ) Ltd & Ors – consent order 07.07.09]

Natural Character

Those qualities and values of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins which derive from the presence of natural features and natural processes. These qualities include the presence of indigenous vegetation and habitats, landforms, landscapes, the historic, aesthetic, cultural and spiritual values of natural features, the functioning of [cl 16] natural processes and the maintenance of high water quality. Although not excluding structures and human activities, areas of natural character derive their predominant influence, character or identity from [cl 16] the presence of natural values and processes.

Natural Stream Management Area

Any Permanent river or stream outside of the Urban Areas with predominantly indigenous vegetation cover along a length (reach) of not less than 600 metres; and

(a) an average total width of vegetation cover of 80 metres (ie an average width of 40 metres on either side); and

(b) a minimum total width of vegetation cover of 10 metres from the stream edge, for a length not exceeding 10 percent of the total reach.

Where there are cleared areas for tracks and stream crossings, these are included in the measurements of vegetation length and width.

[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]

Navigation Aids

Any buoy, beacon, light or marker, sign, fog signal apparatus or radio device erected, moored, or placed in, on, under or over the bed of any lake or river in aid of the navigation of people and vessels. For the purposes of this Plan, navigation aids do not include light houses.

Network Utility Infrastructure

Means infrastructure operated by a Network Utility Operator as defined by Section 166 of the RMA.

[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]

~~Network Utility Operator~~

~~Refer to ‘Stormwater or Wastewater Network Utility Operator’.~~

[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]

Network Efficiency and ~~Water Conservation Management Plan~~ Procedures

All reasonably practicable measures to maintain and enhance the efficiency of a water supply system and to minimise water losses from the system. This shall include, but not be limited to the development and implementation of:

- (a) strategic programmes(s) of action to enhance and maintain the water efficiency of a water supply system; and
- (b) routine procedures to assure the minimisation of water losses and other unaccounted for water.

~~A plan formulated to maximise the effective management of a group of integrated water sources that collectively make up a water supply network, with the objective of minimising adverse environmental effects while ensuring continued integrity of supply.~~

[E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd – consent order 17.07.09]

Nitrogenous Fertiliser

Any substance registered under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 for use in sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity, or quality of plants by its application to those plants or the soil in which they grow or will grow, where the nitrogen percentage by weight is greater than or equal to 20 percent of the total fertiliser.

Non-greenfields Catchment

With respect to stormwater and wastewater activities, catchments that do not meet the definition of a greenfields catchment.

Non-point Source Discharge

A discharge not from a defined point such as a pipe or channel.

Non-structural Methods

With respect to stormwater and wastewater activities, physical methods of treating stormwater and wastewater that utilise natural components of the landscape; or operational, service delivery activities, and general preventative measures undertaken by or on behalf of a stormwater or wastewater network utility operator that aim to reduce the contamination of the stormwater or wastewater.

Note: Examples include, but are not limited to, road sweeping, use of grass swales, public education, spill contingency planning and riparian vegetation maintenance or enhancement.

Offal

Dead animal matter.

Offal Hole

A hole excavated for the purpose of disposing of offal.

12 – Definitions and Abbreviations

<p>Off Target</p> <p>In relation to agrichemicals, means any area (properties or residences), or species (humans, flora or fauna) for which the application of an agrichemical was not intended.</p> <p>[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]</p>
<p>Off-site</p> <p>A place where soil cannot be reasonably recovered or retrieved once it has moved from a place of soil disturbance.</p>
<p>Off-stream Dam</p> <p>Any structure which impounds surface water but which is not located on the bed of a lake or any Category 4 Permanent stream or river or stream as defined below below [CL 16]. This includes impoundments formed by excavation of natural ground.</p> <p>[E475/04 WFH Properties Ltd, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E515/04 North Shore City Council, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E503/04 Property Council of NZ (Inc.) & Ors – consent order 17.04.08]</p> <p>[E520/04, E526/04 Auckland City Council and Metrowater Ltd, E532/04 CHH Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers, E536/04 Horticulture NZ & Ors – consent order 21.7.09]</p>
<p>On-site Vehicle Refuelling Facility</p> <p>Any on-site facility where the refueling of vehicles is undertaken, including all associated equipment (e.g. fuel pumps, remote tank fill points, bulk fuel storage tanks etc) where the total combined volume of all bulk fuel storage tanks exceeds 5m³.</p>
<p>Open Fires</p> <p>All indoor heating devices which are capable of burning fuel such as fireplaces, open hearths and visors. Excludes enclosed heating devices such as wood burners, pot belly stoves and the like.</p>
<p>Open-Cast Extraction</p> <p>Open-cast extraction is the process of removal of minerals, ores and/or aggregates from land. For the purposes of its use in Section 4 Air Quality – Dust Generating Rules, it includes the mixing and use of explosives for the purposes of blasting during extraction.</p>
<p>Outdoor Burning</p> <p>The burning of materials in the open, excluding barbecues, umu, hangi, smoke houses or other domestic or ethnic cooking fires.</p>
<p>Outfall</p> <p>The endpoint of any pipe, conduit, or drain from which a discharge occurs to a receiving environment.</p>

