



Report of the

Minister for the Environment
on the operation of the

OZONE LAYER PROTECTION ACT 1996

for the period ended
31 December 2010

*Presented to the House of Representatives Pursuant to
Subsection (2) of Section 30, of the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996*

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ABBREVIATIONS

CFC chlorofluorocarbon

HCFCs hydrochlorofluorocarbons

ODP ozone-depleting potential

QPS quarantine and pre-shipment

1 PURPOSE

This report is provided to meet the requirement of section 30 of the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996 (the Act). Under section 30, the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act is required to prepare and lay before the House of Representatives an annual report describing the operation of the Act during that year¹. The Minister for the Environment is responsible for the Act.

The purpose of the Act is to:

- Help protect human health and the environment from adverse effects resulting from, or likely to result from, human activities which modify or are likely to modify the ozone layer;
- Phase-out ozone-depleting substances as soon as possible, except for essential uses;
- Give effect to New Zealand's obligations under the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

2 HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

New Zealand has phased out the import of all required ozone-depleting substances and is in compliance with its obligations under the Vienna Convention, and the subsequent Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the Protocol).

The import of halons was phased out by 1994, and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), other fully halogenated CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and hydrobromofluorocarbons by 1996. The import of methyl bromide for non-quarantine and pre-shipment purposes ended in 2007.

New Zealand does not manufacture any of the substances controlled under the Protocol. Domestic controls set out in the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 1996 (the Regulations) progressively restrict volumes that are imported.

The remaining controlled substances are the import of bulk hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). New Zealand is accelerating the phase out of HCFCs to that required by the Protocol and is on track to a 100 per cent reduction of imports by 2015 in comparison with the Protocol's 2030 deadline.

The most recent phase down period for HCFCs came into effect in 2010 with a 62.5 per cent reduction in base year permits and a 75 per cent reduction in special permits in comparison to baseline consumption of (that the phase-out is measured from).

Overall, the Protocol has been effective in meeting its aim to protect the ozone layer. The observed 2010 global, mid latitude and polar ozone column amounts are lower than 1980 levels. The amounts have remained relatively constant in the last decade,

¹ Note that the Act was amended by the Ozone Layer Protection Amendment Act 2011 which came into force from 1 July 2011. Prior to this amendment, section 30 of the Act required the Minister of Commerce and the Minister for the Environment to prepare a report on the operation of this Act, and the Minister of Commerce to lay a copy of the report before the House of Representatives.

as the ozone depleting substances (ODSs) decreased only slightly over this period. If the Protocol had not been successful, there would have been very large ozone depletion and consequent substantial increases of ultraviolet radiation. This would have had serious impacts on both human health and the environment.

3 OPERATION OF THE ACT

3.1 Administration

The Ministry for the Environment is responsible for administering the Act and the Regulations. The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has responsibility for enforcing the Act, and implementing the permit system for imports and exports under the Regulations². The New Zealand Customs Service enforces the import and export controls at New Zealand's borders.

3.2 Enforcement

In 2008, the Ministry of Economic Development successfully prosecuted two refrigeration engineers under section 13(f) of the Act for reckless discharge of an ozone-depleting substance. Each was fined \$750 plus court costs. No prosecutions have been undertaken in subsequent years.

4. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Under the Act a controlled substance means any substance defined as such in Schedule 1 of the regulations. An Ozone depleting substance means any controlled substance or any other substance that has ozone depletion potential of 0.01 or greater. The Protocol measures ozone-depleting substances in ozone-depleting potential (ODP) tonnes. ODP is a relative measure of how much a substance depletes the ozone layer rather than physical quantity³.

Controlled substances fall into three categories:

- Substances already phased out for which permits may no longer be issued: chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride methyl chloroform, hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs) and all non-quarantine or non pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide;
- Substances being phased out for which import levels are periodically reduced and controlled: hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs);

² Under the Ozone Layer Protection Amendment Act 2011 and the Import and Exports (Restrictions) Amendment Act 2011, the functions and role administered by the Ministry of Economic Development were transferred to the Environmental Protection Authority. As this report covers 2010, the data was collected under the administrative arrangements outlined above.

