

Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2021

HSR002573

GROUP STANDARD

UNDER THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND NEW ORGANISMS ACT 1996

Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2021

Pursuant to [section 96B](#) of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (the Act), the Environmental Protection Authority issues this Group Standard.

Pursuant to [section 96B](#) of the Act, the Environmental Protection Authority amended this Group Standard on 20 May 2021.

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1. Name of Group Standard

Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2021

HSNO Approval Number

The HSNO Approval Number for this Group Standard is HSR002573.

2. Commencement

This Group Standard comes into force on 30 April 2021.

3. Interpretation

- (1) In this Group Standard, unless the context otherwise requires, words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in Schedule 2. Any words or phrases that are used but not defined in this Group Standard but that are [defined in the Act](#) have the same meaning as in the Act.
- (2) In this Group Standard, reference to a hazard classification means a reference to the specified hazard classification as set out in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) [Notice](#) 2020.

4. Scope of Group Standard

Substances covered by Group Standard

- (1) This Group Standard applies to hazardous substances and waste products under [section 96B](#)(2)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Act.
- (2) This Group Standard applies to solid or liquid substances that are imported or manufactured for use as a fire fighting chemical.
- (3) Notwithstanding subclauses (2) and 6(b), this Group Standard applies to the use of legacy PFAS fire fighting foams only for the following applicable transitional periods—
 - (a) in relation to use in contained fire fighting systems, until 3 December 2025; and
 - (b) in relation to use in uncontained fire fighting systems, until 31 December 2022.
- (4) This Group Standard applies to the following waste products—
 - (a) legacy PFAS fire fighting foam waste products, only until 3 December 2025; and
 - (b) C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam waste products.
- (5) A substance referred to in subclause (2) must have one or more of the following (but only the following) hazard classifications:
 - (a) acute oral toxicity Category 4:
 - (b) acute dermal toxicity Category 4:
 - (c) acute inhalation toxicity Category 4:

- (d) skin irritation Category 2:
- (e) serious eye damage Category 1:
- (f) eye irritation Category 2:
- (g) respiratory sensitisation Category 1:
- (h) skin sensitisation Category 1:
- (i) germ cell mutagenicity Category 1 or Category 2:
- (j) reproductive toxicity Category 1 or Category 2:
- (k) effects on or via lactation:
- (l) specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Category 1, Category 2 or Category 3:
- (m) specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure Category 1 or Category 2:
- (n) aspiration hazard Category 1:
- (o) hazardous to the aquatic environment acute Category 1:
- (p) hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 1, Category 2, Category 3 or Category 4.

Substances excluded from Group Standard

- (6) This Group Standard excludes any substance if it contains—
 - (a) asbestos; or
 - (b) subject to subclauses (3) and (4)(a) which relate to use and waste products, a chemical that:
 - (i) is a persistent organic pollutant within the definition in [section 2](#) of the Act; or
 - (ii) exhibits the characteristics of a persistent organic pollutant as set out in paragraph 1 of Annex D to [Schedule 1AA](#) of the Act.
- (7) This Group Standard excludes any substance that contains a chemical that is a mutagen or reproductive toxicant that is not listed on the [Inventory of Chemicals](#), unless—
 - (a) the new mutagen or reproductive toxicant is used to completely replace an existing mutagen or reproductive toxicant in the substance; and
 - (b) the new mutagen or reproductive toxicant has a lower hazard classification than the existing mutagen or reproductive toxicant.
- (8) This Group Standard excludes any substance that is a hazardous chemical not listed on the [Inventory of Chemicals](#).

- (9) For the purposes of subclause (8), “chemical” means any element or compound in its natural state or obtained by any production process, including any impurities and any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the chemical but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the chemical or changing its composition.

5. Conditions of Group Standard

The conditions that specify the obligations and restrictions for substances and waste products covered by this Group Standard are set out in Schedule 1.

Advisory Note: In addition to requirements specified in this document, people who are undertaking work in a workplace involving hazardous substances or waste products covered by this this Group Standard have obligations under the [Health and Safety at Work Act 2015](#).