Overburden (Removal)

With reference to quarrying, the removal of unusable soil/rock stripped from above suitable production material.

Overflow

A discharge from a combined sewer or wastewater network resulting from the flows being greater than the conveyance capacity within the network.

Sub-categories:

Dry weather overflow:

An overflow that occurs during dry weather flow (see also the definition of Dry Weather Flow).

[E510/04/13, E10/04/28 North Shore City Council]

Wet weather overflow:

An overflow that occurs at a time other than when dry weather flow is occurring within the network (see also the definition of Wet Weather Flow).

Pumping station overflow: an overflow that occurs due to lack of pumping capacity, whether via a constructed outfall pipe or a point upstream such as a manhole.

[E510/04/26 North Shore City Council]

Formal overflow: an overflow from a constructed relief pipe or identified relief point through which a discharge is planned when the conveyance capacity of the wastewater network at that point is exceeded.

Overland Flow Path

The natural flow path of stormwater over the ground.

Ozone Depleting Substance

Any substance that depletes the overall thickness of the stratospheric ozone layer, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, nitrous oxides and methyl bromide.

Ozone Layer

A layer of gaseous ozone (O₃) 17–26 kilometres above sea level in the stratosphere. The ozone layer protects life on earth by filtering out harmful, ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Papakainga

Residential occupancy on any ancestral land owned by Maori.

Perched Groundwater

Groundwater contained in an isolated saturated zone within the unsaturated zone.

[E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]

12 – Definitions and Abbreviations

Petrol

A petroleum product with a research octane number (RON) of less than 99. [A487/04 Shell NZ Ltd Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Chevron NZ, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services – consent order 9.3.07]

Pig Equivalent

A pig equivalent equates to a 50kg pig.

Point Source Discharge

A discharge from a defined point such as a pipe or channel.

Potable Water

Water of a suitable quality for human consumption.

~~Potentially Affected Party~~

~~Anyone or anything that could be directly affected by the discharge of agrichemicals such as adjoining neighbours or those people living and/or working in close proximity to the activity, including but not limited to persons using roof water for domestic supply, persons in residential buildings and authorities responsible for: school buildings and grounds, playing fields and reserves, amenity areas where people congregate, public water supply catchments and intakes, water bodies and associated riparian vegetation, sensitive crops or farming systems (e.g. organic farms, research trials), wetlands, indigenous vegetation habitat areas and reserves, and public roads.~~

~~[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]~~

Potentially contaminated land

Land that by virtue of its historical use and the types of activities previously undertaken upon it may be ***contaminated land***.

[E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]

Predominantly Indigenous Vegetation

For the purpose of the Natural Streams Management Areas, predominantly indigenous vegetation means areas of vegetation where the canopy is intact and is dominated by indigenous species, and contains a regenerating understory. It includes stands of predominant kānuka and mānuka, and areas of wetland vegetation. It can include areas with exotic species in the canopy or emergent above the canopy, as long as they do not comprise more than 25 percent of the canopy composition.

[E509/04/22 Watercare Services Ltd]

Premises

Includes land, buildings, mobile sources and any other location where an activity that discharges contaminants into air takes place.

Process (es) (ing)

Every part of a process from the receipt of a 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.

Production Land Activities

~~In respect of Chapter 4 means activities which enable the production of primary products including agriculture, pastoral farming, horticulture and forestry.~~

~~In respect of Chapter 5 means activities which enable the production of primary products including agriculture, factory farming, pastoral farming and horticulture.~~

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Inc) & Others – consent order 18.12.07]

Protection

In relation to a resource, its maintenance, so far as is practicable in its current state, but may include:

- (a) restoration to some former state;
- (b) augmentation or enhancement.