³ CFC-11 (Trichlorofluoromethane) is the standard measurement where one metric tonne is equal to one ODP tonne. The ODP represents the amount of ozone destroyed by emission of a gas over its entire atmospheric lifetime relative to that due to the same mass of CFC-11.

$$\text{ODP of a compound} = \frac{\text{global change on ozone due to compound}}{\text{global change in ozone due to CFC-11}}$$

- Imports of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes: these require permits under the Regulations to meet reporting obligations under the Protocol. However they are not required to be phased out as methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment is not considered a controlled substance under the Protocol.

4.1 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

HCFCs are refrigerant gases that are used in refrigeration and air conditioning units, heat pumps and other heat transfer equipment. HCFCs are also used in foam products such as building insulation. HCFCs have largely replaced the more ozone-depleting CFCs.

4.1.1 Domestic Consumption

As New Zealand does not manufacture ozone depleting substances, consumption is measured as imports minus exports. There are many different types of HCFCs which are imported into New Zealand, either singly or in blends. Table 1 shows HCFCs consumption in both metric and ODP tonnes.

Table 1 *HCFCs Consumption: ODP tonnes*

Year	HCFC-22	HCFC-123	HCFC-124	HCFC-141b	HCFC-142b	Total metric tonnes	Total ODP tonnes
2000	396.1	6.8	0.5	27.7	6.1	437.2	25.4
2001	362.6	0.0	0.8	31.7	2.3	397.4	23.6
2002	358.4	0.0	1.8	29.8	10.8	400.8	23.7
2003	355.4	0.0	0.8	54.1	6.2	416.5	25.9
2004	363.0	0.0	2.6	62.4	5.2	433.2	27.2
2005	385.8	0.0	0.4	26.4	4.7	417.3	24.4
2006	294.0	0.4	0.2	47.8	3.4	345.8	21.3
2007	338.2	0.1	2.7	39.5	1.1	381.6	23.1
2008	248.4	0.2	0.0	47.7	2.0	298.3	19.1
2009	254.61	0.1	0.0	28.9	5.1	288.7	17.5
2010	162.9	0.1	0.0	22.8	2.9	188.7	11.7

New Zealand's baseline consumption was 56.0 ODP tonnes. Table 1 above shows that the total consumption of HCFCs has reduced to 11.7 ODP tonnes in 2010. This has been a 79.2 percent reduction in consumption. This decrease in consumption is consistent with that required (75 per cent reduction of base net imports) for the phase down period which came into effect on 1 January 2010.

4.1.2 Domestic Wholesaler Permits

Under the Act, HCFCs are imported under the authority of a base year permit, a special permit or a wholesaler permit, granted by the EPA.

The EPA may issue wholesaler permits not exceeding a total of 2.5 ODP tonnes of HCFCs per year, divided as the EPA considers fair among the applicants for the permits. Holders of wholesaler permits are permitted to sell HCFCs to new or non-entitled users.

As required by clause 11(3) of the Regulations, the names of the persons to whom HCFCs wholesaler import permits were granted in 2010 and the ODP amount permitted are set out in Table 2.

Table 2 *HCFCs: Wholesaler permits*

Name	Amount (ODP tonnes)
BOC NZ Ltd	0.6250
Heatcraft New Zealand Ltd	0.6250
Patton Refrigeration Ltd	0.6250
Refrigerated Engineering CO Ltd	0.6250
TOTAL	2.500

4.1.3 Comparison with International Obligations

New Zealand is accelerating the phase out of HCFCs to that required by the Protocol. A comparison of phase-out schedules is in Table 3.