Schedule 1: Conditions of Group Standard

Part 1 - Compliance with EPA Notices

1. Labelling and advertising

Substances covered by this Group Standard under clause 4 (Scope of Group Standard) must comply with the relevant provisions of the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) [Notice 2017](#).

2. Safety data sheets

Substances covered by this Group Standard under clause 4 (Scope of Group Standard) must comply with the relevant provisions of the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) [Notice 2017](#).

3. Packaging

Substances covered by this Group Standard under clause 4 (Scope of Group Standard) must comply with the relevant provisions of the Hazardous Substances (Packaging) [Notice 2017](#).

4. Disposal

Subject to conditions 22 and 23, substances covered by this Group Standard under clause 4 (Scope of Group Standard) must comply with the relevant provisions of the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) [Notice 2017](#).

5. Restriction on supply, storage and use

Substances covered by this Group Standard under clause 4 (Scope of Group Standard) must comply with the relevant provisions of the Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) [Notice 2017](#).

Part 2 - Notification to the Authority

6. Inventory of Chemicals

- (1) When a substance is imported into, or manufactured in, New Zealand after 30 June 2006, the importer or manufacturer must ensure that all hazardous chemicals contained in the substance are listed on the [Inventory of Chemicals](#).
- (2) If that substance contains a hazardous chemical that is not listed on the [Inventory of Chemicals](#), then the importer or manufacturer of the substance must at the time they first import or manufacture the substance, notify the Authority in writing of—
 - (a) the name of the substance; and
 - (b) the HSNO approval number and/or title of the group standard under which the substance is deemed to have been approved; and

- (c) the name and CAS number of the chemical not listed on the [Inventory of Chemicals](#) that is present in the substance; and
 - (d) the concentration of that chemical in the substance; and
 - (e) the hazardous properties of the chemical, including the provision of the relevant hazard data used to assign the substance to the group standard; and
 - (f) the proposed use of the substance.
- (3) Subclause (2) applies subject to clause 4(7) - (9) of this Group Standard (Scope of Group Standard).

Part 3 - Other Matters

7. Assigning a substance to a group standard

- (1) If an importer or manufacturer considers that this Group Standard applies to the importation or manufacture of a substance, then the importer or manufacturer is responsible for assigning the substance to this Group Standard.
- (2) In order to assign the substance to this Group Standard, the importer or manufacturer must—
 - (a) ensure that the substance complies with clause 4 of this Group Standard (Scope of Group Standard); and
 - (b) keep a record of how it was determined the substance complies with clause 4 of this Group Standard.
- (3) The importer or manufacturer must—
 - (a) ensure that the record contains sufficient information to allow for independent verification that the substance complies with clause 4 of this Group Standard (Scope of Group Standard); and
 - (b) have that record available for inspection.

Part 4 - Fire Fighting Foams

8. Record of assignment to be provided before supplying

- (1) An importer or manufacturer of a fire fighting foam must, as soon as practicable after its first importation or manufacture and before supplying it to any other person, provide to the EPA a copy of the record of assignment described in condition 7(2)(b), along with the full composition of the fire fighting foam, on a form approved by the EPA.

- (2) An importer or manufacturer of a fire fighting foam must, as soon as practicable after changing the composition of a fire fighting foam after first importation or manufacture and before supplying it to any other person, update the record of assignment described in conditions 7(2)(b) and provide it to the EPA, along with the full updated composition of the fire fighting foam, on a form approved by the EPA.

9. Requirement to display certification of fluorine content of fire fighting foams

A person must not supply a fire fighting foam to any other person unless the manufacturer's certification of its fluorine content (including 0% if applicable) is clearly displayed on a label or document provided with the fire fighting foam.

10. Requirement to contain fire fighting foams

- (1) Subject to conditions 11-16, 19, 20 and 21, a person who uses a fire fighting foam must take reasonable care to contain it within its intended application area.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a person who uses a fire fighting foam meets a reasonable standard of care if—
 - (a) the fire fighting foam is discharged to the environment as a consequence of responding to an emergency; and
 - (b) the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise environmental harm.

