



Report of the
Minister for the Environment
on the operation of the

OZONE LAYER PROTECTION ACT 1996

for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

*Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to
subsection (2) of section 30 of the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996*

Contents

Report on the operation of the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996 for the period 2021	2
Executive summary	2
Purpose and Scope	3
Background to report	3
Operation of the Act	4
Administration	4
Ozone depleting substances	4
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	4
Exemptions granted in 2021	4
Enforcement	5
Consumption of ozone depleting substances in 2021	5
Consumption of HFCs	6
Exports of controlled substances	7
Conclusions and Recommendations	7
Appendix: Exemptions granted under the Ozone Layer Protection Act in 2021	8

Tables

Table 1: Exemption criteria	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2: Import Exemption Summary	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3: Import exemptions for substances controlled under the Ozone Layer Protection Act from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Figures

Figure 1: Graph showing the net imports minus exports of New Ozone Depleting Substances to New Zealand (referred to as consumption under the Montreal Protocol). Source: Environmental Protection Authority and Customs net import data.	6
--	---

Report on the operation of the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996 for the period 2021

Executive summary

This report provides Parliament with information about the operation of the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996 (the Act) from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021 and updates previously interim data for 2020. Provision of this information is a requirement under section 30 of the Act.

The Act regulates the import, export, and usage of ozone-depleting gases into New Zealand. These gases were used in heating and cooling appliances and systems historically but are now mostly used for fumigation and as fire suppressants. New Zealand committed to phase these gases out of use in ratifying the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer in 1988.

Since 2020, the Act has also regulated the importation of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in bulk. Hydrofluorocarbons are not ozone-depleting but are potent greenhouse gases used in heating and cooling systems (like refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pumps). They are controlled under the Montreal Protocol because they are a common replacement for the ozone-depleting refrigerants that were previously used.

The data shows that the Act is operating as it should. New Zealand has stopped consuming or producing those ozone depleting substances that are controlled under the Montreal Protocol (the Protocol). New Zealand has successfully phased out new (not recycled) ozone depleting substances since 1994, including methyl bromide for non-QPS use in 2007 and HCFC use ended in 2015.

However, the use of methyl bromide for exempted QPS purposes has increased markedly over the same period due to the importing country requirements for our major raw log exports. The log volume treated and certified with methyl bromide is likely to have peaked in 2018 and a significant reduction in this use is expected in coming years. This is due to new EPA requirements on methyl bromide use, the availability of alternative fumigants and the increasing use of alternative methods of pre-shipment log processing.

In 2021 exemptions were granted to 78 aviation businesses who collectively imported 7.35 metric tonnes of recycled ozone depleting halons for firefighting purposes. New Zealand's consumption (defined as imports minus exports) of ozone depleting substances in 2021 was 519 ozone depleting potential tonnes (ODP tonnes).

In 2020, New Zealand's obligations under the Kigali Amendment to the Protocol took force and the phase down of the import of bulk HFCs commenced. The data shows 83,480.08 CO₂ equivalent tonnes of HFCs were consumed in 2021. This is in line with reduction timetables.

Purpose and Scope

This report is provided to fulfil the requirement under section 30 of the Act to annually prepare, and lay before the House of Representatives, a report describing the operation of the Act. It includes data from 1 January 2021 and includes updated data for 2020, which was provided as interim data in the 2019-2020 report.

Each annual report shall also specify the details of any exemptions granted and such other matters as may be prescribed.

Background to report

The ozone layer is a layer of stratospheric gas around the Earth that protects life on Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation. Some substances used by humans can deplete ozone gas, and in the 1970s, these were found to be causing holes in the ozone layer.

International concern led to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (the Convention) being agreed in 1985. It established global monitoring and reporting on ozone depletion. It also created a framework for the development of protocols for taking more binding action.

The Montreal Protocol (the Protocol) under the Vienna Convention was agreed in 1987. It facilitates global cooperation in reversing the rapid decline in atmospheric concentrations of ozone. Under the Protocol countries agreed to phase out the production and consumption of chemicals that deplete ozone. Phase out of certain substances is required by specific deadlines.

The Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol are the first and only global environmental treaties to achieve universal ratification, with 197 parties.

In 2018, New Zealand signed the Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol (the Kigali Amendment). This requires regulation on the import and export of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in an effort to phase down their use internationally due to the replacement of high ozone depleting refrigerant options with those with a higher global warming potential.

New Zealand's obligations under the Convention, the Protocol, and the Kigali Amendment are implemented through the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996 (the Act) and the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 1996 (the Regulations).

The purpose of the Act is to:

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

Operation of the Act

Administration

The Ministry for the Environment (the Ministry) is responsible for administering the Ozone Layer Protection Act (the Act) and the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations 1996 (the Regulations). The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has responsibility for enforcing the Act and implementing the permit system for imports and exports under the Regulations.

The New Zealand Customs Service enforces import and export controls at New Zealand's borders. Customs keep records of net imported ozone depleting substances and their volumes. The EPA collates and validates permit data with actual net import data provided to them by Customs.

Ozone depleting substances

This section describes the ozone depleting substances discussed in this report. There are three groups of ozone depleting substances controlled by the Protocol and the Regulations. These are:

- 1) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)
- 2) Methyl Bromide used for purposes other than quarantine (Non-QPS)
- 3) Other substances – these include halons, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄), methyl chloroform and hydrobromofluorocarbons.

New Zealand also uses methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes (QPS). These quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide are exempt from controls under the Protocol. New Zealand uses methyl bromide for QPS to protect the environment and primary industries from harmful foreign organisms and to meet the importing countries' quarantine requirements.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Following the phase down efforts, CFCs and HCFCs were replaced in many products with hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). While HFCs do not deplete ozone, they are potent greenhouse gases. In 2016, New Zealand and 196 other Parties agreed to an amendment of the Protocol (the Kigali Amendment) to phase down HFCs. New Zealand completed amendments to the Regulations in 2018. These required New Zealand to put in place a permitting system to set annual limits on imports of bulk HFCs from 1 January 2020.

The amendment regulations came into force internationally on 18 February 2019, and all importers and exporters required permits for bulk HFCs from 1 January 2020.

Exemptions granted in 2021

Prohibited substances are controlled substances that are not allowed to be imported, exported or manufactured in New Zealand. The import of goods containing these substances is also prohibited. Under Part 5 of the Regulations, certain prohibited substances and goods may be permitted if the EPA grants an exemption. Appendix 1 lists the reasons the EPA may consider when granting an exemption. Section 30(3)(a) of the Act and regulation 36 of the Regulations

require the details of each exemption granted to be specified in this report. These are listed in Appendix 2.

In 2021 the EPA granted 82 exemptions. Seventy-eight of these were for the halon-based fire extinguishers required for use in aircraft. In total, 7.35 metric tonnes of recycled halon were imported in 2021 by 30 importers. Recycled halon is excluded from total consumption figures which are based on new gases. The other exemptions were for the transshipment of HFCs and HCFCs, totalling 6.6275 metric tonnes.

Enforcement

There were no prosecutions under the Act in 2021.

Consumption of ozone depleting substances in 2021

For the purpose of this report, it is assumed that all imports are to cover the product used in that year and that there is no stockpiling of ozone depleting substances. Annual imports are therefore used to estimate the total consumption in that year. Consumption is defined as production plus imports minus exports. As no production occurs in New Zealand, it is assumed to be net imports. Consumption is provided in tonnes of ozone depleting potential (ODP tonnes)¹.