Table 3 *HCFCs: Phase-out Schedules*

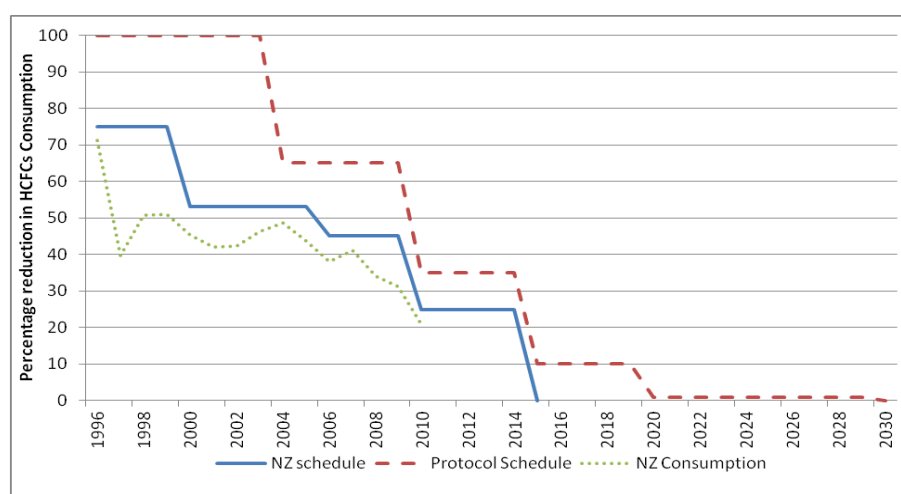
Year	New Zealand Schedule	Montreal Protocol Schedule
1996	Base quota established from the users' nominated year, 1991, 1992 or 1993. CFC import permits 'converted' to allow a percentage import of replacement HCFCs. Reduction of base quota by 25 per cent.	Net imports capped at 1989 levels plus 2.8 per cent of 1989 CFC imports.
2000	Reduction of original reduced quota by 33 per cent.	
2001	Special Permits issued. ⁴	
2004		35 per cent reduction of base net imports ⁵
2006	Complete withdrawal of converted CFC permits.	
2010	Reduction of original reduced quota and Special Permits by 75 per cent.	75 per cent reduction of base net imports.
2015	100 per cent reduction – imports prohibited.	90 per cent reduction of base net imports.
2020		99.5 per cent reduction of base net imports. Remainder for servicing of existing equipment only.
2030		100 per cent reduction – net imports prohibited.

⁴ In 2001, a quantity of unused entitlement was cancelled under the Regulations and, along with entitlement previously unallocated, was reissued as 'special' permits. The allocation was mainly to the foams sector. These permits, which total 3.5 ODP tonnes, have been incorporated into the general phase-out timetable.

⁵ "Net imports" refers to the Protocol definition of production plus imports minus exports.

This is graphically represented in Figure 1 below, with the addition of actual import amounts to assess progress.

Figure 1 Montreal Protocol vs New Zealand Phase-out Schedules for HCFCs



4.1.4 Ongoing trend for HCFCs

The most recent phase-down of HCFCs consumption came into effect on 1 January 2010. This phase down reduced base year permits by 62.5 per cent and special permits by 75 per cent.

Initial indications from industry were that the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector would manage the phase down but that the insulation foams manufacturing sector could have some difficulties overcoming the technical and economic challenges to move to alternative gases (hydrofluorocarbons or hydrocarbons).

A needs analysis was undertaken by the Ministry of Economic Development in 2009-2010 to determine whether any Government intervention was necessary to mitigate possible negative effects of the phase down. This analysis recommended that no HCFCs entitlements above the phase down levels be allocated. Government intervention was considered unnecessary as there was insufficient evidence that issuing additional allowances would result in economic or environmental benefits to New Zealand as a whole or to individual businesses within the insulation foams manufacturing sector. A key consideration underlying this decision was that the phase down process has been underway for many years and well publicised. Any further HCFCs entitlement would have only delayed the inevitable impacts of a transition away from HCFCs necessary before 2015.

