

SECTION 4: Gaseous Waste

WASTE DISPOSAL BY INCINERATION OR BURNING

Note ► In relation to burning, all aspects of the Solid Waste management Strategy (Section 3 of this plan) should be considered.

Objectives				
1. The maintenance and where appropriate, enhancement of ambient air quality in the Gisborne District.	3.2.1	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
2. That human health, amenity values, flora and fauna and other natural and physical resources, and the life supporting capacity of air are not adversely affected by the discharge of contaminants to air.	3.2.2	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
3. To enable use, development and protection activities involving discharges to air which provide for the social, economic and cultural well being of the District while avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse effects on the District's air resource and other receiving environments.	3.2.3	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
4. The recognition of and provision for the relationship of tangata whenua with the air resource.	3.2.4	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
Policies				
1. To acknowledge the relationship tangata whenua have with the air resource, primarily through enabling the active participation in the management of the resource.	4.2.1	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
2. The ambient air quality of the Gisborne District shall not reach levels above 66% of the Ambient Air Quality Guidelines in Table 1.	4.3.1	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
3. Actively seek to improve information and knowledge available regarding air quality and its management.	4.3.2	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
4. A cautious approach shall be taken when there is scientific uncertainty as to the effects a contaminant discharged to air has on the environment, and where the discharge has the potential to result in serious or irreversible harm to the environment.	4.4.1	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
5. The discharge of odorous contaminants should not result in offensive or objectionable effects on amenity values and human health and wellbeing.	4.4.3	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
6. Discharge of smoke, dust and other particulate matter should not occur at a volume, concentration, rate, or in a manner that results in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) potential adverse effects on human health, or the health and functioning of ecosystems; b) adverse effects on amenity values (including nuisance, and significant reductions in visibility); or soiling of or damage to property 	4.4.4	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.
7. To recognise that some receiving environments in the Gisborne District are more sensitive to the discharge of contaminants to air than others. Consideration shall be given to the potential effects of the discharge of contaminants on:	4.4.5	Proposed	Regional	Air Quality Management Plan.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) residences and places of public and private assembly (including parks, playgrounds, reserves, beaches, early childhood education centres, schools, hospitals, health care or medical centres) where the discharge may result in a reduction in amenity values or adversely affect human health. b) public roads and airports where the discharge may result in a reduction in visibility, or otherwise jeopardise the safe and efficient use of this infrastructure. c) domestic and community water supplies where the discharge may result in adverse effects on human health. d) wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins, where the discharge may result in a reduction of the life supporting capacity of water, cause damage to aquatic ecosystems, or a loss of natural character. e) sensitive crops or farming systems, where the discharge may result in damage to crops or animals, or jeopardise the ability for people to provide for their economic wellbeing. f) significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as defined in the Proposed Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District (Post – Decisions Annotated Version 2000), including areas containing threatened species where the discharge may result in damage to these indigenous species or habitats. g) the coastal environment, in particular within 200m landward of Mean High Water Springs where the discharge may result in a loss of natural character. h) sites of special significance to Tangata Whenua, as identified in the Proposed Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan, 1997. 	
<p>8. To ensure that the potential adverse effects on alternative receiving environments (e.g. water or soil) are taken into account when managing discharges of contaminants to air.</p>	<p>4.4.6 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>
<p>9. To recognise that there is the potential for prevailing weather conditions, topography and other environmental conditions to influence the potential for adverse effects of the discharge of contaminants to air on the environment.</p>	<p>4.4.7 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>
<p>10. To encourage the use of land use planning mechanisms and other land management techniques, including the separation of incompatible activities to acknowledge issues of sensitivity or reverse sensitivity to mitigate adverse effects on the environment from the discharge of contaminants to air.</p>	<p>4.4.8 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>
<p>11. To require, where appropriate, the adoption of the best practicable option to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment where there is insufficient information on the volume, concentration, rate and manner of the discharge and its actual or potential effects on the environment, and ambient air quality.</p>	<p>4.4.9 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>
<p>12. When determining the appropriate height for discharge stacks regard shall be given to Section 2: Calculations of Chimney Heights.</p>	<p>4.4.10 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>

<p>13. In addition to general policies 4.4.1 to 4.4.8, the following matters shall be given consideration to when assessing applications for resource consent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the applicability of industry codes of practice. b) the need for control technologies and other good management practices such as training and the keeping of records to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects from the discharge of contaminants. c) the effectiveness of establishing separation distances between the discharge source and sensitive areas a), d), f) & g) in policy 4.4.5. d) the nature, volume, composition and concentration of the contaminant. e) the frequency, rate and manner of the discharge. f) the design, construction and operation of the discharge source to ensure the most effective minimisation of the discharge of contaminants. g) the possibility of alternatives to discharging contaminants to air where practical. h) contingencies. i) the possibility of granting resource consents that cover multiple locations for mobile activities. 	<p>4.4.11 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>
<p>14. To take into account that there is the potential for the discharge of contaminants from fuel burning equipment to cause adverse effects on the environment, in particular when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ fuels other than oil, gas, coal and untreated wood are used; ▶ design and operation of equipment results in impediments to the upward discharge of gases; and ▶ efflux velocity levels of gases from chimneys are not maintained at appropriate levels. 	<p>4.5.1 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>
<p>15. To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on neighbouring properties from discharges to air resulting from the use of domestic heating appliances, backyard incinerators and open burning by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promoting the effective and efficient installation, use and maintenance of domestic heating appliances and backyard incinerators. b) avoiding the combustion of materials other than dry vegetation, wood, paper, and cardboard. c) promoting alternatives to open burning and incineration of domestic waste. 	<p>4.5.3 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	
<p>A. Physical Works</p>	
<p>B. Regulatory ▶ Rules relating to waste disposal to air are contained in:</p>	<p>Rule 4,5,6,7,8 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>
<p>1. To require that, where appropriate, dispersion models are used to assess the potential effects of discharges to air.</p>	<p>5.2.6 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.</p>

C. Monitoring	
1. Adopt the ambient air quality guidelines (1994) (Section 1) as the principal guidelines for assessing and measuring ambient air quality in the Gisborne District.	5.2.1 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.
2. Monitor and gather information on the ambient air quality of the Gisborne District. The following ambient air quality indicators will be given priority when monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ particulate / visibility ▶ sulphur oxides (SO_x) ▶ nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ▶ carbon monoxide (CO) 	5.2.2 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.
Note: It is a Resource Management Act 1991 requirement to monitor complaints and plan non-compliance.	
D. Education, Advice and Advocacy	
1. Promote and encourage regular liaison between Tangata Whenua and Council in relation to appropriate facets of air quality management. This could include liaison relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ air discharge permits and effects of particular discharges on places and sites of significance to Tangata Whenua; ▶ any research undertaken regarding effects of discharges to air on other resources in the Gisborne region, particularly places and sites of significance to Tangata Whenua. 	5.4.3 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.
2. Provide information to the public about air quality management in the Gisborne District, and types of discharges to air, to improve knowledge and understanding, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the ambient air quality guidelines and why they are important for the management of the air resource in the Gisborne District. 	5.3.2 Proposed Regional Air Quality Management Plan.