New Zealand's consumption of new (not recycled) ozone depleting substances from 1994 to 2021 is shown below in Figure 1. It shows that the controlled ozone depleting substances have been successfully phased out since reporting began in 1994. Methyl bromide for non-QPS use ended in 2007 and HCFC use ended in 2015. Substances in the 'others' category which includes halon, CFCs, CCl₄, methyl chloroform and hydrobromofluorocarbons were rapidly phased out in the 1990s. Small amounts of halons do continue to be imported and consumed under exemptions as discussed above. New Zealand's consumption of QPS methyl bromide (shown in yellow) has risen markedly since 1994. Approximately 92 per cent of current QPS methyl bromide use is to fumigate logs². The major importers, India and China, require raw logs to be fumigated with methyl bromide before they are shipped. There is a strong relationship between QPS methyl bromide consumption and New Zealand's harvest of wood particularly as the large forests planted between 1992 and 1998 have become ready for harvest.

The log volume treated and certified with methyl bromide is likely to have peaked in 2018 so the increase in methyl bromide consumption in 2021 does appear to be an anomaly which could perhaps be due to importers looking to mitigate shipping, manufacturing and other supply chain

¹ 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. All data supplied in this report is ODP data to allow for a standard measurement to be used for each substance.

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

² <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/39575-methyl-bromide-factsheet-2020-pdf>

issues as a result of international pandemic disruptions. The increase in methyl bromide consumption is, however, within the amount of bulk gas permitted in 2021.

New EPA requirements, including increased recapture rates, came into force this year. A ban on ship-hold fumigations will take effect from 1 January 2023. This is expected to result in a significant drop in methyl bromide use for QPS purposes in coming years. While phosphine is used for 73% of total export of logs and debarking of logs to China is increasing, alternative methods of log processing pre-shipment, such as joule heating, or onshore production of other wood products, may also be a viable solution for long term reductions in the use of methyl bromide. Consumption is also expected to decrease should the newly permitted fumigant ethanedinitrile be accepted by importing countries and become operational.

Other products frequently fumigated with methyl bromide include timber products for export, imported fruits and vegetables, contaminated shipping containers, scrap metal consignments, bamboo, contaminated vehicles, used car parts, and stock food.