In 2010, the Ministry for the Environment commissioned an investigation related to potential options to manage the import of HCFCs into New Zealand. Although the import of bulk HCFCs into New Zealand is subject to controls, the importation of equipment containing HCFCs (e.g. air conditioners and heat pumps) or designed to contain or use HCFCs (e.g. large chillers) is not subject to any such controls. The findings of this investigation revealed that imports of equipment containing HCFCs are rapidly decreasing and the majority of equipment now imported into New Zealand is pre-charged with hydrofluorocarbons. The investigation also revealed that the

stock⁶ of HCFCs in current equipment is as high as 954 tonnes but that this is projected to drop to 41 tonnes by 2030.

While there are some uncertainties associated with these estimates, officials consider that New Zealand's phase-out schedule of bulk⁷ HCFCs by 2015 schedule and ready availability of alternatives will continue to encourage industry to move away from HCFCs in a timely manner.

4.2 Methyl Bromide

There are two uses of methyl bromide under the Protocol:

- Non-quarantine and pre-shipment (non-QPS) use (imports prohibited from 1 January 2008)
- Quarantine and pre-shipment use (QPS) (not controlled, and there is no phase-out schedule).

Methyl bromide is used in New Zealand for QPS purposes, both to protect our primary industry and environment from harmful organisms overseas and to meet the requirements of countries importing New Zealand products. The most common goods fumigated with methyl bromide are log and timber products, vehicles, scrap metals and fruits and vegetables.

Table 4 shows imports, exports and net consumption both in metric tonnes and ODP tonnes:

Table 4 *Methyl Bromide: Imports and Exports*

Year	Non-QPS Imports	QPS Imports	Total Imports	Exports	Net Consumption (metric tonnes)	Net Consumption (ODP tonnes)
2000	66.7	58.1	131.0	6.3	124.7	74.8
2001	26.3	51.2	85.8	8.3	77.5	46.5
2002	43.8	100.1	156.2	12.3	143.9	86.3
2003	20.9	176.8	212.6	14.9	197.7	118.6
2004	27.50	204.8	242.8	10.5	232.3	139.4
2005	40.50	151.4	191.9	10.8	181.1	108.7
2006	30.50	214.7	245.2	7.3	237.9	142.7
2007	16.80	170.2	187.0	9.8	177.2	106.3
2008	0.00	289.0	289.0	0.6	288.4	173.0
2009	0.00	271.0	271.0	1.4	269.6	161.8
2010	0	412.5	412.5	6.1	406.4	243.8

The ODP value of methyl bromide is 0.6 ODP⁸. Globally 88% of methyl bromide for uses controlled by the Protocol has been phased-out; with a deadline of 2015 for full phase-out of non QPS methyl bromide. About 50% of world methyl bromide consumption is for QPS use which is not controlled by the Protocol. QPS use is an

⁶ Tonnes of HCFCs currently captured in different equipment all around New Zealand.

⁷ Bulk HCFCs are those HCFCs that are acquired in a non-processed form whether alone or in a mixture (Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 1996).

⁸ This is a relatively high factor, compared to HCFCs, which range from 0.005 - 0.2 ODP.

increasing component of ODS emissions. The Scientific Assessment Panel for the Protocol estimate that 20 to 35% of QPS use could be replaced by alternatives.

New Zealand is actively working on ensuring that QPS is well managed and monitored to ensure there is no unnecessary use of methyl bromide. In addition, New Zealand is actively seeking alternatives where this is possible.

4.2.1 Non-Quarantine and Pre-Shipment Use

Methyl bromide for non-QPS use was phased out by 1 January 2005. New Zealand was permitted critical use exemptions by the Parties to the Protocol from 2005-07 to import methyl bromide for specified uses in the horticultural industry. Stocks of methyl bromide imported prior to 31 December 2007 were able to be used until 31 December 2010.