Legacy PFAS fire fighting foams

11. Restrictions on use of legacy PFAS fire fighting foams

A person must not use a legacy PFAS fire fighting foam other than in accordance with conditions 12 to 16.

12. Training and testing of legacy PFAS fire fighting foams

- (1) A person must not use a legacy PFAS foam for training.
- (2) During the applicable transitional period set out in clause 4(3) of this Group Standard, a person may use a legacy PFAS fire fighting foam for the purpose of testing the operation of a fire fighting system provided that all releases are contained so that the fire fighting foam is not released to the environment.

13. Use of legacy PFAS fire fighting foams in contained fire fighting systems

During the applicable transitional period set out in clause 4(3) of this Group Standard, a person may use a legacy PFAS fire fighting foam for the purpose of operating or maintaining a contained fire fighting system if the PFAS fire fighting foam is—

- (a) contained within the fire fighting system; or

- (b) stored in containers that are designated as being part of the fire fighting system for use in refilling the fire fighting system with fire fighting foam (except where the fire fighting system is a small fire extinguisher).

14. Use of legacy PFAS fire fighting foams in uncontained fire fighting systems

During the applicable transitional period set out in clause 4(3) of this Group Standard, a person may use a legacy PFAS fire fighting foam for the purpose of operating or maintaining an uncontained fire fighting system if the fire fighting foam is—

- (a) contained within the fire fighting system; or
- (b) contained in storage containers that are designated as being part of the fire fighting system for use in refilling the fire fighting system with fire fighting foam (except where the fire fighting system is a small fire extinguisher); or
- (c) discharged from the fire fighting system for the purpose of responding to an emergency in accordance with the purpose and design of the fire fighting system while taking all reasonably practicable measures to minimise environmental harm.

15. Disposal of legacy PFAS fire fighting foams and associated waste products

- (1) Subject to condition 16, a person must not dispose of a legacy PFAS fire fighting foam or a legacy PFAS fire fighting foam waste product other than by one of the following methods, to the extent permitted by the laws of New Zealand, —
 - (a) high-temperature incineration; or
 - (b) any other method that conforms with section IV.G.2 of the Basel Convention General Technical Guidelines on Persistent Organic Pollutant Wastes; or
 - (c) export from New Zealand for the purpose of disposal by a method that conforms with section IV.G.2 of the Basel Convention General Technical Guidelines on Persistent Organic Pollutant Wastes.
- (2) The methods described in subclause (1) do not include dilution.

16. Exception in relation to disposal of certain legacy PFAS fire fighting foam waste products

Condition 15 does not apply to a legacy PFAS fire fighting foam waste product that is:

- (a) a liquid waste product disposed of in accordance with an applicable trade waste bylaw if the bylaw expressly permits the discharge of the trade waste containing a PFAS component or components because the component or components are present below a specified concentration; or

- (b) a solid waste product that is disposed of to landfill subject to:
 - (i) meeting the HEPA Landfill Acceptance Criteria; and
 - (ii) the total concentration for PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds does not exceed 50 mg/kg (determined as fluorine).

C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foams and C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam waste products

17. Prohibition on import or manufacture of certain C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foams

A person must not import or manufacture a C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam if it has more than:

- (a) 0.025 mg/kg of PFOA or any of its salts; or
- (b) 1 mg/kg of any individual PFOA-related compound; or
- (c) 1 mg/kg of a combination of PFOA-related compounds.

18. Transitional period for use of C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foams

For the purposes of conditions 19-21, the transitional period for the use of C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foams ends on 3 December 2025.

Advisory note: At the end of the transitional period, C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam will only be able to be used in a fire fighting system, subject to a permission being granted in accordance with condition 21 of this Schedule, but may still be imported or manufactured for this use in accordance with this Group Standard.

19. Training and testing of C6 fluorotelomer foams

- (1) A person must not use a C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam for training.
- (2) During the transitional period, a person may use a C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam for the purpose of testing the operation of a fire fighting system if all releases are contained so that the fire fighting foam is not released to the environment.