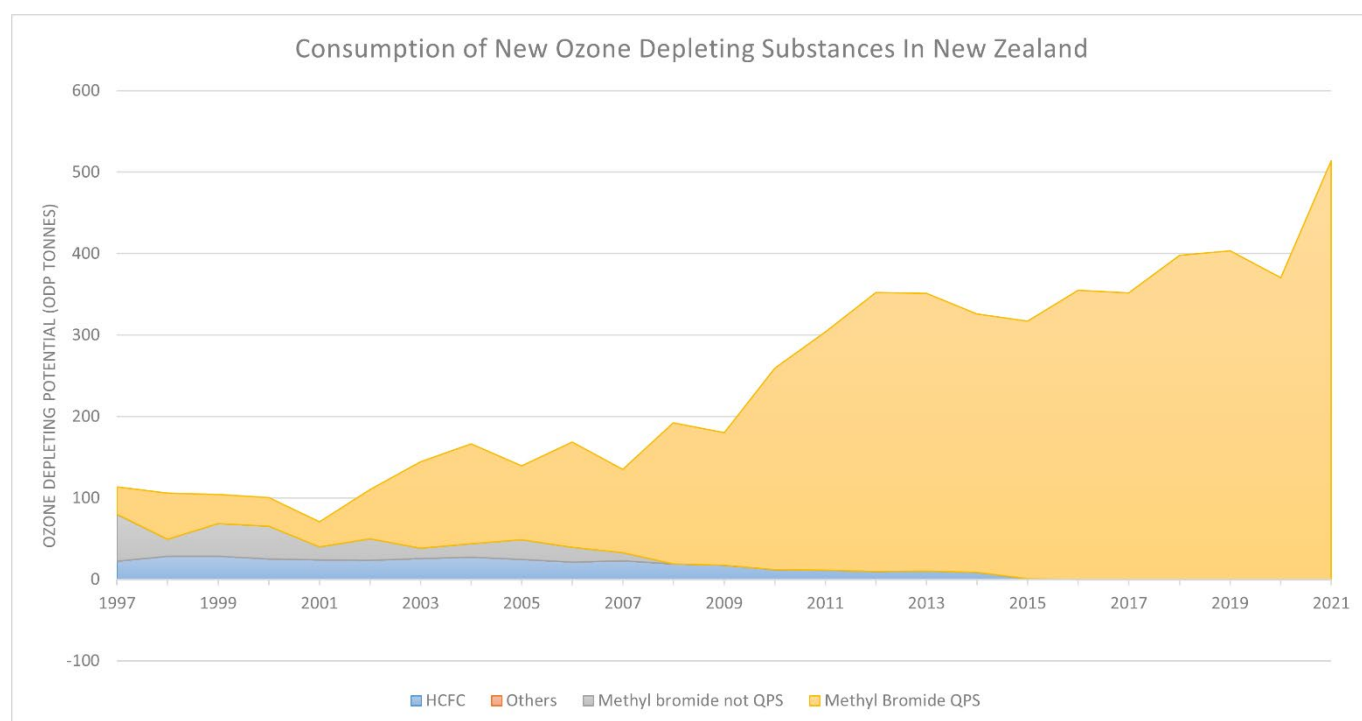


Figure 1: Graph showing the net imports minus exports of New Ozone Depleting Substances to New Zealand (referred to as consumption under the Montreal Protocol)³. Source: Environmental Protection Authority and Customs net import data.

Consumption of HFCs

For the purposes of this report, bulk imports and exports of HFCs are the only HFCs considered in the calculation of consumption, as no HFCs are manufactured in New Zealand.

Consumption of HFCs by New Zealand in 2020 was 650,456.3 CO₂ equivalent tonnes and in 2021 83,480.08 CO₂ equivalent tonnes.

³ The spike in methyl bromide consumption in 2021 appears to be an anomaly which may be due to importers looking to mitigate shipping, manufacturing and other supply chain issues as a result of international pandemic disruptions.

Exports of controlled substances

New Zealand does not manufacture any substances controlled by the Act and Regulations but does periodically export quantities of substances that have been previously imported, mostly to the Pacific. In 2021 this was 13.4 metric tonnes of methyl bromide. As New Zealand has no approved destruction facilities, 2.9 metric tonnes of HCFCs and 3.59 metric tonnes of CFCs were exported for destruction in an approved overseas facility in 2021.

Conclusions and Recommendations

New Zealand has successfully phased out new (not recycled) ozone depleting substances since 1994, including methyl bromide for non-QPS use in 2007 and HCFC use ended in 2015.

However, the use of methyl bromide for exempted QPS purposes has increased markedly over the same period due to the importing country requirements for our major raw log exports. The log volume treated and certified with methyl bromide is likely to have peaked in 2018 and a significant reduction in this use is expected in coming years. This is due to new EPA requirements on methyl bromide use, the availability of alternative fumigants and the increasing use of alternative methods of pre-shipment log processing.

Appendix: Exemptions granted under the Ozone Layer Protection Act in 2021

Table 1: **Exemption criteria**

Exemptions are granted based on specific reasons captured in the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations. This table details each exemption reason, and assigns each a number, used to classify each exemption (table 2).

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. ⁴
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 outside the territorial limits of New Zealand.
3	Necessary HCFC aerosol	This exemption is granted under Regulation 29(c) for HCFC 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	Transhipment	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-Halon 1301 that is to be used only for refrigeration purposes and only in circumstances where the use of halon-Halon 1301 for refrigeration purposes is necessary for human health or safety and halon-Halon 1301 cannot be obtained from supplies in New Zealand.
7	Essential aerosol/extinguisher	This exemption is granted under Regulation 29(b) for bulk chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), halon, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, or hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFC) that is to be used in the manufacture of aerosols or fire extinguishers for a use determined by the Parties to the

⁴ These permits are primarily issued for aircraft or sea-vessel/ship fire extinguishers.

		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.