Public Access

Unobstructed admission to space which is available for public use.

Rahui

A form of tapu restricting the use of land, sea, rivers, forests, gardens and other food resources. It can include prohibitions on people gathering food in an area, for a specified period after a drowning, or the conservation of species through prohibitions on the harvest of kaimoana.

Reasonable Mixing

The point where the mixing of the contaminant discharges and the receiving water is assumed to have occurred. Assessment of compliance with the reasonable mixing requirement is undertaken at the point downstream which is 30 times the receiving water channel width, at the point of discharge, and one third the channel width across.

[E508/04/35 Ports of Auckland Ltd]

Receiving Environment

With respect to stormwater and wastewater activities, any land or water body to which a discharge occurs.

Receiving Water

A continually flowing body of fresh water. Includes a stream and modified watercourse but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation and farm drainage canal).

12 – Definitions and Abbreviations

Reconstruction

In relation to structures means To rebuild or erect to the same or similar specifications, materials, scale, location and design to that which existed immediately prior to the demolition, removal or loss of part or all of a structure.

[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]

Reclamation

Any permanent filling of an area previously inundated by water, for the purpose of creating dry land. Reclamation excludes any area of surface water impounded by a dam.

Recreation

Any activity carried out in a person's free time which enhances life experiences and enjoyment. This concept is broad and includes all activities: passive, physical, artistic and cultural, as well as community service.

Recycling Station

A depot that receives materials for recycling, such as paper, plastics, and glass but does not include greenwaste and refuse.

Refuse

Refuse is waste that is disposed of, or will be disposed of, at a landfill.

Refuse Transfer Station

The receipt, storage, collection and transfer of waste materials not generated on site.

Regionally Significant Infrastructure

Means the following infrastructural services and facilities:

- The State highway network;
- The rail network;
- Seaports;
- Airports;
- Bulk water supply and drainage reticulation and associated works;
- Solid Waste Disposal;
- Energy Transmission (electricity, gas and oil);
- Telecommunication and radio communication networks;
- Defence establishments

[A517/04& A523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd & 13 Others- Record of Determination A059/2007 – 12.07.07]

Remediation

The process of reducing contaminant levels, toxicity, and/or mobility and/or bio-availability to ensure that remaining levels do not result in unacceptable avoid, remedy or mitigate potential significant adverse effects on the environment or human health or the environment.

[E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]

Reverse Sensitivity

The effects of activities sensitive to other lawfully established activities.

Road Controlling Authorities

The authorities responsible for managing the road network, currently Territorial Local Authorities and Transit NZ.

Road Pricing

Charging road users directly for their use of a particular piece of road. Charges for use of the road may vary according to what road is used and when. Road pricing can have two main functions – to change motorist’s behaviour and thus improve traffic conditions, and to raise funds. Road pricing can be implemented in a variety of forms ranging from network wide electronic pricing using satellite communications, to tolls collected at a limited number of points by conventional means.

Road-side Drain

Any man-made open channel at the edge of any public road, constructed for the principal purpose of conveying stormwater. This does not include within-paddock contour drains or edge-of-paddock cut-off drains.

Rural Character

Has the same meaning as defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement which states: means distinctive combination of qualities which make an area “rural” rather than “urban”. These include the dominance in the landscape of natural vegetation and primary production regimes and the absence or subservience of man-made structures other than those related to primary production or to other activities for which provision is made in the District Plan applying to that area.

Rural Classification

Land that is predominantly rural in [cl 16] character and where rural activities are permitted activities under the relevant District Plan. Also commonly referred to as “rural zoning”. Note “rural character” is defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement as follows: means the distinctive combinations of qualities which make an area “rural” rather than “urban”. These include the dominance in the landscape of natural vegetation and primary production regimes and the absence or subservience of man-made structures other than those related to primary production or to other activities for which provision is made in the District Plan applying to that area.

