

**SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 13 (AIR QUALITY) TO THE BAY OF PLENTY
REGIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE PLAN PURSUANT TO CLAUSE 6 OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE
OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991**

To: The Chief Executive
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Hereafter, collectively referred to as the Oil Companies

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Oil Companies receive, store and distribute refined petroleum products. The Oil Companies have commercial, shore and marine based storage facilities and are also owners of retail outlets and suppliers of petroleum products to individually owned retail outlets. In the Bay of Plenty Region, this includes the bulk storage tanks at the Port of Tauranga and associated wharflines and pipelines which is regionally significant infrastructure as identified in terms of the Regional Policy Statement.
2. Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (*RMA*), the Oil Companies bulk storage facilities and pipeline infrastructure are a significant physical resource that must be sustainably managed, and any adverse effects on that infrastructure must be avoided remedied or mitigated.

B. THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE THAT THE OIL COMPANIES SUBMISSION RELATES TO ARE SUMMARISED AS FOLLOWS:

3. The submission relates specifically to the following provisions of the Proposed Plan Change 13 (Air Quality):
 - Objectives AQ O1 – AQ O3,
 - Policies AQ P1 – AQ P4,
 - Rules AQ R1 – AQ R3, AQ R16 – AQ R17 and AQ R20 – AQ R21,
 - Definitions (including Consequential Changes to the Regional Natural Resource Plan)
4. The rationale for the Oil Companies submission on each of these matters, the specific provision submitted on and the relief sought is set out in the attached Schedule.
5. The Oil Companies also seek the following general relief:

That in given effect to the general and specific relief set out in the attached Schedule ensures that the provisions of the Proposed Bay of Plenty Regional Plan Change 13 (Air Quality) raised by this submission:

- a) ***Address the relevant provision in section 5-8 of the RMA;***
- b) ***Implement the statutory tests in section 32 and the requirements in the First Schedule RMA;***
- c) ***Address relevant statutory functions of the consent authority and the related statutory requirements for the Plan;***
- d) ***Address the considerations identified by the Environment Court for planning instruments in decisions and subsequent case law; and***
- e) ***Avoid, remedy or mitigate the relevant and identified environmental effects.***

C. THE OIL COMPANIES WISH TO BE HEARD IN SUPPORT OF THIS SUBMISSION

- D. IF OTHERS MAKE A SIMILAR SUBMISSION, THE OIL COMPANIES WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONSIDER PRESENTING A JOINT CASE AT ANY HEARING.
- E. THE OIL COMPANIES COULD NOT GAIN AN ADVANTAGE IN TRADE COMPETITION THROUGH THIS SUBMISSION.
- F. THE OIL COMPANIES ARE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY AN EFFECT OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE SUBMISSION THAT—
 - (i) ADVERSELY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT; AND
 - (ii) DOES NOT RELATE TO TRADE COMPETITION OR THE EFFECTS OF TRADE COMPETITION.

Signed on and behalf of Z Energy Limited, BP Oil NZ Limited and Mobil Oil NZ Ltd



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John McCall
Planner

Dated this day of 12 April 2018

Provision in PC13 Subject to the Oil Companies Submission	Supported or Opposed	Reason	Relief Sought by the Oil Companies (additions underlined and deletions in strike through). Note that any and all consequential changes are sought as required.
Oil Companies submissions on OBJECTIVES			
AQ O1 – Protect air from adverse effects	Support	Support Objective O1 - protecting the mauri of air and human health from the potential adverse effects resulting from the discharge of contaminants to air.	Retain Objective O1 without further modification, as follows: <i>Protect the mauri of air and human health from adverse effects of anthropogenic contaminant discharges to air, and enhance air quality where degraded.</i>
AQ O2 – Ambient air quality	Support	Support Objective O2 insofar as ensuring discharges to air within the Bay of Plenty Region meet the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (2004) and the Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (2002). Note: The Oil Companies seek the inclusions of a definition of ‘Ambient Air’ (please refer to ‘Oil Companies submission on Definitions’ below).	Retain Objective O2, without further modification, as follows: <i>The region’s ambient air quality meets the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (2004) and the Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (2002).</i>
AQ O3 – local air quality	Support in part	Support the intent of Objective O3 - the management of the discharges of contaminants to air shall be in accordance to their corresponding effects. Amend the wording of Objective O3 to manage the effects of the discharge of contaminants to air according to the receiving environment, rather than the environment in general. It is recognised the discharge of contaminants to air can have an impact on the wider environment. However, what effects may be considered acceptable or anticipated in a residential zone, for example, are very different from that of an industrial zone. Objective O3 needs to recognise that different areas, or zones, require different responses to manage discharges – notwithstanding the range of effects discharges may have on the various	Amend Objective O3 to restrict the scope of the management of effects of the discharge of contaminants (to air), to the receiving environment, as follows: <i>Manage discharges of contaminants to air according to their adverse effects on human health, cultural values, amenity values and the relevant receiving environment.</i>

