



 Email

From: [Megan McKay](#)
To: [Laura Gingell](#)
Subject: RE: Fact checking for draft PR -Urgent

Sent: 4/11/2015 1:55:09 PM



Attachments may contain viruses that are harmful to your computer. Attachments may not display correctly.  

 [image001.png \(0Kb\)](#)  [image002.jpg \(0Kb\)](#)

thanks

From: Laura Gingell [mailto:Laura.Gingell@hnzc.co.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 4 November 2015 1:54 p.m.
To: Megan McKay
Subject: RE: Fact checking for draft PR -Urgent

Hi Stephen

Should have this back to you ASAP, I've just been waiting on Paul Commons' approval.

Thanks
Laura

From: Megan McKay [mailto:Megan.McKay@parliament.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 4 November 2015 7:53 a.m.
To: GRU Jobs
Cc: Rachel Kelly
Subject: FW: Fact checking for draft PR -Urgent

Good morning,

Can we please fact check as per attached and respond as per below.

The Minister thought that we might have completed a trial in Whangarei. I can't recall that but I do recall that P came to prominence in the Wanganui/Manawatu area when we sold (or were going to sell) a contaminated property which prompted us to test all the other vacant properties for sale in the area.

Can this response be completed by 2pm?

Thanks

From: Phil Kitchin
Sent: Tuesday, 3 November 2015 6:12 p.m.
To: Megan McKay
Cc: Clark Hennessy
Subject: Fact checking for draft PR

Hi Stephen,

Can you please get the highlighted statements fact checked in the attached draft PR.

Also provide some information on the assumption about Whanganui (if that was where it was) where the change in meth policy developed.

Lastly, can we get a fact sheet on what the dangers are of meth contaminated houses.

Are they deadly to children, who says, why do they need to be demolished, what harm do they cause etc.?

Please keep Clark looped in.

Chccrs

Phil

Phil Kitchin | Senior Press Advisor | Office of Hon Paula Bennett
Minister of Local Government | Minister for Social Housing | Minister of State Services
Associate Minister of Finance | Associate Minister of Tourism | MP for Upper Harbour

s9(2)(a)

facebook.com/paulabennettmp

twitter.com/paulabennettmp

The information contained in or attached to this message is intended only for the people it is addressed to. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this information is unauthorised and prohibited. This information may be confidential or subject to legal privilege. **If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately and delete this message.**

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

Methamphetamine: effects and dangers of contaminated properties

The Ministry of Health provides guidelines for the remediation of methamphetamine laboratory sites, as well as a discussion of possible effects from methamphetamine exposure.

During the methamphetamine manufacturing process, chemical compounds become airborne and deposit onto walls, ceilings, appliances, floors, carpets and other household items. A number of corrosives are used in the manufacturing process. These cause surface contamination through accidental spillage during handling and cooking and the accumulation of these hazardous substances from their vapour.

Depending on the level of contamination, properties may need to be demolished, as the cost for remediation outweighs the value of the property.

Both short-term and long-term health effects can arise from the manufacture of methamphetamine. Short-term exposure effects may come about through direct contact with the product or waste and inhalation of the product or waste.

Short-term exposure to methamphetamine laboratory chemicals can cause shortness of breath, cough, chest pain, dizziness, lack of coordination, chemical irritation, and burns. This can occur in non-drug users during or immediately after cooking.

Less severe exposures can result in symptoms such as headache, nausea, dizziness, and fatigue or lethargy. These symptoms have been known to occur in people exposed to active labs, and others such as police who have entered the site before it is decontaminated.

Long-term effects of exposure may result in liver and kidney damage, neurological problems, and increased risk of cancer.

Young children are particularly vulnerable, partly because of their lower tolerance to chemical exposure but also because they are more likely to come into contact with contaminated surfaces through crawling and putting objects in their mouths.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Released under the Official Information Act 1982