4.2.2 Ongoing trend for QPS Methyl Bromide

The quantity of methyl bromide imported into New Zealand for QPS uses increased in 2010 to 412.5 metric tonnes compared with 271 metric tonnes in 2009. The explanation for this increase is that New Zealand's trade in logs has risen significantly. High demanding countries such as India and China both require mandatory quarantine treatment using methyl bromide before the logs leave New Zealand.

4.2.3 Alternatives for QPS

Research on alternatives to methyl bromide for QPS purposes is underway by the Stakeholders in Methyl Bromide Reduction Group (STIMBR). STIMBR is an incorporated society consisting of importers, exporters, researchers and industry. STIMBR leads research into alternative fumigants such as phosphine and investigating the recapture and destruction of methyl bromide.

The Government actively assists STIMBR's efforts by matching industry's research dollars and supporting efforts to secure official recognition of QPS alternatives by major trading partners. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) is working closely with other countries to negotiate lower rates of methyl bromide for the biosecurity requirements of exporting logs. This has the potential to significantly reduce the amount of methyl bromide used while providing the same level of quarantine assurances. MAF is also working with trading partners to gain acceptance for the use of alternatives to methyl bromide, such as phosphine. The use of phosphine for logs to China has so far resulted in significant reduction methyl bromide use.

There is currently no single alternative fumigant, method of treatment or alternative approach to replace methyl bromide for all intended QPS uses. While a number of possible alternatives have been identified, work is required to ensure the feasibility and suitability of these; including in regard to potential toxicity to humans, efficacy for all life stages of target pests and acceptance by trading partners.

4.3.3 EPA Reassessment of Methyl Bromide

In 2010 the Environmental Risk Management Authority (now the EPA) conducted a reassessment of methyl bromide under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act. This assessment was amended by the EPA in June 2011. The

assessment strengthened controls on the use of methyl bromide and increased reporting requirements. The main elements of the decision were:

- requirements restricting the level of public exposure
- requirements for minimum buffer zones
- requirements for air quality monitoring and annual reports
- requirements for nearby residents to be notified of fumigations
- requirements for all methyl bromide fumigations to be recaptured within 10 years
- a recommendation for more research into alternatives to methyl bromide and recapture technology.

The controls for methyl bromide are among the toughest on any chemical, and cover its importation, transport, storage, use and disposal.

5 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Prohibited substances are controlled ODS which have been phased out. The import of certain goods containing some of these substances is also prohibited.

Under clause 28 of the Regulations certain prohibited controlled substances and goods may be imported if the EPA grants an exemption.

As required by Section 30(3) (a) of the Act, details of all exemptions to import prohibited substances or products are listed in Appendix I pursuant to clause 36 of the Regulations.

In summary, there were 53 exemptions granted in 2010 as shown in Table 5:

Table 5 *Import Exemption Summary*

Purpose of Exemption		Number
Essential or critical use	Granted under Regulation 29(e) for any bulk controlled substance that is to be used only for a use determined by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to be an essential use or a critical use.	1
Aerosol/extinguisher (necessary for human health or safety)	Granted under Regulation 31(1) in respect of the importation of any aerosol or fire extinguisher that is to be used only for a use that is necessary for human health or safety.	48
Replacement of export	Granted under Regulation 32 in respect of any substance or goods that are imported into New Zealand only for the purpose of replacing any substance or goods already transhipped into another ship or aircraft for carriage to a destination that was outside the territorial limits of New Zealand.	3
Aerosol/extinguisher (essential use and necessary for human health or safety)	Granted under Regulation 29(b) for bulk CFC, halon, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, or HBFC that is to be used in the manufacture of aerosols or fire extinguishers for a use determined by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to be an essential use and that use is necessary for human health or safety.	1

6 EXPORTS OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

New Zealand does not manufacture any controlled substances but does periodically export quantities of substances that have previously been imported. In 2010 HCFCs exports to the Pacific region totalled 3.1 metric tonnes and to the Netherlands 0.3 metric tonnes. In 2010 exports of methyl bromide to the Pacific region totalled 6.1 metric tonnes (exported for quarantine and pre-shipment use).