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		environments exposed to the discharges. The key issue is to appropriately avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of a discharge to air in accordance with the relevant <i>receiving</i> environment, and to ensure sensitive land use activities are not enabled to be located adjacent or near to activities that require frequent discharges to air (such as industrial activities).	
Oil Companies submissions on POLICIES			
AQ P1 – Classification of activities	Support	Support Policy P1 as drafted. It is appropriate to manage the effects of discharges to air through permits and, where the adverse effects of a discharge cannot be suitably managed, apply a classification of activities.	Retain Policy P1 without further modification, as follows: <i>Manage the discharge of contaminants to air according to the following:</i> <i>(a) Permit discharges from activities where the discharge can be suitably managed with general conditions to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of the discharge.</i> <i>(b) Classify all other discharges where (a) does not apply, as controlled, discretionary, or non-complying activities.</i>
AQ P2 – Hazardous substances	Support	Support Policy P2 insofar as to remedy or mitigate discharges of contaminants to air using the best practicable option, where the avoidance of any adverse effects is not possible.	Retain Policy P2 without further modification, as follows: <i>Avoid the discharges of hazardous substances to air and where avoidance is not possible, remedy or mitigate the discharge using the best practicable option.</i>
AQ P3 – Management of discharges	Support in part	Support the intent of Policy P3 insofar as to manage discharges of contaminants to air, including through the use of the best practicable option, and to protect regionally significant infrastructure from adverse effects associated with the discharge of contaminants.	Amend Policy P3 to incorporate those changes sought to Objective O1, as follows: <i>Activities that discharges contaminants to air must be managed, including by use of best practicable option, to:</i> <i>(a) safeguard the life supporting capacity of the air, avoid adverse effects on human health, and manage</i>

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AQ P4- Matters to consider	Support in part	<p>Amend the wording of Policy P3 to incorporate those proposed amendments to Objective O3 – that is, to manage the effects of the discharge of contaminants to air according to the receiving environment, rather than the environment in general.</p> <p>Support the intent of Policy P4 insofar as directing regional plan users to the matters to consider in relation to the discharge of contaminants to air.</p> <p>Amend the wording of Policy P4 to incorporate those proposed amendments to Objective O3 – that is, to manage the effects of the discharge of contaminants to air according to the receiving environment, rather than the environment in general.</p>	<p><i>adverse effects on cultural values, amenity values, and the <u>relevant receiving</u> environment</i></p> <p><i>(b) avoid the discharge of contaminants at a rate or volume that may contribute to, or cause an exceedance or breach of the ambient air quality standards of the NESAQ or exceed the health-based values of the AAQGs</i></p> <p><i>(c) avoid reduction in visibility where it may cause adverse effects on vehicle, aircraft, or ship safety</i></p> <p><i>(d) avoid the discharge of contaminants that may cause adverse effects on regionally significant infrastructure</i></p> <p><i>(e) minimise the discharge of contaminants into areas beyond the boundary of the subject property where it may cause adverse effects on human health, cultural values, amenity values or the <u>relevant receiving</u> environment.</i></p>
			<p>Amend Policy P4 to incorporate those changes sought to Objective O1, as follows:</p> <p><i>When considering the acceptability of any discharge of contaminants to air, regional plan users must have particular regard to the following matters:</i></p> <p><i>(a) The proximity of sensitive activities to the discharge.</i></p> <p><i>(b) The location of any Gazetted airsheds, or areas where the discharge may cause an exceedance or breach of the ambient air quality standards of the NESAQ or exceed the health-based values of the AAQGs.</i></p> <p><i>(c) Adverse effects on air quality values identified in the relevant iwi and hapu resource management plans.</i></p> <p><i>(d) The effect of the prevailing weather conditions, including rainfall, wind speed and wind direction.</i></p> <p><i>(e) The effect of the discharge on human health, cultural values, amenity values, the <u>relevant receiving</u></i></p>