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<p>Saltwater Intrusion</p> <p>The movement of saline water into an aquifer where it mixes with or displaces freshwater.</p>
<p>Sediment Control</p> <p>Capturing sediment that has been eroded and entrained in overland flow before it enters the receiving environment.</p>
<p><u>Separate Phase Hydrocarbons</u></p> <p><u>Hydrocarbons at concentrations that exceed the capacity of the soil to absorb and retain them such that they are able to be mobilised by natural forces.</u></p> <p>[E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]</p>
<p><u>Separate Phase Liquid Contaminants</u></p> <p><u>Contaminants at concentrations that exceed the capacity of the soil to absorb and retain them such that they are able to be mobilised by natural forces.</u></p> <p>[E530/04 Auckland City Council, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E458/04 Oratia Residents and Ratepayers Association, E508/04 Ports of Auckland Ltd, E53E486/04 Shell NZ Ltd, Mobil Oil NZ Ltd, Caltex NZ Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd, Wiri Oil Services Ltd, E493/04 Transit New Zealand, E489/04 Transpower New Zealand Ltd – consent order 14.12.07]</p>
<p>Sewage</p> <p>Liquid and solid waste from domestic, industrial and commercial premises discharged to the wastewater network.</p> <p>{E479/04/53 Contact Energy Ltd} (resolved by consent order)]</p>
<p>Sewage Treatment</p> <p>The treatment of sewage in facilities for that purpose but excludes any treatment naturally occurring within the sewage network.</p>
<p>Sewage Solid</p> <p>Solid waste material generated by the process of human sewage and includes any material generated by mixing any other material with sewage solids.</p> <p>[E471/04/02 Living Earth Ltd. E509/04/57 Watercare Services Ltd]</p>
<p>Signs</p> <p>A visual device displaying a message or notice to the public, either by images or words for the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) identifying a product, business or service;(b) giving direction, or public information;(c) aiding navigation or providing information for public health or safety <p>together with any frame, supporting device and any associated equipment.</p>

<p>Single Chamber Incinerator</p> <p>An appliance used primarily for the destruction of waste that reduces material to ash through combustion where the appliance has only one chamber where combustion occurs. This includes single chamber onion skin burners.</p>
<p>Site</p> <p>With respect to stormwater activities; a single property, lot or parcel of land.</p> <p>With respect to activities that discharge Wastes from Production Land Activities; a property under the management or ownership of a single entity that generally operates a single waste disposal system. A single site may include several different crops or enterprises.</p> <p>[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Inc) & Others – consent order 18.12.07]</p>
<p>Slope</p> <p>The steepness of the land surface or part of a land surface. Slope is measured in degrees and to an accuracy no less than that achieved using a hand-held clinometer or abney level.</p>
<p>Slope Angle</p> <p>The average slope of the land surface as viewed from the base of the area of actual or intended soil disturbance to the top of the slope length or paddock crest, whichever is visible and nearest.</p>
<p>Slope Length</p> <p>The maximum continuous length of cultivation or land disturbance as measured along a slope angle at ground level.</p>
<p>Soil Conservation</p> <p>Means avoiding, remedying or mitigating soil erosion and maintaining the physical, chemical and biological qualities of the soil.</p>
<p>Solid Fuelled Domestic Fire</p> <p>Any domestic fire fuelled by solid materials including coal, wood, paper, or carbonettes.</p>
<p>Solid Waste</p> <p>See Waste, but this refers only to solid or semi-solid materials (e.g.sludges).</p>
<p>Source Control</p> <p>With respect to stormwater activities, measures designed to prevent the introduction of contaminants into stormwater runoff.</p> <p><i>Note: Examples include, but are not limited to, bunding around hazardous materials storage sites, a roof over an industrial or trade process area, the removal of lead from petrol, and avoiding of the use of copper spouting.</i></p>

Spot Spraying

~~Directing an agrichemical treatment at specific plants or parts of plants rather than making an overall treatment.~~

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

Spray Drift (Agrichemical)

~~The airborne movement of vapour, aerosol or droplets containing agrichemicals onto non-target areas beyond the boundary of the premises.~~

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

Spray Plan

Comprises details of an annual or seasonal programme of intended spraying as ~~per~~ consistent with Schedule 5 of this Plan.

[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Limited, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E492/04 New Zealand Transport Agency, E470/04 Haka International NZ Limited, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E523/04 Auckland City Council &-Metrowater Ltd, E481/04 Waiheke Winegrowers Association, E500/04 Peter Steedman - Consent Order 19.10.09]

Stormwater

Notwithstanding the definition of “stormwater” in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement, for the purposes of this Plan “stormwater” means surface water runoff (and any contaminants contained therein), from land or the external surface of any structure which is diverted or discharged to a water body or land as a result of rainfall.

