



## FORM HS7

### Application for applying for a determination under section 26 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

Use this form for making an application for the Authority to make a formal determination under Section 26 of the HSNO Act on whether or not a substance is hazardous.

**1. Name and postal address of the organisation making the application:**

**Name:**

**Address:**

**Phone:**

**Fax:**

**2. Name of the contact person for the application:**

This person should have sufficient knowledge to respond to queries and either have the authority to make decisions on behalf of the applicant that relate to processing the application, or have the ability to go to the appropriate authority.

**Name:**

**Position:**

**Address:**

**Phone:**

**Fax:**

**Email:**

### **3. Definition of substance:**

A determination may cover a range of similar substances, but the similarity must be sufficient to enable a common set of data to be used eg a substance containing a range of components but in varying proportions.

This section must include sufficient information to unequivocally identify the substance and this may include:

- Chemical Name (Chemical Abstracts Preferred Index name or IUPAC name)
- Common Name
- Synonyms
- Trade Names
- CAS Registry Number
- Molecular Formula
- Structural Formula
- Significant impurities

For mixtures, in addition to the above information being provided on the actual mixture, information is also required on the composition of the mixture ie the chemical name, CAS number, function (eg active ingredient, emulsifier, surfactant, filler) and percentages of **ALL** components of the mixture (including non-hazardous components and impurities) should be provided. This information may be best expressed in tabular form. If the composition is variable, please ensure to state the limits.

### **4. Provide information on the chemical and physical properties of the substance.**

Provide as much information as possible on the chemical and physical properties of the substance(s) [at 20°C and 1 atmosphere unless otherwise stated] eg

- Appearance (colour, odour, physical state or form)
- pH
- Density
- Vapour pressure
- Boiling/melting point
- Solubility in water
- Water/octanol partitioning co-efficient

For mixtures, information is required on the chemical and physical properties of the mixture itself. However, if this information is not available, you should provide information on the chemical and physical properties of EACH hazardous component of the mixture. References will need to be provided.

**NB:** If you are unable to provide this information then we will search for it ourselves. However, the cost will be passed onto the applicant, and if the data is still too incomplete for the purpose, ERMA New Zealand may decline to make a determination under these circumstances costs will still be payable.

**5. Provide information on the hazardous properties of the substance.**

Information should be provided on the hazardous properties of the substance known to the applicant. You must consider each of the six hazardous properties below and provide information on those hazardous properties that trigger any threshold level.

- explosiveness
- flammability
- oxidising properties
- corrosiveness
- toxicity
- ecotoxicity

If your substance is a mixture and you cannot provide direct information on its hazardous properties, you can apply mixture rules to the hazardous components of the mixture. If you do this, then you will need to provide information on the hazardous properties of each hazardous component of the mixture, and show your workings. You will need to supply references.

**NB:** If you are unable to provide this information then we will search for it ourselves. However, the cost will be passed onto the applicant, and if the data is still too incomplete for the purpose, ERMA New Zealand may decline to make a determination under these circumstances costs will still be payable.

**6. Nature of determination sought:**

If the substance is a single component or mixture then the determination will normally say whether or not the substance is hazardous and give as much information as is available on hazard properties against the thresholds. If more or less information than this is sought, then this should be stated. If the substance is effectively a range of compositions, then the determination will normally say whether or not the defined substance is hazardous or not. If more information than that is wanted eg compositions which sit at the threshold between non hazardous and hazardous then that must be stated. The more complex the determination is however, the higher the cost will be.

## CHECKLIST

Mandatory sections filled out	Yes
Appendices enclosed	Yes/ NA
Fees enclosed (refer to <i>Schedule of Fees and Charges</i> on website <a href="http://www.ermanz.govt.nz">www.ermanz.govt.nz</a> )	Yes
Application signed and dated	Yes

Signed

Date