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			<p><i>environment, and regionally significant infrastructure.</i></p> <p>(f) <i>Cumulative effects.</i></p> <p>(g) <i>The effect of new activities discharging contaminants into air near established sensitive activities.</i></p>
AQ R1 – General activities –permitted	Support in part Oppose in part	<p>Oil Companies submissions on RULES</p> <p>Support in part Rule R1 as drafted - the presumption under the RMA for air discharges from industrial and trade premises is that you cannot discharge unless it is explicitly stated as permitted in a plan. In this instance, PC13 enables minor and <i>de minimis</i> discharges activities (i.e. discharges that may otherwise not be specifically listed in PC13) as long as the conditions [(a)-(c)] of Rule R1 is met. The Oil Companies support conditions (a) and (b) of Rule R1</p> <p>Oppose condition (c). The inclusion of condition (c) in Rule R1 captures all discharges from industrial or trade “premises”, not otherwise specifically provided for. It should be noted that most of the rules relating to industrial and trade discharges do not sanction incidental and de minimis discharges associated with the “premise” but are discharge/activity specific. The use of the phrase “premises” in R1 will effectively capture all de minimis discharges (such as boiling a jug at a service station or activating diesel generators in a civil emergency / loss of power), and create a technical requirement for these discharges to default to a discretionary activity. , The Oil Companies consider condition (c) should be deleted. The Plan should provide a means of permitting incidental and de minimis discharges</p>	<p>Amend Rule R1 to delete clause / criteria (c), as follows:</p> <p><i>Any discharge of contaminants into air which is not subject to any other rule in this regional plan and excluding the discharge of dust to air associated with a plantation forestry activity, is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are complied with:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>The discharge must not be noxious or dangerous, offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the subject property or into any water body.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>The discharge of smoke or water vapour must not adversely affect the safety of any vehicle, aircraft, or ship.</i></p> <p><i>Advice Note – Discharges of dust into air associated with activities with a plantation forestry activity are managed by the National Environment Standards for Plantation Forestry. The plantation forestry activities are listed in subparts 1-9 of the National Environment Standards for Plantation Forestry and do not include discharges from roads or tracks managed by local authorities, the Department of Conservation or the New Zealand Transport Agency.</i></p> <p><i>And if necessary add an additional condition (c) as follows:</i></p> <p><i>The discharge must not contain contaminants that cause, or are likely to cause, adverse effects on human health, property or the environment beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.</i></p>

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AQ R2 – General activities – Discretionary	Support	<p>from industrial and trade premises. If it is not considered that conditions a) and b) alone are sufficiently protective for any other incidental discharges from industrial and trade premises then include a further condition along the lines as follows:</p> <p><i>The discharge must not contain contaminants that cause, or are likely to cause, adverse effects on human health, property or the environment beyond the boundary of the premises where the activity takes place.</i></p>	Retain Rule R2 without further modification, as follows: <i>Any discharge of contaminants into air that cannot comply with any permitted activity rule, is not discretionary under any other rule, and is not otherwise a controlled or non-complying activity under any other rule of this Air Quality chapters, is a discretionary activity.</i>
AQ R3 – Miscellaneous discharges – Permitted	Support	<p>Support Rule R3 insofar as the rule provides for discharges associated with the ventilation and displacement of liquids in storage tanks and tankers, the disturbance of land and soil and those discharges associated with contaminated land remediation.</p>	<p>Retain Rule R3 without further modification, as follows:</p> <p><i>The discharge of contaminants to air from:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>spray irrigation, soil injection, or land soakage of liquid waste</i> (2) <i>the ventilation and displacement of liquids in storage tanks and tankers</i> (3) <i>the use and application of fertiliser</i> (4) <i>the disturbance of land and soil carried out according to rules LM R1, LM R2, and LM R3 of this regional plan</i> (5) <i>contaminated land remediation permitted by DW R24</i>