Explanation:

The discharge of contaminants from any industrial or trade process listed in Schedule 3: Industrial or Trade Processes as a High Risk Site is regulated by Rules 5.5.46 17 [cl 16] to 5.5.24 19 [cl 16]. These are a discharge of contaminants to land in terms of RMA s15 (1)(b).

[E508/04/53 Ports of Auckland Ltd]

Stormwater or Wastewater Network

With respect to stormwater and wastewater activities, a system of pipes, open channels and associated ancillary structures for the purpose of conveying, diverting, storing, treating or discharging stormwater or wastewater, owned by a **stormwater or wastewater network utility operator** or **highway network operator**.

[A517/04& A523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd & 13 Others- Record of Determination A059/2007 – 12.07.07]

Stormwater or Wastewater Network Utility Operator

Those bodies or companies providing stormwater or wastewater collection and management services within the Auckland Region, being:

- i. in the district of Rodney District, the Rodney District Council;

- ii. in the district of North Shore City, the North Shore City Council;
- iii. in the district of Waitakere City, the Waitakere City Council;
- iv. in the district of Auckland City, the Auckland City Council and Metrowater;
- v. in the district of Manukau City, the Manukau City Council and Manukau Water;
- vi. in the district of Papakura District, the Papakura District Council and United Water;
- vii. in the district of Franklin District, the Franklin District Council;
- viii. in the Region as a whole, Watercare Services Ltd and ~~Transit New Zealand~~;
- ix. and such other body providing similar services as may from time to time, apply to, and be approved by the General Manager, Regulatory Services ~~Director of Environmental Management~~ of the Auckland Regional Council.

Stormwater and Wastewater Network Utility Operator has the same meaning as above

[A517/04& A523/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd & 13 Others- Record of Determination A059/2007 – 12.07.07]

Structure Plan

A document prepared by or on behalf of a territorial local authority that sets out the manner in which land is to be urbanised or used. It defines the future pattern of significant land uses, the density of development and including arterial roads, commercial centres, schools, parks, land required for recreation and environmental protection purposes. Structure Plans are typically non-statutory documents initially and then following consultation, given statutory status by being incorporated into District Plans. (See also Appendix A of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement).

Submerged Plants

A plant which grows beneath the surface of the water.

Surface Water

Any freshwater waterbody located above the ground surface, including rivers, streams, springs, lakes, wetlands and water impounded by dams.

Sweep Blasting

A minor amount of dry abrasive blasting performed to achieve surface uniformity, or to remove flash rust.

Take (water)

The activity of removing water from a waterbody (including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, water impounded by dams and aquifers), by pumping and/or gravity, typically for consumptive use, but also including groundwater de-watering and groundwater removal as part of land drainage. Take does not include the removal of water from a waterbody where that removal is by a discharge (for example, where water is discharged over a dam spillway).

[E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd – consent order 17.07.09]

12 – Definitions and Abbreviations

Taonga

Something which is highly prized or treasured, tangible or intangible, that contributes to Maori well-being. The term equates roughly to the concept of a resource, but incorporates a range of social, economic and cultural associations. Included, for example, are te reo (the Maori language) waahi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, mountains and place names.

Teratogen/Teratogenic

Any substance capable of causing malformation during development of a foetus. Teratogenic has a corresponding meaning.

Territorial Authority/Authorities(TA)

A local government organisation. In the Auckland Region, these are comprised of:

- Rodney District Council;
- North Shore City Council;
- Waitakere City Council;
- Auckland City Council;
- Manukau City Council;
- Papakura District Council; and
- Franklin District Council.

Total Generating Capacity

The total rated energy (including steam, electricity, and heat) generation capacity of all combustion appliances on-site.

Total Suspended Solids

The total amount of particulate matter that is suspended in the water column that can be captured using the standard method defined in the American Public Health Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th Edition, Topic 2540 Solids, APHA, Washington DC, 1995 or equivalent. Also commonly referred to as "TSS".

[E497/04/03 Transit NZ]

Toxic (compounds, substances or concentrations of chemicals)

Compounds, substances or concentrations of chemicals capable of causing ill-health or injury to human beings.