APPENDIX I: EXEMPTIONS

Import Exemption Reasons

Note	Shorthand	Reason
1	Necessary aerosol/extinguisher	This exemption is granted under Regulation 31(1) in respect of the importation of any aerosol or fire extinguisher that is to be used only for a use that is necessary for human health or safety.
2	Replacement of export	This exemption is granted under Regulation 32 in respect of any substance or goods that are imported into New Zealand only for the purpose of replacing any substance or goods already transhipped into another ship or aircraft for carriage to a destination that was outside the territorial limits of New Zealand.
3	Necessary HCFCs aerosol	This exemption is granted under Regulation 29(c) for HCFCs that is to be used in the manufacture of aerosols that are to be used only for a use that is necessary for human health or safety.
4	Transshipment	This exemption is granted under Regulation 32 in respect of any substance or goods that are imported into New Zealand only for the purpose of being transhipped into another ship or aircraft for carriage to a destination that is outside the territorial limits of New Zealand.
5	ODS fire extinguisher	This exemption is granted under Regulation 29(d) for any bulk recycled substance, or any bulk controlled substance that is not a halon, that is to be used only in the servicing of fire extinguishers in circumstances where the substance cannot be obtained from supplies in New Zealand and where the servicing is required either because the fire extinguisher was used in a fire or as a result of a loss of halon that was outside the control of the applicant.
6	Halon for refrigeration	This exemption is granted under Regulation 29(a) for bulk recycled halon-1301 that is to be used only for refrigeration purposes and only in circumstances where the use of halon-1301 for refrigeration purposes is necessary for human health or safety and halon-1301 cannot be obtained from supplies in New Zealand.
7	Essential aerosol/extinguisher	This exemption is granted under Regulation 29(b) for bulk CFC, halon, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, or HBFC that is to be used in the manufacture of aerosols or fire extinguishers for a use determined by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to be an essential use and that use is necessary for human health or safety.
8	Essential or Critical Use	This exemption is granted under Regulation 29(e) for any bulk controlled substance that is to be used only for a use determined by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to be an essential use or a critical use.

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
1	Patton Refrigeration	R 22	1360 kg	HCFCs 22	2	23/12/10	None
2	Agricultural Fumigations	Methyl Bromide	1800 kg	Methyl Bromide	2	16/12/2010	None
3	Air New Zealand	Halon Fire Extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	16/12/2010	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2012. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
4	Vincent Aviation Ltd	Halon Fire Extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	9/12/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2012. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
5	Vincent Aviation Ltd (second application)	Halon Fire Extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	9/12/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
6	Classic Aircraft Sales Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	1 extinguisher	Halon	1	7/12/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
7	Jetstar airways Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	36.11 kg	Halon	1	6/12/2010	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. that imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
8	Pacific Blue Airlines	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	3/12/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2012. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
9	Air Chathams Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	28/10/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence.

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
							3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
10	Performance Aviation Limited	Halon fire extinguishers	1 extinguisher	Halon	1	19/10/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
11	Tasman Cargo Airlines	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	24/9/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
12	Patton Refrigeration	HCFC 22	4745.64 kg	HCFC 22	2	17/9/10	none
13	Flightline Aviation	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	9/9/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
14	Eagle Airways	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	7/9/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2012. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
15	Eagle Airways (second application)	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	7/9/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2012. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
16	Eurocopter International	Halon fire extinguishers	3 extinguishers	Halon	1	2/9/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
17	Pacific Blue Airlines	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	23/8/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2012. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence.

