

A2

meaning of words

A2.i Introduction

This chapter defines the meaning of words used in this Plan and in the Resource Management Act 1991, unless the context otherwise requires. Where a word is followed by an asterisk (*), the definition that follows is the meaning provided in the Act and is repeated here to assist readers. In the case of any inconsistency, the Act's definition prevails. Words marked with two asterisks (**) are from the Nelson Resource Management Plan.

A2.ii General rules of interpretation

- a) Any term which is not defined in this section has been used in its common meaning.
- b) Lists of items (for example, conditions, standards and terms in rules) and subparagraphs within paragraphs are to be read conjunctively (i.e. with 'ands' between them), where they are not otherwise specified.
- c) Singular includes plural and vice versa.
- d) Headings do not affect the interpretation of this Plan.
- e) Cross references are for the assistance of readers and are not necessarily exhaustive.

A2.iii Abbreviations and symbols

KW	kilowatt (kW) is a measure of power (the rate at which work is being done) 1 kW = 10 ³ (1000) Joules per second.
MW	megawatt (MW) is a measure of power (the rate at which work is being done) 1 MW = 10 ⁶ (1 million) Joules per second, or 1000 kW.
Micron	one millionth of a metre (10 ⁻⁶ m), or one µm.
µg/m³	micrograms per cubic metre
NRMP	Nelson Resource Management Plan

A2.iv Definitions

A2-1A	24-hour mean	<p>means a mean calculated every 24 hours at midnight for the preceding 24 hours, and</p> <p>in relation to a contaminant at a particular location for a particular 24-hour period, means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="820 474 1473 607">i) the mean level at which the contaminant is recorded in the air, by continuous sampling of the air at that location, throughout the 24-hour period, or <li data-bbox="820 622 1473 725">ii) the mean of the 1-hour means for that contaminant at that location for the preceding 24 hours. <p>(from National Environmental Standards for air quality, 2004 (see A2-59A))</p>
A2-1	Act*	means the Resource Management Act 1991.
A2-2	Abrasive Blasting	means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part of the surface of any article by the use, as an abrasive, of a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other solid material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or water or by a wheel.
A2-3	Agrichemical	means any substance, whether inorganic or organic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used in any agriculture, horticulture or related activity, to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna. For the purposes of this Plan, it includes agricultural compounds, but excludes any dispersant approved for use on oil spills within the Coastal Marine Area.
A2-4	Agrichemical compound	means any substance, mixture of substances, or biological compound, used or intended for use in the direct management of plants and animals, or to be applied to the land, place, or water on or in which the plants and animals are managed.
A2-4A	Agricultural context	means any activity involving the management of land and water resources in the production of animals or plant crops.
A2-5	Ahi kaa	means the cultural practice of literally 'keeping the home fires burning' involving the use of a fire either indoors or outdoors during times of cultural celebration.

Pages have been deleted from this document for the sake of brevity

A2-73B	Small-scale application	means the application of agrichemicals on a site involving, over any 24 hour period, less than 500g of agrichemical when applied in solid form, or 15 litres of agrichemical mixture applied in liquid form (when mixed as specified on the product label).
A2-74	Small-scale fuel burning appliance	<p>means any appliance burning gas, solid fuel, diesel, oil or other liquid fuels for cooking, space or water heating or other purposes, regardless of the nature of the premises where the appliance is installed, where the net heat output from the combustion is not greater than 70 kilowatts (kW) for any gaseous or liquefied gaseous fuel, or not greater than 40 kW for any other fuel.</p> <p>It excludes portable unflued heaters fuelled by gas, alcohol or other liquid fuels, and gas hobs or gas ranges used for cooking, and any fuel burning appliance installed in a boat, caravan or motor home. It also excludes stationary internal combustion engines as defined in A2-79. See also A2-53 'Large-scale fuel burning appliance'.</p>
A2-74A	Small-scale pellet burning appliance	means any small-scale solid fuel burning appliance that burns pellets of compressed wood sawdust, and where the pellets and air are mechanically delivered to an enclosed combustion chamber at a controlled rate. 'Pellet burner' and 'pellet fire' have the same meaning.
A2-75	Small-scale solid fuel burning appliance	<p>means any small-scale fuel burning appliance that burns or is capable of burning solid fuel, which has a net heat output of 40 kilowatts (kW) or less, regardless of the nature of the premises where the device is installed (but excluding any boat, caravan or motor home).</p> <p>It includes (but is not limited to) appliances for interior space heating in buildings, such as wood burners, pellet burners, pot belly and domestic ranges and stoves, water heaters or central heating units, multi-fuel (coal/wood and waste burning systems), and similar appliances, but excludes small-scale domestic devices for smoking food. A small-scale solid fuel burning appliance does not include any incinerator or open fire as defined in A2-63.</p>

A2-76

[deleted] Small-scale ultra-low emission burning appliance

means any small-scale solid fuel burning appliance that has been shown, following the authorisation process in Appendix AQ2B.1 and AQ2B.2, to can meet either of the following emissions and efficiency standards under real-life testing:

- a) 38 milligrams per megajoule; or
- b) no more than 0.5 grams of total suspended particulate per kilogram of fuel burned and a thermal efficiency of 65% or greater.

For the purposes of this definition:

- c) "real-life testing":
 - i) means Canterbury Method 1 for testing of ultra-low emission wood burners (Revision 1.5, January 2015); and
 - ii) includes any other testing method approved in writing by Council which represents real life operating conditions, including start up and wood as it would be typically available from a local firewood merchant, such as hardwood, softwood or unseasoned wood;
- d) the appliances on the Council's 'List of Authorised small-scale ultra-low emission burning appliances' described in Appendix AQ2B satisfy the above standards for real-life testing; and
- e) ultra-low emission burning appliances do not include:
 - i) small-scale pellet burning appliances, which are authorized under Appendix AQ2A; and
 - ii) small-scale solid fuel burning appliances, which are authorized under Appendix AQ2.

meaning of words

A2-77

Solid fuel

includes wood (not including treated or manufactured wood products containing chemical adhesives), coal and its derivatives, and manufactured fuel pellets.

A2-78

Stack

means any structure designed for venting the airborne products of combustion upwards and above the ceiling height of the topmost floor of the building to which it is attached, and chimney has a similar meaning.

Pages have been deleted from this document for the sake of brevity