

APPENDIX 2 ► Glossary

* As defined in the Resource Management Act 1991

As defined in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act

The terms used in this plan mean the following:

The Act	The Resource Management Act 1991 including any Amendments, Orders in Council and/or regulations that may be currently in force.
Acute Toxicity	Adverse effects caused by a toxic agent occurring within a short time following exposure to that agent.
Agrichemical	Any substance, whether inorganic or organic, man-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. (Note: this definition excludes fertilisers and vertebrate poisons but includes animal remedies.)
ANZECC	Australia and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, comprising Ministers of the Environment of Australian States, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea
Background Levels	Ambient levels of contaminant in the local area of the site under consideration.
Best Practicable Option	In relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to— (a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and (b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and (c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
Bioaccumulation #	Accumulation within the tissues of living organisms.
Carcinogen	Any substance capable of causing cancer.
Chronic Toxicity	Adverse effects caused by a toxic agent which occur either after prolonged exposure or an extended period after initial exposure.

Cleaner Production	The conceptual and procedural approach to production that demands that all phases of the life-cycle of a product or of a process should be addressed with the objective of prevention or minimisation of short and long-term risks to humans and to the environment.
Cleanfill	Material that has no potential to produce harmful effects on the environment. This material is generally a natural material such as clay, soil and rock, and such other materials as concrete, brick or demolition products that are free of combustible or organic materials and are therefore not subject to biological or chemical breakdown.
Cleanfill Landfill	A landfill used solely for the disposal of clean fill.
Closed Landfill	Any landfill that no longer accepts waste for disposal.
Co-Disposal	The disposal of certain hazardous and/or special wastes in combination with community wastes for the purposes of using the interactive processes between different types of waste to minimise the hazard.
Co-Disposal Landfill	A landfill used for the disposal of special hazardous wastes in combination with community wastes. Leachate and gaseous emissions from a co-disposal landfill should not be materially different from those generated from community waste landfills.
Community Waste	The combination of domestic, industrial and commercial waste including nonhazardous special wastes.
Community Composting	A composting activity where more than one residential premises or any number of non-residential premises contributes raw materials to the process.
Community Solid Waste Landfill	A landfill used solely for the disposal of community solid waste.
Composting	The biological reduction of organic waste to a relatively stable product.
Contaminant *	Any substance (including gases, liquids, solids and micro-organisms), or energy (excluding noise), or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy or heat: When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the chemical or biological condition or water; or 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.

	NB. While all wastes are contaminants, not all contaminants are wastes. For example, a pesticide, when applied, is contaminant both while it is doing its job as a pesticide, and as a waste in the form of spray drift. Note the definition of waste.
Contaminated Site	A site at which hazardous substances occur at concentrations above background levels and where assessment indicates it poses or is likely to pose an immediate or long term hazard to human health or the environment.
Controlled Activities	Is an activity specified in the Plan as a Controlled Activity and which is allowed only if a resource consent has been obtained for the activity. All aspects of an activity that needs to be controlled by particular conditions must be identified in the Plan. The Council is obligated to issue a consent provided the application complies with the RMA and with the precondition or criteria specified in the plan. Controlled activities will generally be considered by way of non-notified applications.
Corrosivity	The ability of a substance to cause severe damage by chemical action when in contact with living tissue (or to corrode metals).
Discharge Permit	Permit required under the Resource Management Act 1991 where a contaminant will be discharged in the environment, either to water or air. (See section 15 of the Act.)
Discretionary Activities	Activities that the Plan specifies as being allowed only if a resource consent is obtained and the activity is consistent with what is specified in the Plan.
Ecotoxic #	Capable of causing ill health, injury, or death to any living organism.
Effect *	The term effect in relation to the use, development, or protection of natural and physical resources, or in relation to the environment, includes: Any positive or adverse effect; and Any temporary or permanent effect; and Any past, present, or future effect; and Any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects - regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes Any potential effect of high probability; and Any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.

Environment *	<p>The term 'environment' includes:</p> <p>Ecosystems, including people and communities; and</p> <p>All natural and physical resources; and</p> <p>Those qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to the community's reasonable enjoyment; and</p> <p>The cultural, economic, aesthetic and social conditions that effect the above.</p>
Environmentally Persistent Substances	<p>Substances which are mobile in the environment, which do not readily breakdown to harmless by-products in the environment (half - life in excess of 10 years), and which are not a common natural constituent of the environment into which they are released or may move to.</p>
ERMA #	<p>Environmental Risk Management Authority.</p>
Existing Landfill	<p>Any landfill that is currently accepting waste for disposal.</p>
Flammability	<p>The ability of a substance to be ignited and to support combustion.</p>
Grey Water	<p>Water from washing and food preparation processes – bathroom laundry and kitchen.</p>
Green Wastes	<p>In respect of rule 2.2.4.2, green waste is any processed vegetative matter.</p>
Hapu	<p>Sub-tribes, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.</p>
Hazard	<p>An inherent property of a substance which makes it capable of causing adverse effects to people or the environment.</p>
Hazardous Substances	<p>Note As at September 1996 this provides:</p> <p>“Hazardous substance” means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any substance-</p> <p>(a) With one or more of the following intrinsic properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Explosiveness: (ii) Flammability: (iii) A capacity to oxidise: (iv) Corrosiveness: (v) Toxicity (including chronic toxicity): (vi) Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; <p>(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.</p>