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AQ R16 – Spray painting – Permitted	Support in part / Oppose in part	<p>Support in part Rule R16 insofar as providing for spray painting activities containing di-isocyanates as a permitted activity (albeit subject to conditions).</p> <p>Oppose the scope of the rule only applying to spray painting activities carried out within a spray booth, room, or enclosure fitted with an air extraction system.</p> <p>The Oil Companies have some paint systems that contain di-isocyanates. They need to paint their bulk fuel above ground tanks and associated pipework from time to time in situ and this involves outdoor spraying. The Oil Companies cannot readily dismantle and place these structures / equipment into a spray booth, room, or enclosure fitted with an air extraction system. Rule R1 does not provide a permitted pathway for the Oil Companies to carry out such maintenance work given it would result in a discharge from an industrial trade premises (noting Rule R1 provides an exception for those activities subject to another rule in the plan). The Oil Companies seek an exception - other parties should have similar</p>	<p><i>of this regional plan.</i></p> <p><i>are permitted activities provided the discharge is not noxious or dangerous, offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the subject property or into any water body.</i></p> <p><i>Advice Note – discharge of liquid waste, and the use and application or fertiliser must also meet all other requirements of this regional plan (see DW Discharges to Water and Land and OSET On-site Effluent Treatment).</i></p>
		<p>Include a new Rule to provide for maintenance activities for nationally and regionally significant infrastructure, as follows:</p> <p><i>The discharge of contaminants to air from the spray application of surface coatings containing di-isocyanates, organic plasticisers, or spray on anti-fouling paint (excluding the application of protective coatings to transmission line support structures) that cannot practicably be dismantled and transported to a spray booth is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are complied with:</i></p> <p><i>(a) there must be no activities sensitive to air discharges within 30m of the activity</i></p> <p><i>(b) there must be an exclusion zone that prevents public access within 15m of the activity</i></p> <p><i>(c) the quantity of paint containing di-isocyanates or organic plasticisers applied in a continuous applications at a single location must not exceed 18 litres per day.</i></p> <p><i>Advice Note - The discharge of contaminants to air from blasting and applying protective coatings to a transmission line support structure is managed by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009.</i></p>	

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		<p>concerns as such systems are necessary to for graffiti removal, for example.</p> <p>While it is understood there are potentially significant issues with the use of di-isocyanates in spray painting activities outdoors, it is considered that, especially for significant infrastructure, there should be able to be a level of permitted use with appropriate conditions.</p> <p>In Auckland Unitary Plan the matter is dealt with as follows:</p> <p><i>Spray application of surface coating containing di-isocyanates or organic plasticisers for maintenance of significant infrastructure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) there must be no activities sensitive to air discharges within 30m of the activity</i> <i>(b) there must be an exclusion zone that prevents public access within 15m of the activity</i> <i>(c) the quantity of paint containing di-isocyanates or organic plasticisers applied in a continuous application at a single location must not exceed 18 litres per day.</i> <p>Such a provision would be considered to be consistent with Objective 6 and Policy EI 3B of the RPS – provide for the operation of, and the protection of, regionally significant infrastructure.</p>	
AQ R17 – Abrasive blasting – permitted	Support	<p>Support Rule R17 as drafted. The Oil Companies do use abrasive blasting from time to time especially in relation to the maintenance activities on their bulk storage tanks. The rule is acceptable and</p>	<p>Retain Rule R17 without further modification, as follows:</p> <p><i>The discharge of contaminants to air from an abrasive blasting operation (excluding blasting of transmission line support</i></p>

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		<p>should be retained.</p>	<p>structures) is a permitted activity provided the following conditions are complied with:</p> <p>(a) The discharge from any abrasive blasting operation must be controlled either:</p> <p>i. through the use of a sealed abrasive blasting booth where the air is extracted from the booth using a filtering system maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions</p> <p>OR</p> <p>ii. where a sealed abrasive blasting booth cannot be used, the discharge must be controlled using a current, best practice method such as screening, wet nozzles, or vacuum.</p> <p>(b) Material used for blasting must not contain more than 5% free silica on a dry weight basis.</p> <p>(c) The site and work areas must be kept clean and free of accumulations of deposited abrasive blasting material and other debris.</p> <p>(d) For mobile abrasive blasting operations:</p> <p>i. the owner/occupier/agent must notify the occupier of any properties within 50 metres of the blasting site at least 24 hours prior to commencing the work</p> <p>ii. all blasting material and other debris must be removed from site once the operation is completed.</p> <p>(e) The discharge must not be noxious or dangerous, offensive or objectionable beyond the boundary of the subject property, or discharge into any waterbody.</p> <p>Advice Note - The discharge of contaminants to air from blasting and applying protective coatings to a transmission line support structure is managed by the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009.</p>