Trade Waste

Any liquid, with or without matter in suspension or solution therein, which are being or may be discharged in the course of any industrial or trade process but not including separated domestic wastewater from the premises.

[E479/04/56 Contact Energy Ltd] (resolved by consent order)

Trained Installers

Tradesperson trained and certified in accordance with an industry recognised training programme.

<p>Travel Demand Management (TDM)</p> <p>Initiatives aimed at modifying travel behaviour in order to maximise efficiency in the use of transport systems. Examples of TDM measures include tele-working, ridesharing, more flexible work and educational hours, road pricing, parking constraints, cycling, walking and land use policies more supportive of intensive mixed-use development. Such measures can avoid more costly expansion of the transport system by relieving the need to construct roads or provide more passenger transport services.</p>
<p>Unconfined Aquifer</p> <p>An aquifer where the water table is exposed to the atmosphere through openings in the overlying materials.</p>
<p>Urban Areas</p> <p>The area included within the metropolitan urban limits as shown on Map Series 1, and the areas included within the urban zones of rural or coastal settlements.</p>
<p>Urban Rivers and Streams</p> <p>All Category 4 <u>Permanent</u> rivers and streams located within Urban Areas.</p> <p>[E475/04 WFH Properties Ltd, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E536/04 Horticulture New Zealand, E515/04 North Shore City Council, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E503/04 Property Council of NZ (Inc.) & Ors – consent order 17.04.08]</p>
<p>Vacuum Blasting</p> <p>Any abrasive blasting in which spent abrasive and surface material is immediately collected at the surface by a vacuum device.</p>
<p>Vegetated</p> <p>A surface cover of live vegetation which provides 95 % cover of bare earth at a vertical height of 2 centimetres from the surface.</p>
<p>Vegetative Material</p> <p>Any vegetable material (processed or otherwise) and includes: grass clippings; and wood; vegetable/fruit waste produce such as onions, kiwi fruit <u>kiwifruit</u>; and grape marc; It also includes cattle paunchings. It does not include hazardous substances and therefore does not include treated timber by-products. However, untreated sawdust/shavings; the insitu incorporation of cover crops and crop residue; and production forestry slash and landing site log and branch stockpiles provided that material is not mulched or similarly processed are included. The vegetable material may be being spread, stockpiled, <u>or</u> composted, etc.</p> <p>[E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Inc) & Others – consent order 18.12.07]</p>
<p>Waahi Tapu</p> <p>A place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.</p>

12 – Definitions and Abbreviations

Washwater

Water that has been used to wash or clean vehicles, structures, plant machinery or equipment and any cleaning chemicals used and/or any contaminants that have been mobilised by the process.

[E509/04/104 Watercare Services Ltd]

Waste

Any matter, whether liquid, gas or solid, which is discharged, unwanted or discarded by the current generator or owner as having little or no economic value, and which may include materials that can be reused, recycled or recovered.

Waste Management Process(es)

A process involving the management of waste including landfills, sewage treatment plants, refuse transfer stations, composting and other waste treatment facilities.

Waste Material

For the purposes of Chapter 7 *waste material* means any solid matter that is unwanted or discarded by the owner or producer and includes, but is not limited to organic refuse, plastics, synthetic materials, glass, iron, steel, concrete, rubble, roading material, vehicle bodies, tyres, timber and soil, but does not include material that is part of a structure or activity authorised by a rule in Chapter 7 or material that is normally used for *cleanfill*.

[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]

Wastewater

Liquid (and liquids containing solids) waste from domestic, industrial, commercial premises including (but not limited to) toilet wastes, sullage, trade wastes and gross solids.

With respect to Rules 5.5.10 – 5.5.13 the discharge of wastewater includes the diversion, storage, treatment, conveyance or discharge of:

- i) wastewater from or within a wastewater network; or
- ii) wastewater and stormwater from or within a combined sewer network; or
- iii) wastewater from a stormwater network (where a connection is intentionally made to the stormwater network by a stormwater or wastewater network utility operator).