Hazardous wastes	Hazardous substances which are unwanted and economically unusable.
Hazardous wastes Containment Facility	A facility for the long-term containment of hazardous wastes. Often referred to as a dedicated hazardous wastes landfill.
Heavy Rainfall Event	A rainfall event that has a one year annual rate of return.
Highly Hazardous Substances	Highly hazardous substances are substances which are rated as having a high Explosion/Fire Hazard, or a high Health Hazard, or a high Environmental Hazard.
Industrial or Trade Process	Includes every part of a process from the receipt of raw material to the dispatch or use in another process or disposal of any product or waste material, any intervening storage of the raw material, partly process matter, or product.
Inert	Not affecting other substances when brought in contact with them.
Intrinsic	Belonging naturally.
Iwi	Tribal group consisting of hapu (sub-tribes) and whanau (family groups). Iwi Authority means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
Kaitiaki	A person or agent who cares for taonga; may be spiritual or physical. Guardian, steward, but the meaning of kaitiaki in practical application may vary between different hapu and iwi.
Kaitiakitanga *	The exercise of guardianship; and in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.
Kawanatanga	Governorship, government.
Land Use Consent	Consent under the Resource Management Act 1991 that is required when the following are to occur: Construction taking place on the land; or Excavation; or Depositing of substances onto the land; or Disturbance of plant and animal habitats.
Landfill #	Any premises used for the lawful deposit or disposal of waste materials into or onto land.
Landfill Gas	Gas generated as a result of the decomposition processes in decaying wastes deposited at a landfill. It comprises mainly methane and carbon dioxide, but includes a range of other components.

Land Information Memoranda

Taken from section 44A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987:

Land Information Memorandum

- (1) A person may apply to a territorial authority for the issue, within 10 working days, of a land information memorandum in relation to matters affecting any land in the district of the authority.
- (2) The matters which shall be included in that memorandum are—
 - (a) Information identifying each (if any) special feature or characteristic of the land concerned, including but not limited to potential erosion, avulsion, falling debris, subsidence, slippage, alluvion, or inundation, or likely presence of hazardous contaminants, being a feature or characteristic that—
 - (i) Is known to the territorial authority; but
 - (ii) Is not apparent from the district scheme under the Town and Country Planning Act 1977 or a district plan under the Resource Management Act 1991:
 - (b) Information on private and public stormwater and sewerage drains as shown in the territorial authority's records:
 - (c) Information relating to any rates owing in relation to the land:
 - (d) Information concerning any consent, certificate, notice, order, or requisition affecting the land or any building on the land previously issued by the territorial authority (whether under the Building Act 1991 or any other Act):
 - (e) Information concerning any certificate issued by a building certifier pursuant to the Building Act 1991:
 - (f) Information relating to the use to which that land may be put and conditions attached to that use:
 - (g) Information which, in terms of any other Act, has been notified to the territorial authority by any statutory organisation having the power to classify land or buildings for any purpose:

	<p>(h) Any information which has been notified to the territorial authority by any network utility operator pursuant to the Building Act 1991.</p> <p>(3) In addition to the information provided for under subsection (2) of this section, a territorial authority may provide in the memorandum such other information concerning the land as the authority considers, at its discretion, to be relevant.</p> <p>(4) An application for a land information memorandum shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by any charge fixed by the territorial authority in relation thereto.</p> <p>(5) In the absence of proof to the contrary, a land information memorandum shall be sufficient evidence of the correctness, as at the date of its issue, of any information included in it pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.</p> <p>(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, there shall be no grounds for the territorial authority to withhold information specified in terms of subsection (2) of this section or to refuse to provide a land information memorandum where this has been requested.</p>
Leachate	Liquid effluent from landfills. Leachate may contain environmentally harmful substances derived from material deposited in the landfill.
Local Authority *	Means a regional council or territorial authority.
Mana	Spiritual power, prestige authority. Anything to do with the status and standing of an individual or group.
Mauri	Essential life force or principle, a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate.
Method	The practical action needed to give effect to a policy.
Mutagen	Any substance capable of causing genetic mutation which may result in heritable genetic defects.
Mutagenesis	The induction of alterations in genetic structure by chemical or physical means.
Non-Complying Activities	Activities for which a resource consent is necessary. A non-complying activity contravenes a rule in a Plan but is not a prohibited activity.