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
							3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
18	NZ Defence Force	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	12/8/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
19	Garden City Helicopters	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	10/8/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2012. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
20	Hawker Pacific NZ	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	22/7/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
21	NZ Defence Force	Halon fire extinguishers	20.4 kg	Halon	1	9/7/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
							period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
22	Fieldair Engineering	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	25/6/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
23	Air Nelson	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	21/6/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
24	Farmers Air	Halon fire extinguishers	3 kg	Halon	1	15/6/10	None
25	Air NZ Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	15/6/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence.

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
							3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
26	Jetstar	Halon fire extinguisher	1.2 kg	Halon	1	11/6/10	None
27	New Zealand Defence Force	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	4/6/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. that imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
28	ZKKFB Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	8.89 kg	Halon	1	28/5/10	None
29	Helicopters NZ Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	27/5/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
30	Air New Zealand Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	26/5/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
							in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
31	Air Nelson NZ Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	26/5/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
32	Airwork NZ Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	20 extinguishers	Halon	1	25/5/10	1. That the unit agent and quantity of each imported during the licence period is reported to EPA by 31 March 2011. 2. That imports are recorded on page 2 of this licence. 3. That imports are declared in accordance with the details specified in the licence and the Ozone Layer Protection Act.
33	Air New Zealand	Halon fire extinguisher	6.40 kg	Halon	1	19/5/10	None
34	Acernus Aero Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	2.95 kg	Halon	1	3/5/10	None
35	Air New Zealand	Halon fire extinguisher	23.86 kg	Halon	1	30/4/10	None
36	Airwork NZ Ltd	Halon fire extinguisher	1.14 kg	Halon	1	27/4/10	None
37	Air Nelson NZ Ltd	Halon fire extinguisher	7 kg	Halon	1	27/4/10	None
38	Air New Zealand	Halon fire extinguisher	0.12 kg	Halon	1	30/3/10	None

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
39	Air Nelson NZ Ltd	Halon fire extinguisher	4.5 kg	Halon	1	29/3/10	None
40	Pure Science Ltd	Carbon Tetrachloride	35 litres	Carbon Tetrachloride	8	29/3/10	<p>1. That the use is restricted to laboratory use and analytical purposes.</p> <p>2. That the pure substance is certified as produced to a purity of 99.5 per cent.</p> <p>3. That the pure substance is supplied only in re-closable containers or high pressure cylinders smaller than three litres or in 10 millilitre or smaller glass ampoules, marked clearly as substances that deplete the ozone layer.</p> <p>4. That used or surplus substance should be collected and recycled if practical or the material should be destroyed if recycling is not practical.</p>
41	Pacific Blue Airlines	Halon fire extinguishers	22.9 kg	Halon	1	11/3/10	None
42	Airwork NZ Ltd	Halon fire extinguishers	0.95 kg	Halon	1	19/3/10	None
43	Airwork NZ Ltd (second application)	Halon fire extinguishers	0.95 kg	Halon	1	25/2/10	None
44	Air Nelson Ltd	Halon fire extinguisher	2 kg	Halon	1	25/2/10	None
45	Fieldair Engineering	Halon fire extinguisher	4.1 kg	Halon	1	25/2/10	None
46	NZ Defence Force	Halon fire extinguishers	20.4	Halon	1	23/3/10	None
47	NZ Defence Force	Halon fire extinguishers	48.6 kg	Halon	1	17/2/10	None

#	Company Name	Product Name	Quantity (in kgs)	Substance	Reason for exemption	Issue Date	Conditions
48	Air National	Halon fire extinguishers	4 kg	Halon	1	16/2/10	None
49	Air National	Halon fire extinguisher	3 kg	Halon	1	10/2/10	None
50	Fieldar Engineering	Halon fire extinguishers	49.08 kg	Halon	1	16/2/10	None
51	Air Nelson	Halon fire extinguisher	9.19 kg	Halon	1	29/1/10	None
52	Sanford Ltd	Halon	202 kg	Halon	7	8/1/10	None
53	Fieldari Engineering Ltd	Halon fire extinguisher	2.2 kg	Halon	1	5/1/10	None