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AQ R20 – Fumigation for quarantine application or pre-shipment application – Discretionary or Non-complying	Support	Support Rule R20 as drafted. The Oil Companies support the discretionary activity provision for use of methyl bromide with recapture technology and non-complying activity status for using methyl bromide for fumigation without recapture.	<p>Retain Rule R20 without further modification, as follows:</p> <p><i>The discharge of contaminants into air from fumigation for quarantine application or pre-shipment application:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>using fumigants other than methyl bromide, is a discretionary activity.</i> (b) <i>Using methyl bromide with recapture, is a discretionary activity.</i> (c) <i>Using methyl bromide without recapture, is a non-complying activity.</i>
AQ R21 – Specific activities – Discretionary	Support	Support Rule R21 as drafted.	<p>Retain Rule R20 without further modification, as follows:</p> <p><i>The discharge of contaminants into air from any of the following activities is a discretionary activity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>Agrichemical manufacture.</i> (b) <i>Asphalt or bitumen manufacture or processing.</i> (c) <i>Breweries</i> (d) <i>Cement manufacture.</i> (e) <i>Chemical manufacture or mixing.</i> (f) <i>Composting (including mushroom based processes).</i> (g) <i>Crematoria installed after 27 February 2018.</i> (h) <i>Distilling operations including but not limited to petroleum refining.</i> (i) <i>Enclosed incinerators where any of the materials listed in AQ R10 are burned.</i> (j) <i>Free-range farming and intensive farming not controlled by AQ R19.</i> (k) <i>Glass making</i> (l) <i>Industrial resin or glue manufacture.</i> (m) <i>Kraft and chemical pulping or reconstituted wood panel manufacture.</i> (n) <i>Metal processing including (but not limited to) aluminium smelters, commercial foundries and</i>

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			<p><i>metallurgical processing, steel galvanising and steel mills.</i></p> <p>(o) <i>Milk powder or milk based powder manufacture.</i> (p) <i>Paint manufacture.</i> (q) <i>Pesticide manufacture.</i> (r) <i>Pet food manufacture by the application of heat.</i> (s) <i>Processing of animal products including (but not limited to) animal rendering and by-product processing plants, commercial fellmongering, woolscourers, and dag crushing plants.</i> (t) <i>Processing of radioactive substances.</i> (u) <i>Pulp, paper. or paper board manufacturing.</i> (v) <i>Pyrolysis or gasification of carbonaceous material.</i> (w) <i>Synthetic fertiliser manufacture</i> (x) <i>Waste processing activities as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. municipal sewage treatment plants (excluding pump stations)</i> <i>ii. waste facilities including refuse transfer stations, resource recovery, recycling centres, baling stations</i> <i>iii. landfills (excluding untreated wood waste and cleanfill).</i> <p><i>Advice Note – The operation of an incinerator at a school or healthcare institution is prohibited under the NESAQ, unless resource consent was granted before 30 October 2006.</i></p>
Oil Companies submissions on DEFINITIONS			
Ambient Air	Support in Part	Support the definition of 'Ambient Air' as drafted.	<p>Retain the definition of 'Ambient Air', as follows:</p> <p><i>Means the air outside buildings and structures. This does not include indoor air, air in the workplace, or contaminated air discharged from a source.</i></p>
Best Practicable Option (<i>Proposed definition by the Oil Companies</i>)	<i>Proposed</i>	Include a definition of "Best practicable option" within the definition section of PC13. The term 'best practicable option' is frequently referenced	Include the RMA definition of "Best practicable option" in the definitions section of PC13, as follows:

