

ATTACHMENT A: Regulating air quality in New Zealand and Auckland

Source of air pollution	Central government sets national standards	Auckland Council's role
<p>Indoor fires in residential and non-commercial properties</p> 	<p>Central government sets national air quality standards through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Resource Management Act 1991 the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004. <p>The national air quality regulations include specific design standards for <u>new enclosed wood burners</u> that are installed on properties smaller than two hectares.</p>	<p>The council applies the national air quality regulations.</p> <p>The council adopted the Air Quality Bylaw for Indoor Domestic Fires 2017 (the “bylaw”) to regulate the use of indoor domestic fires in Auckland’s residential properties and non-commercial buildings. This issue is not regulated by the Unitary Plan.</p> <p>The bylaw includes: standards for emissions from existing indoor fireplaces, rules about what materials cannot be burned and an emission standard for solid fuel fireplaces installed in Auckland’s urban areas.</p> <p>The council applies both the national and regional design standards for new and replacement indoor fires. This is done through the council’s building consent process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the national design standards apply to new enclosed wood burners installed on properties smaller than two hectares in situations where the national standards do not apply, the council applies the emission standard in its bylaw.
<p>Indoor fires & cooking fires in commercial properties</p> <p>Industrial and rural activities</p> <p>Outdoor fires</p>	<p>Central government sets national air quality standards through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Resource Management Act 1991 the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004. 	<p>The council applies the national air quality regulations.</p> <p>It regulates indoor fires/cooking fires in commercial premises, industrial emissions and rural emissions through rules in its Unitary Plan and its resource consent processes.</p> <p>The council regulates emissions from outdoor fires through rules in its Unitary Plan and through the Outdoor Fire Safety Bylaw 2014.</p>
<p>Transport</p> 	<p>Central government regulates vehicle fuels and vehicle emissions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting standards for vehicle fuels (e.g. limits on the level of lead and sulphur) - by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment setting and administering emission standards for new and used vehicles entering NZ – by the Ministry of Transport and the NZTA in 2007, a rule was introduced about the level of visible smoke from vehicles; it was included in WOF testing. 	<p>The council has land use rules in its Unitary Plan that promote efficient urban form and are intended to reduce transport emissions.</p> <p>Auckland Council and Auckland Transport have also developed non-regulatory policies that address transport emissions and climate change, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auckland Council’s <i>Low Carbon Auckland</i> (July 2014) <i>Auckland Transport’s Sustainability Framework</i> (September 2016).

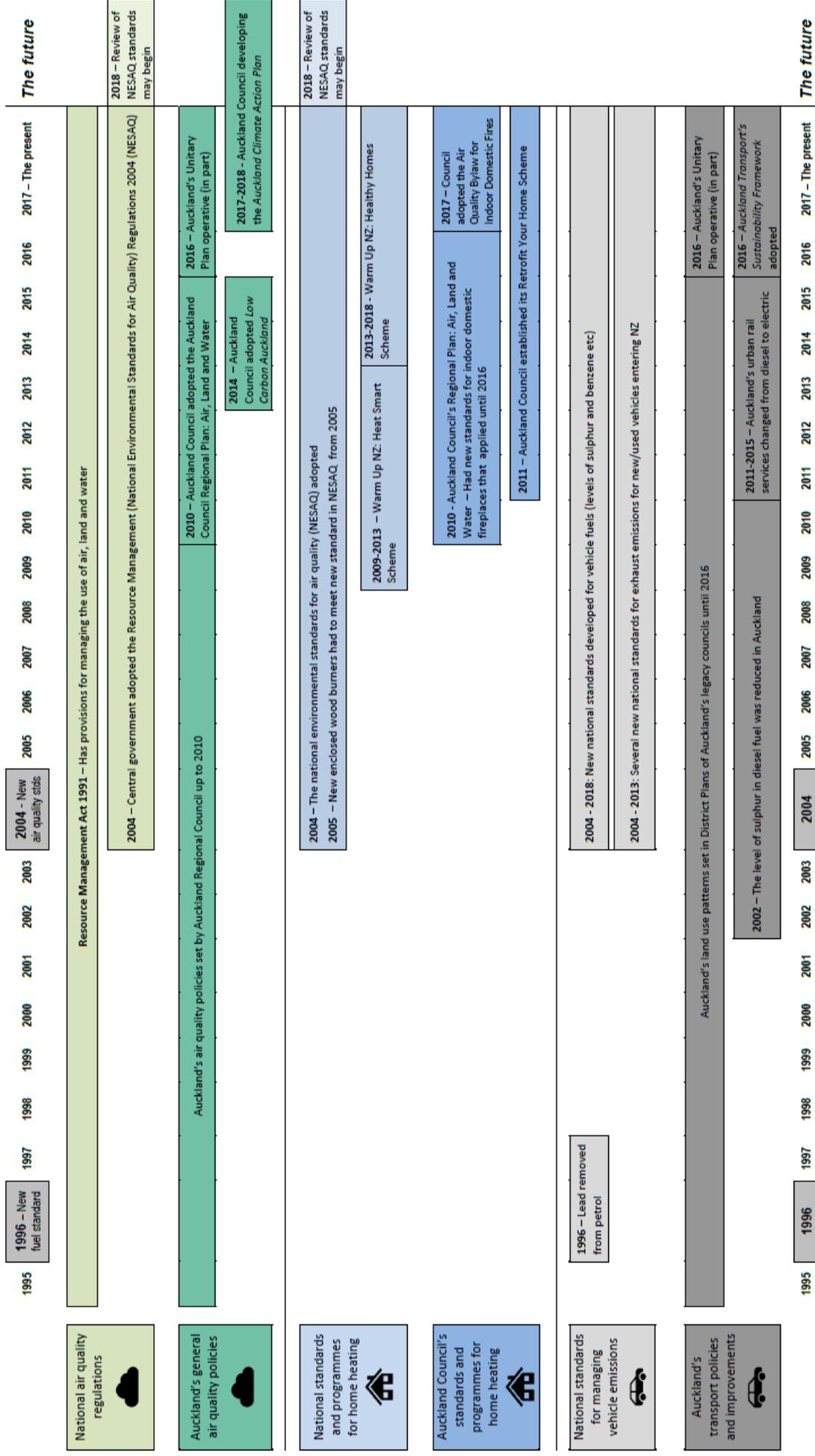


Figure A1: Managing air quality in NZ: the story of key policy measures for particulate air pollution since 1995