

## **INFORMATION FOR PERMIT HOLDERS**

### *Meaning of Open Air*

Lighting a fire in the open air means lighting a fire out of doors other than in an approved fireplace, incinerator, barbecue, or other authorised receptacle.

### *Resource Consents*

This permit is not a resource consent to discharge smoke or other contaminants into air. It does not exempt you from any obligations you may have under section 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991. You should check these matters with the relevant Regional Council.

### *Additional Permits*

Depending on where the fire authorised by this permit is to be lit, further fire permits may be required from the Department of Conservation, another Fire Authority, or the relevant City or District Council.

### *Escape*

If the fire escapes, and if it is safe to do so, try to extinguish it. Otherwise telephone 111.

### *Extreme Fire Danger*

Fire permits are suspended if a fire ban or an order prohibiting open air fires is in place. During a period of extreme fire danger, check with the Fire Authority on whether you may light a fire. If lighting a fire is essential for emergency purposes (e.g. for destroying diseased or dead stock, or combating the likely spread of introduced organisms) you will need a special permit from the Fire Authority.

### *Insurance*

This permit is not a legal defence against claims for damage or fire-fighting costs caused by the fire. We advise you to have adequate fire insurance to cover any misadventures.

### *Offences*

It is an offence not to produce this permit within a reasonable time when asked to do so by a member of the Police or a RFO.

It is an offence, when there is a restricted or prohibited fire season in place, to light a fire in the open air without a permit, or to breach permit conditions.

Full details of these and other offences relating to lighting fires in the open air are set out in the Forest and Rural Fires Act (1977).