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		<p>within PC13. It is considered the most appropriate definition for 'best practicable option' is the definition contained within the RMA.</p>	<p><u>Means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment, having regard, among other things, to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(a) the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and</u> <u>(b) the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option compared to other options; and</u> <u>(c) the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.</u>
Noxious or dangerous	Support	<p>Support the definition of 'Noxious or dangerous' as drafted.</p>	<p>Retain the definition of 'Noxious or dangerous' without further modification, as follows:</p> <p><i>Means any activity or discharge of contaminants to air that causes, or is likely to cause, an adverse effect on property and/or the environment. This may include, but is not limited to, the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) Human health effects from acute exposure or chronic exposure. These include allergic reactions, toxic poisoning or exposure to carcinogens.</i> <i>(b) Contamination of potable water supplies where the concentration of contaminant in the water supply is at a level that exceeds the safe level for human consumption.</i> <i>(c) Exceedance of maximum residue limit for an agricultural on, or in, food or stock feed at harvest or slaughter.</i> <i>(d) Adverse effects on ecosystems including water bodies. This includes exotic and indigenous flora and fauna.</i> <i>(e) Damage to crops or plants where contaminants have affected the growth or quality of the crop such that levels exceed safe levels for human consumption</i>

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Reverse sensitivity	Support in part	<p>Support the intent of the definition of ‘Reverse sensitivity’.</p> <p>Amend the definition to provide for the scenario where there is an intensification of sensitive activities that compromises, constrains or curtails lawfully established existing activities, rather than only protecting pre-existing activities from the establishment of new sensitive activities (for example, the intensification of residential areas).</p>	<p><i>and/or the market value of the crop is reduced.</i></p> <p><i>(f) A discharge of fertiliser or agrichemical spray that comprises the organic status of another property.</i></p> <p><i>(g) Damage to paintwork, windows or surfaces from deposition of airborne contaminants.</i></p> <p><i>(h) Reduced visibility that endangers the passage of any vehicle, aircraft, or ship.</i></p>
Sensitive activity	Support in part	<p>Support in part the definition of ‘Sensitive activity’ as it applies to activities.</p> <p>Amend the definition to remove reference to ‘areas’ – with the exception of (g) public amenity areas’, as this area has been defined within the definition section of PC13 and ‘(m) ...indigenous vegetation habitat areas and reserves” as these areas will not create difficulties in interpretation and application.</p> <p>The definition of ‘Sensitive activities’ purports to relate to activities yet also refer to ‘areas’ – which are not activities per se. As a result, this will cause some difficulties in interpretation and application. For example the inclusion of ‘areas’ in part (a) of this definition suggests that any activity within a</p>	<p>Amend the definition of ‘Reverse sensitivity” to provide for the potential impacts of the intensification of sensitive activities, as follows:</p> <p><i>Means the potential for the operation of an existing lawfully established activity to be compromised, constrained or curtailed by the more recent establishment or intensification of other activities which are sensitive to the adverse environmental effects being generated by the pre-existing activity.</i></p>
			<p>Amend the definition of ‘Sensitive activities’ to ensure the definition focuses on activities and not areas, as follows:</p> <p><i>Means an activity that may be adversely affected by contaminants and includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) residential buildings and areas (including marae)</i> <i>(b) childcare centres, schools, educational facilities</i> <i>(c) hospitals, nursing homes, aged care facilities</i> <i>(d) offices, consulting rooms, gymnasiums, community centres</i> <i>(e) hotels, motels, caravan parks, campgrounds areas, tourist accommodation</i> <i>(f) correction facilities</i> <i>(g) public amenity areas</i> <i>(h) manufacturing or storage of food and beverages</i> <i>(i) manufacturing or storage of electronics</i> <i>(j) public water supply catchment and intakes</i>

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		residential area is a sensitive activity. This blanket approach captures activities that may be located in such areas but are not activities sensitive to air discharges - for example a service station within a residential area.	<p>(k) <u>water bodies, watercourses (as listed in Schedule 3) and associated riparian vegetation</u></p> <p>(l) <u>incompatible crops or farming systems (e.g. organic farms, greenhouses)</u></p> <p>(m) <u>wetlands, indigenous vegetation habitat areas and reserves</u></p> <p>(n) <u>household water supplies (including roofs from which a water supply is obtained)</u></p>
Oil Companies submissions on DEFINITIONS – CONSEQUENTIAL CHANGES TO THE REGIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE PLAN			
Contaminant	Support	Support the proposed amendment to the definition of ‘contaminant’ as proposed through PC13.	<p>Retain the amendments to the definition of ‘contaminant’ without any further modification, as follows:</p> <p>Contaminant <i>Includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds,¹ liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or</i></p> <p>(b) <i>when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.</i></p>

¹ Amendment as proposed by Bay of Plenty Regional Council through PC13.