Wastewater Network

The construction, operation and maintenance of sewers, pumping stations and all associated plant and machinery for the conveyance of wastewater within a defined geographical area and managed by a wastewater network operator, and includes combined stormwater and wastewater networks, but excludes wastewater treatment plants, private connections sewers and small networks. A small networks cl 16 is a wastewater collection network that receives combined inputs (via any connection) to

<p>give a total flow with an equivalent population (EP) of less than 1000. [E510/04/29 North Shore City Council]</p>
<p>Water Audit</p> <p>A review of a particular user's water use in terms of maximising efficient use and minimising waste.</p>
<p>Water Availability (surface water)</p> <p>The water available for abstractive use (the quantity or flow that can be allocated to users), being the surplus over and above the quantity that needs to be left in the waterbody to maintain or enhance instream (or lake) values. The availability at any location in a river or stream will generally vary both seasonally and/or with location.</p>
<p>Water Availability (groundwater)</p> <p>The water available for abstractive use (the quantity that can be allocated to users) and is the surplus over and above the quantity that needs to be left in the aquifer. In most cases this will equal the aquifer recharge minus the outflow required for spring and stream flow, outflow at the coast to prevent saltwater intrusion into the aquifer, and recharge to other aquifers. The availability may change in some aquifers at different times of the year because of aquifer flow and/or storage characteristics and /or changing outflow requirements at different times of the year.</p>
<p>Water Bore</p> <p>(See definition for Bore)</p> <p>[E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd – consent order 17.07.09]</p>
<p>Watercourse</p> <p>A river or lake (with these terms having the same definition as set out in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991).</p>
<p>Water Intake Structure</p> <p>A structure located in or adjacent to a surface water waterbody for the purpose of taking water. Water intake structures are typically located on or above the bed of a river or lake and comprise an open pipe, a screen, and anchoring which may either secure the intake in a fixed position or allow it to move in response to changing water levels. Alternative designs, such as infiltration galleries, provide for water to be diverted to and taken from a location adjacent to the waterbody. <u>A water intake structure does not include a culvert or pipe or other similar structure whose principle purpose is to allow the passage of water along a stream bed.</u></p> <p>[E522/04 and E526/04 Auckland City Council & Metrowater Ltd, E521/04 Auckland City Council & Ors, E532/04 Carter Holt Harvey Ltd, E501/04 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc, E478/04 Manukau City Council, E515/04 and E512/04 North Shore City Council, E503/04 Property Council of New Zealand & Ors, E495/04 Transit New Zealand, E509/04 Watercare Services Ltd - Consent Order 11.07.08]</p>
<p>Water Use Efficiency</p> <p>The extent to which water is used in a way that ensures that the maximum benefit is derived from the use while minimising any waste of water, as far as practical.</p>

12 – Definitions and Abbreviations

<p>Wet Abrasive Blasting</p> <p>Any abrasive blasting with the concurrent addition of water or other liquid in sufficient quantity to minimize the generation of dust.</p>
<p>Wet (or Hydro) Blasting</p> <p>The cleaning or preparing of a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of water (or liquid) against the surface without the use of solid abrasive material.</p>
<p>Wet Weather Flow</p> <p>With respect to wastewater activities, flow within a wastewater network that is not dry weather flow (see also the definition of ‘Overflow – Wet Weather Overflow’).</p> <p><i>Note: Wet weather flow generally exceeds dry weather flow due to groundwater infiltration and stormwater inflows.</i></p>
<p>Whakapapa</p> <p>Maori genealogy, genealogical table, cultural identity.</p>
<p>Whakatapu</p> <p>The act of making an area consecrated or sacred.</p>

<p>Abbreviations</p>	
<p><u>AQNES</u></p>	<p><u>Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins, and Other Toxics) Regulations 2004</u></p>
<p>[E504/04 Air New Zealand Ltd, E505/04 Auckland International Airport Ltd, E479/04 Contact Energy Ltd, E499/04 Waste Management (NZ) Ltd & Ors – consent order 07.07.09]</p>	
<p>ARC</p>	<p>Auckland Regional Council</p>
<p>ARI</p>	<p>Average Recurrence Interval</p>
<p>ARPS</p>	<p>Auckland Regional Policy Statement</p>
<p>BOD</p>	<p>Biological Oxygen Demand</p>
<p>KgN</p>	<p>Kilograms of Nitrogen</p>
<p>MUL</p>	<p>Metropolitan Urban Limits</p>
<p>RMA</p>	<p>Resource Management Act 1991</p>
<p>TA</p>	<p>Territorial Authority</p>
<p>/</p>	<p>Per</p>