Table 2: **Import Exemption Summary**

PURPOSE OF EXEMPTION	EXEMPTIONS GRANTED IN 2021
Necessary aerosol/extinguisher	78
Replacement of export	
Necessary HCFC aerosol	
Transshipment	4
ODS fire extinguisher	
Halon for refrigeration	
Essential aerosol/extinguisher	
Essential or critical use	

Table 3: **Import exemptions for substances controlled under the Ozone Layer Protection Act from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021**

Company	Product name	Exempted quantity (in Kgs)	Substance	Exemption (note #)	Issue date
Heli Support New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	3.0	Halon 1301	1	07/01/2020
Airbus New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	10	Halon 1211	1	17/01/2020
Airbus New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	3	Halon 1301	1	17/01/2020
Skyline Aviation Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	81	Halon 1301	1	31/01/2020

Company	Product name	Exempted quantity (in Kgs)	Substance	Exemption (note #)	Issue date
Skyline Aviation Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	27.5	Halon 1211	1	31/01/2020
Airwork (NZ) Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	35	Halon 1301	1	31/01/2020
Wilhelmsen Shipping Service Ltd	Trans-shipment	3586	HFCs	4	28/04/2020
Fieldair Engineering Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	12	Halon 1211	1	16/03/2020
Fieldair Engineering Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	12	Halon 1301	1	16/03/2020
Air Chathams Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	22	Halon 1301	1	24/04/2020
Air Chathams Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	7	Halon 1211	1	24/04/2020
Advanced Flight Engineering Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	2	Halon 1301	1	24/04/2020
Jetstar Airways Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	33.6	Halon 1211	1	01/07/2020
Jetstar Airways Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	498.6	Halon 1301	1	01/07/2020
Hamilton Aero Maintenance Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	4.8	Halon 1301	1	23/06/2020
Northland Emergency Services Trust	Aircraft Extinguisher	9	Halon 1301	1	03/09/2020
Taharoa Ironsands Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	3.4	Halon 1211	1	23/06/2020
Taharoa Ironsands Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	9.6	Halon 1301	1	23/06/2020

Company	Product name	Exempted quantity (in Kgs)	Substance	Exemption (note #)	Issue date
Aviation Teknology Limited (Avtek)	Aircraft Extinguisher	2.5	Halon 1301	1	10/08/2020
New Zealand Defence Force	Aircraft Extinguisher	50	Halon 1211	1	22/07/2020
New Zealand Defence Force	Aircraft Extinguisher	50	Halon 1301	1	22/07/2020
Hawker Pacific NZ Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	20	Halon 1301	1	20/08/2020
Hawker Pacific NZ Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	20	Halon 1211	1	20/08/2020
Schenck's Deer Farm Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	0.6	Halon 1211/1301	1	20/08/2020
HNZ New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	18	Halon 1301	1	17/08/2020
HNZ New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	4.4	Halon 1211	1	20/08/2020
Heli Assist Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	1.895	Halon 1301	1	14/08/2020
Refrigerant Recovery Operating Company New Zealand	Trans-shipment	250	HCFC	4	25/09/2020
PHI International New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	18	Halon 1301	1	9/10/2020
PHI International New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	4.4	Halon 1211	1	9/10/2020
NAC Holdings	Aircraft Extinguisher	2.2	Halon 1211	1	8/10/2020
Hamilton Aero Maintenance Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	4.7	Halon 1301	1	20/10/2020

Company	Product name	Exempted quantity (in Kgs)	Substance	Exemption (note #)	Issue date
AAR International, INC. NZ	Aircraft Extinguisher	500	Halon 1301	1	5/11/2020
AAR International, INC. NZ	Aircraft Extinguisher	100	Halon 1211	1	5/11/2020
Avcraft Engineering NZ Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	20.4	Halon 1211	1	220/11/2020
Avcraft Engineering NZ Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	14.4	Halon 1301	1	20/11/2020
GCH Aviation Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	4	Halon 1301	1	19/11/2020
Airwork Fixed Wing Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	318	Halon 1301	1	9/12/2020
Airwork Fixed Wing Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	7.5	Halon 1211	1	9/12/2020
INFLITE Charters Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	3.8	Halon 1301	1	17/12/2020
Advanced Flight Engineering Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	4	Halon 1301	1	23/12/2020
Airbus New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	7.8	Halon 1301	1	6/01/2021
Airbus New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	20	Halon 1211	1	6/01/2021
Mt Cook LTD	Aircraft Extinguisher	50	Halon 1211	1	19/02/2021
Mt Cook LTD	Aircraft Extinguisher	50	Halon 1301	1	19/02/2021
Air New Zealand Regional Maintenance Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	100	Halon 1211	1	19/02/2021