20. Use of C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foams in fire fighting systems

During the transitional period, a person may use a C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam for the purpose of operating or maintaining a fire fighting system if the fire fighting foam is—

- (a) contained within the fire fighting system; or
- (b) contained in storage containers that are designated as being part of the fire fighting system for use in refilling the fire fighting system with fire fighting foam; or

- (c) for uncontained fire fighting systems, discharged from the fire fighting system for the purpose of responding to an emergency in accordance with the purpose and design of the system while taking all reasonably practicable measures to minimise environmental harm.

21. Requirement for permission to use C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foams after the transitional period

- (1) After the transitional period, a person cannot use a C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam in a fire fighting system except subject to this Group Standard and in accordance with a permission under section 95A of the Act granted by the EPA.
- (2) The EPA may require the applicant to provide a management plan addressing some or all of the matters set out in subclause (3) prior to the permission referred to in subclause (1) being considered.
- (3) The EPA may impose conditions under the permission referred to in subclause (1) including to address the following matters:
 - (a) the adverse effects of the use of C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam in a fire fighting system;
 - (b) the containment of the C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam in the fire fighting system;
 - (c) the risks of adverse effects from discharge to the environment as a result of the fire fighting system's use in an emergency;
 - (d) a timeline for the appropriate removal of the C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam from the fire fighting system and the appropriate disposal of the C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam and any C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam waste.
- (4) The permission referred to in subclause (1) may include a condition that the holder of the permission notify the EPA of any change in relation to any matter in subclause (3) above.
- (5) Where there is any inconsistency between the provisions of this Group Standard and the conditions in a permission referred to in subclause (1), the provisions of this Group Standard will prevail over those conditions to the extent of any inconsistency.

22. Disposal of C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foams and associated waste products

- (1) Subject to condition 23, a person must not dispose of a C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam or a C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam waste product other than by one of the following methods, to the extent permitted by the laws of New Zealand, —
 - (a) high-temperature incineration; or
 - (b) any other method that, if the foam or waste product were or contained PFOA-related compounds, would conform with section IV.G.2 of the Basel Convention General Technical Guidelines on Persistent Organic Pollutant Wastes; or

- (c) export from New Zealand for the purpose of disposal by a method that, if the foam or waste product were or contained PFOA related compounds, would conform with section IV.G.2 of the Basel Convention General Technical Guidelines on Persistent Organic Pollutant Wastes.
- (2) The methods described in subclause (1) do not include dilution.

23. Exception in relation to disposal of C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam waste products

Condition 22 does not apply to a C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam waste product that is—

- (a) a liquid waste product that is disposed of in accordance with an applicable trade waste bylaw if the bylaw expressly permits the discharge of the trade waste containing a PFAS component or components because the component or components are present below a specified concentration; or
- (b) a solid waste product that is disposed of to landfill:
 - (i) in accordance with any applicable landfill acceptance criteria, and
 - (ii) where the leachable concentration for PFAS does not exceed 0.05 mg/kg (determined as fluorine) and the total concentration for PFAS does not exceed 50 mg/kg (determined as fluorine).

Transitioning fire fighting systems to PFAS-free foam

24. Requirements relating to transitioning fire fighting systems to PFAS free fire fighting foams

- (1) This condition applies where a person who operates a fire fighting system intends to transition it to a fire fighting system that uses PFAS-free fire fighting foam.
- (2) An operator of the fire fighting system, before transitioning the fire fighting system, must ensure that—
 - (a) the fire fighting system is thoroughly cleaned so as to remove, as far as reasonably practicable, any residual fire fighting foam or waste product; and
 - (b) any fire fighting foam or waste products that have been removed from the fire fighting system or generated directly or indirectly as a result of the cleaning process are collected and securely contained for disposal.
- (3) A person who treats, collects or transports a fire fighting foam or waste product for disposal must take all reasonably practicable steps to prevent its discharge to the environment.
- (4) In this condition, **fire fighting foam or waste product** means any of the following:
 - (a) legacy PFAS fire fighting foam
 - (b) legacy PFAS fire fighting foam waste product
 - (c) C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam
 - (d) C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam waste product.