Non-Point Discharges	Diffuse discharges of contamination to air, water and land which may not attribute to an individual site or activity. The contamination from non-point discharges is related to land management, geologic and hydrological variables which may change from day to day or year to years. Only land management factors may be controlled by society. Pastoral and cropping agriculture, silviculture and development of residential subdivisions (e.g. construction of infrastructure, septic tanks) are common activities which generate non-point pollution.
Objective	Resolves an issue or set of issues. It is the desirable result, end state, situation or condition that is sought.
Organic Waste	Putrescible material from plant, animal or microbiological origin.
Oxidising Nature	The ability of a substance to cause or contribute to the combustion of other material by yielding oxygen.
Permitted Activities	Activities which are allowed as of right. No resource consent is needed if the activity complies with the RMA, and any criteria set out in the Plan.
Pesticides	Any substance used to destroy or inhibit the action of plant or animal pests. A pest is an organism which causes a significant adverse on the environment. An organism is a living individual or group of animals, plants, micro-organisms, or viruses, including their parts capable of being used in genetic manipulation work.
Plan (the)	Means the Gisborne District Waste Management and Hazardous Substances Plan and any documents cited as annexes within it.
Point-Source Discharge	In relation to discharges to water means a discharge via a pipe, drain or any other confined channel which enables contaminants to discharge to water at a specific location.
Policy	The general plan of action required to achieve a desirable result. OR A statement of attitude on a particular topic or a statement to guide subsequent decisions that are to be made, such as resource consents or the development of subsequent planning documents.
Pollution	Any direct or indirect alteration of the physical, thermal, biological, or radioactive properties of any part of the environment by discharging, emitting, or depositing wastes or substances so as to affect any beneficial use adversely, to cause a condition which is hazardous or potentially hazardous to public health, safety or welfare, or to animals, birds, wildlife, fish or aquatic life, or to plants.

Problem Wastes	Those hazardous wastes which will not break down into non-hazardous residues over time when released into the environment and, for which there are no proven destruction or treatment processes currently available in New Zealand.
Prohibited Activity	Means any activity which a plan expressly prohibits and describes as an activity for which no resource consent shall be granted
Project Information Memoranda	<p>As taken from section 31.of the Building act 1991:</p> <p>Issuing Project Information Memoranda</p> <p>(1) After considering an application for a project information memorandum, the territorial authority shall issue the memorandum, within the prescribed period, if it is satisfied that it has received all information required under section 30 of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Every project information memorandum shall include—</p> <p>(a) Information[, likely to be relevant to the proposed building work,] identifying each (if any) special feature of the land concerned, including (but not limited to) potential erosion, avulsion, falling debris, subsidence, slippage, alluvion, or inundation, or the likely presence of hazardous contaminants, being a feature or characteristic that—</p> <p>(i) Is likely to be relevant to the design and construction or alteration of the building or proposed building; and</p> <p>(ii) Is known to the territorial authority; but</p> <p>(iii) Is not apparent from the district scheme under the Town and Country Planning Act 1977 or the district plan under the Resource Management Act 1991:</p> <p>(b) Information [, likely to be relevant to the proposed building work,] which, in terms of any other Act, has been notified to the territorial authority by any statutory organisation having the power to classify [or register] land or buildings for any purpose:</p> <p>© Details of any existing stormwater or wastewater utility systems which relate to the proposed building work or which are on or adjacent to the site of the proposed building work:</p>

	<p>(d) Details of each, if any, authorisation in respect of the proposed building work which the territorial authority on its own behalf and on behalf of any network utility operator (where the territorial authority is acting as agent for a network utility operator by prior agreement with that network utility operator) is authorised to refuse or require under any Act, other than this Act, and, in respect of each of them, a statement of the requirements to be met in order for the authorisation to be granted or imposed and the conditions that such an authorisation will be subject to.</p> <p>(3) Every project information memorandum shall further include, either—</p> <p>(a) Confirmation, subject to the other provisions of this Act, that building work may be undertaken subject to the requirements of the building consent and subject also to all other necessary authorisations being obtained; or</p> <p>(b) Notification that building work may not be undertaken because any necessary authorisation has been refused, notwithstanding the issue of any building consent.</p> <p>(4) For the purposes of this section, the land concerned shall be the land on which the proposed building work is to be undertaken and any other land likely to affect or be affected by the building work.</p> <p>(5) Where any project information memorandum contains any information previously supplied to the territorial authority by any network utility operator or any statutory organisation that has power to classify [or register] land or buildings, a copy of the memorandum shall be supplied by the territorial authority to that operator or that organisation.</p>
Radioactivity	Property of spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei usually with emission of penetrating radiation or particles.
Recycling	means the reprocessing of waste materials to produce new products
Refuse	The complete range of unwanted or undesirable material generated in the course of producing, processing and consuming useful products. See waste.