Company	Product name	Exempted quantity (in Kgs)	Substance	Exemption (note #)	Issue date
Air New Zealand Regional Maintenance Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	200	Halon 1301	1	19/02/2021
Air Nelson Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	50	Halon 1211	1	19/02/2021
Air Nelson Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	50	Halon 1301	1	19/02/2021
Air New Zealand Aircraft Holdings Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	1000	Halon 1301	1	19/02/2021
Air New Zealand Aircraft Holdings Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	200	Halon 1211	1	19/02/2021
Air New Zealand	Aircraft Extinguisher	1000	Halon 1301	1	22/02/2021
Air New Zealand	Aircraft Extinguisher	200	Halon 1211	1	22/02/2021
Wellington Jet Charters Trust	Aircraft Extinguisher	4.6	Halon 1211	1	26/01/2021
Wellington Jet Charters Trust	Aircraft Extinguisher	0.4	Halon 1301	1	26/01/2021
Refrigerant Recovery Operating Company New Zealand	Transshipment	1000	HCFC	4	29/01/2021
Fieldair Engineering Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	9.5	Halon 1301	1	22/02/2021
Skyline Aviation Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	30	Halon 1211	1	28/01/2021
Skyline Aviation Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	85	Halon 1301	1	28/01/2021
Airwork (NZ) Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	35	Halon 1301	1	19/02/2021

Company	Product name	Exempted quantity (in Kgs)	Substance	Exemption (note #)	Issue date
Wilhelmsen Shipping Service Ltd	Trans-shipment	1791.5	HFC	4	07/04/2021
Jetstar Airways Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	500	Halon 1301	1	01/06/2021
Jetstar Airways Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	40	Halon 1211	1	01/06/2021
Advanced Flight Engineering Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	1.51	Halon 1211/1301	1	06/05/2021
Air Chathams Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	7	Halon 1211	1	04/06/2021
Air Chathams Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	20	Halon 1301	1	04/06/2021
New Zealand Defence Force	Aircraft Extinguisher	50	Halon 1301	1	18/06/2021
New Zealand Defence Force	Aircraft Extinguisher	50	Halon 1211	1	18/06/2021
Aviation Teknology Limited (Avtek)	Aircraft Extinguisher	5	Halon 1301	1	1/08/2021
Aviation Teknology Limited (Avtek)	Aircraft Extinguisher	5	Halon 1211	1	1/08/2021
PHI International New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	4.4	Halon 1211	1	16/08/2021
PHI International New Zealand Limited	Aircraft Extinguisher	18	Halon 1301	1	16/08/2021
Hamilton Aero Maintenance Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	7.2	Halon 1301	1	13/08/2021
Hawker Pacific NZ Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	20	Halon 1301	1	22/10/2021

Company	Product name	Exempted quantity (in Kgs)	Substance	Exemption (note #)	Issue date
Hawker Pacific NZ Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	20	Halon 1211	1	22/10/2021
Northland Emergency Services Trust	Aircraft Extinguisher	17	Halon 1301	1	11/11/2021
Avcraft Engineering NZ Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	9.1	Halon 1211	1	3/12/2021
Avcraft Engineering NZ Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	13.3	Halon 1301	1	3/12/2021
AAR International, INC. NZ	Aircraft Extinguisher	200	Halon 1211	1	23/12/2021
AAR International, INC. NZ	Aircraft Extinguisher	1000	Halon 1301	1	23/12/2021
Airwork Fixed Wing Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	7.5	Halon 1211	1	23/12/2021
Airwork Fixed Wing Ltd	Aircraft Extinguisher	318	Halon 1301	1	23/12/2021