Schedule 2: Interpretation

Act means the [Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996](#)

applicable trade waste bylaw includes a trade waste agreement or trade waste consent made or recognised under the applicable trade waste bylaw

asbestos has the same meaning as in [regulation 3\(1\)](#) of the Health and Safety at Work (Asbestos) Regulations 2016 but does not include substances that contain naturally occurring traces of asbestos

Basel Convention means the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, adopted on 22 March 1989

Basel Convention General Technical Guidelines on Persistent Organic Pollutant Wastes means the General technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants adopted by decision BC-14/4 at the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention in 2019, version UNEP/CHW.14/7/Add.1/Rev.1

C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam means a fire fighting foam that—

- (a) contains fluorinated organic compounds predominantly of a perfluorinated 6-carbon chain length or shorter; and
- (b) in its concentrated form does not contain more than a total of 50 mg/kg of compounds where the perfluorinated part of the carbon chain is longer than 6 carbon atoms, but excluding PFOS and PFHxS which have a separate total limit of 10 mg/kg

C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam waste product means a waste product generated either directly or indirectly from the use of C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam in a fire fighting system including storage for use in a fire fighting system, or the cleaning out of a fire fighting system which has contained C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam

CAS number means [Chemical Abstract Services Registry number](#)

condition means any obligation or restriction imposed upon a substance by a group standard

contained fire fighting system means a system made up of a fire fighting system and equipment, structures or mechanisms that is designed to collect or contain fire fighting foam when it is discharged so that the foam is able to be prevented from being released to the environment

emergency means an emergency as defined in section 6 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017, or an emergency declared under Part 9 of the Act

fire fighting chemical means any chemical that is used to prevent, suppress or extinguish a fire and includes fire retardants that are mixed with water and applied to unburnt vegetation so that combustion is not supported

fire fighting foam means a fire fighting chemical that includes a foam, and both a foam concentrate and an aqueous solution for use in the production of fire fighting foam

fire fighting system means a system for preventing, suppressing or extinguishing a fire and includes:

- (a) a fire extinguishing system on a fire vehicle or appliance;
- (b) an on-site fixed fire extinguishing system;
- (c) any pumps, pipes, hoses, nozzles, sprinklers, and other equipment associated with the system; or
- (d) a small fire extinguisher

GHS has the same meaning as in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) [Notice 2020](#)

HEPA Landfill Acceptance Criteria means the landfill acceptance criteria, for both leachable and total concentrations, detailed in Table 7, Chapter 14, of the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan Version 2.0 prepared by the National Chemicals Working Group of the Heads of EPAs Australia and New Zealand, dated January 2020

Inventory of Chemicals means an [inventory](#) kept and maintained by the Authority of chemicals known to be present in New Zealand

legacy PFAS fire fighting foam means a fire fighting foam that contains PFOA-related compounds

legacy PFAS fire fighting foam waste product means a waste product generated directly or indirectly from the use of legacy PFAS fire fighting foam in a fire fighting system including storage for use in the fire fighting system, or the cleaning out of a fire fighting system that has contained legacy PFAS fire fighting foam.

mutagen means a substance that is a mutagen within the meaning of the GHS

PFAS (perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances) means a class of fluorinated organic compounds containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom

PFAS fire fighting foam means a fire fighting foam that contains PFAS, and includes legacy PFAS fire fighting foam and C6 fluorotelomer fire fighting foam

PFAS free fire fighting foam means a fire fighting foam that does not contain PFAS

PFHxS means perfluorohexane sulfonate

PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) is a fully fluorinated eight-carbon chain carboxylic acid (CAS number 335-67-1), including any of its branched isomers

PFOA-related compounds mean any substances that degrade to PFOA, including any substances (including salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluoroheptyl group with the moiety (C7F15)C as one of the structural elements

PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate) means the parent acid (CAS number 1763-23-1), its salts, and any derivatives of the formula C8F17SO2X, where X = halide, amide, esters, and other derivatives including polymers

reproductive toxicant means a substance that is a reproductive toxicant within the meaning of the GHS

small fire extinguisher means a fire extinguisher with a capacity of less than 90L and includes a hand-held or mobile fire extinguisher

solid waste product means a waste product generated as a solid or converted to a solid for disposal, where the waste was generated or converted in connection with the use or cleaning out of a fire fighting system, or the cleaning of fire fighting foam out of a fire fighting system

substance means any solid or liquid fire fighting chemical that is within the scope of clause 4 of this Group Standard (Scope of Group Standard)

supply includes supply (or resupply) by way of sale, exchange, lease, hire, hire purchase or gift; and occurs on the passing of possession to the person, or agent of the person, to be supplied

uncontained fire fighting system means a fire fighting system other than a contained fire fighting system

use includes storage for use in an emergency

workplace has the same meaning as in [section 20\(1\)](#) of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015

Explanatory note

This note is not part of the group standard but is intended to provide guidance to users of the group standard.

- (1) Under the Act, [section 96E\(3\)](#) provides that a hazardous substance to which [section 96B\(2\)\(a\)](#) applies is deemed to have been approved by the Authority under [section 29](#).
- (2) All amendments made under [section 96B](#) to the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2017 since it was first issued that were still in force before 30 April 2021 have been incorporated into this Group Standard.
- (3) In addition to requirements specified in this document, people who are undertaking work in a workplace involving hazardous substances covered by this Group Standard have obligations under the [Health and Safety at Work Act 2015](#).
- (4) Each of the Labelling, Safety Data Sheets and Packaging [Notices](#) provide that a person relying on this Group Standard will have four years (until 30 April 2025) to comply with the relevant controls under those Notices. Within that time, a person must comply with one of the following:
 - (a) the relevant controls under the Labelling, Safety Data Sheets and Packaging [Notices](#); or
 - (b) the equivalent conditions in the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2017 in force immediately before 30 April 2021; or
 - (c) the equivalent conditions in the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2006 in force immediately before 1 December 2017.

All other aspects of this Group Standard apply from 30 April 2021 according to the terms of this Group Standard.

- (5) This Group Standard:
 - (a) does not authorise the importation or manufacture of any fire fighting foam that falls within a listing as a persistent organic pollutant in Schedule 2A of the Act; and
 - (b) is not intended to provide for conditions for the storage and disposal of any fire fighting foams that fall within the description of a persistent organic pollutant listed in Schedule 2A of the Act after the date on which any exemption for a specified use described in that Schedule expires.
- (6) This Group Standard authorises the use of legacy PFAS fire fighting foams for a transitional period strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Group Standard. The duration of any use authorised by this Group Standard is intended to align with the listing of PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds as a persistent organic pollutant and the specified use exemption for fire fighting foams containing PFOA-related compounds under the Stockholm Convention, once that listing and exemption is included in Schedule 2A of the Act.

- (7) The transitional periods for PFAS fire fighting foams are aimed at phasing out their use, as a measure to manage the risks of:
 - (a) PFAS fire fighting foams as hazardous substances and
 - (b) PFAS fire fighting foam waste products as waste products that contain hazardous substances.
- (8) This Group Standard imposes disposal requirements in relation to PFAS fire fighting foam as a hazardous substance and PFAS fire fighting foam waste products as waste products that contain hazardous substances.
- (9) After the transitional period has ended for legacy PFAS fire fighting foams, the Hazardous Substances (Storage and Disposal of Persistent Organic Pollutants) Notice 2004 (Gazette Notice) or its successor instrument(s) will apply to fire fighting foams containing PFOA-related compounds.
- (10) After the transitional period has ended, although fire fighting foams containing PFOA-related compounds will no longer be authorised for use or regulated as hazardous substances under this Group Standard, storage and disposal requirements under the Gazette Notice will apply on the basis of their status as persistent organic pollutants.
- (11) This Group Standard continues the exclusion of perfluoroalkyl sulfonate and perfluorooctanoic acid from its scope by excluding all persistent organic pollutants from its scope.

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