Resource Consents	Resource Consents (Resource Management Act 1991, Part VI) means: Land Use Consent Coastal Permit Subdivision Consent Water Permit Discharge Permit
Resource Recovery	The utilisation of waste as a resource through the transformation of the waste into a usable product, or the recovery of energy.
Risk	The probability of occurrence of an adverse effect from a substance or organism combined with the magnitude or the consequence of that adverse effect.
RMA	The Resource Management Act 1991 including any amendments, Orders in Council and/or Regulations as may be currently in force.
Road	All land that is defined as a "road" or "private road" under the Local Government Act 1974.
Road Construction	Includes any work in connection with excavation, site preparation or preparatory work and also includes the use of any plant, tools, gear or materials for the purpose of any road construction work.
Road Maintenance	Includes surface reworking, repair of cut and fill batters, water table clearing, cleaning or reinstatement of water table culverts and pruning of obstructive vegetation.
Runanga	Tribal representative and administrative body.
Solid Waste	The combination of domestic, industrial and commercial waste including non-hazardous special wastes also known as community waste. See waste.
Sanitary Fixtures	Includes any water closet, urinal, bath, sink, basin, dishwasher, washing machine grease trap, or other sanitary appliance or fixture designed to collect and dispose of sewage.
Septage	The solids from septic tank systems which are periodically collected by septic tank cleaning operators.
Septic Tank	A watertight sedimentation tank for organic wastes in which the sludge settling on the bottom is allowed to digest and liquefy by anaerobic bacterial action.
Sewage	The contents of sewers carrying the waterborne wastes of a community. This is sometimes called "foul sewage" to distinguish it from stormwater.

Sewerage	The pipes and infrastructure through which sewage and stormwater flow
Site	<i>Any area of land comprised wholly of one certificate of title or any allotment as defined by the Act.</i>
Special Waste	Waste that requires special measures in handling and disposal over and above that normally required for general community wastes.
Subdivision Consent	Consent required under the Resource Management Act 1991 when land is being sub-divided (See Section 9 of the Act).
Substance	Any chemical element, chemical combination of elements or any mixture of elements and chemical species. Substances may be any chemically distinct form of any of the above including isotopes, allotropes and different physical forms, structural isomers, radicals or ions.
Taiao	The natural world or environment
Taonga	A term of very deep spiritual meaning. Taonga can be the treasures as the sacred possessions of the tangata whenua. Taonga are prized and protected not limited to things that can be seen or touched. For example te reo (the Maori language) is considered a taonga.
Teratogen	Any substance capable of causing malformation during development of the embryo or foetus.
Tikanga Maori	Maori tradition and custom. It includes protocol and ceremony, values, beliefs.
Tino rangatiratanga	Chieftainship, chiefly authority, full authority.
Treaty of Waitangi Te Tiriti o Waitangi	Has the same meaning as the word Treaty as defined in section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.
Untreated Sewage or Effluent	Sewage or effluent which has not passed the rough land-based treatment specifically designed to mitigate adverse environmental effects of that sewage or effluent.
Waahi Tapu	A place which is particularly sacred or spiritually meaningful to tangata whenua. It includes burial grounds and places where significant events have taken place
Wairua	Spirit

Waste	<p>Any contaminant, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment and which includes all unwanted and economically unusable by-products at any given place and time, and any other matter which may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, to the environment.</p> <p>Note the definition of "contaminant".</p>
Waste Avoidance	<p>Processes in which energy and waste efficiency are an integral part of the design or activity i.e. intentionally foregoing the generation of waste.</p>
Waste Generator	<p>Any person or organisation that produces or makes available any waste product.</p>
Waste Management	<p>Waste management refers to the transportation, resource recovery, recycling, storage, treatment and/or disposal of wastes including management systems to ensure that environmental effects are minimised. Waste management also encompasses measures to avoid waste generation.</p>
Waste Minimisation	<p>The modification of existing processes or behaviours to reduce waste production to a minimum.</p>
Water Permit	<p>Permit required under the Resource Management Act 1991 when water is to be taken, used, dammed or diverted, including water above and below the ground (See Section 14 for the Act).</p>
Whakapapa	<p>Genealogy, family tree.</p>
Whanau	<p>An extended family including the nuclear family, and aunts, uncles and cousins.</p>