Environmental Protection Authority
Te Mana Rauhī Taiao

APPLICATION FORM
CONTAINMENT

Form HS3: Import or Manufacture any Hazardous Substance in Containment

Under section 31 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

Send by post to: Environmental Protection Authority, PO Box 131, Wellington 6140 OR email to: info@epa.govt.nz
Payment must accompany application; see our fees and charges schedule for details. Please allow 10 working days for processing.

Applicant:

ETEC Crop Solutions Limited

Name of Substance:

ETEC Crop Solutions Limited Experimental Plant Protection Compounds

APPLICANT CHECKLIST			
Mandatory sections filled out	☐	Appendices enclosed	☐
Initial fees Enclosed	☐	Signed and dated	☐
Electronic copy of application e-mailed to EPA	☐		

Office Use Only

Application Code:

Date received:

EPA Contact:

Initial Fees Paid: $

Application Version No:

Important

You can talk to an applications advisor at the EPA who can help you scope and prepare your application. We need all relevant information early on in the application process. Quality information up front will speed up the process.

This application form may be used to seek approvals for more than one hazardous substance where the substances are related, for example a concentrated compound (active ingredient) and its related formulations, or a range of substances for similar purposes to be tested in a field trial.

Any extra material that does not fit in the application form must be clearly labelled, cross-referenced, and included in an Appendix to the application form.

Commercially sensitive information must be collated in a separate Appendix.

Unless otherwise indicated, all sections of this form must be completed for the application to be progressed.

You can get more information at any time by contacting us. One of our staff members will be able to help you.

Section One – Applicant Details

1.1 Name and postal address in New Zealand of the organisation making the application:

Name: ETEC Crop Solutions Limited

Address: P O Box 51584, Pakuranga 2140, Auckland

Phone: 09 574 5403

Fax: 09 574 5431

1.2 The applicant's location address in New Zealand (if different from above):

Address: 31 Tamaki Bay Drive

Pakuranga 2010

Auckland

1.3 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: Brian Smith

Position: Technical Manager

Address: As above

Phone: 09 574 5403

Fax: As above

Email: bsmith@etec.co.nz

Section Two – Application Type and Related Approvals Required

This form is only to be used for an application to import a hazardous substance into containment or manufacture a hazardous substance in containment.

If you are making the application for some other reason, you will need a different form.

2.1 Is this application to manufacture or import a hazardous substance in containment for any of the following purposes:

Containment applications can only be made for a limited range of purposes. In particular it is not intended for commercial manufacture or sale.

Small amounts of any hazardous substance for use as an analytical standard where approval to import or manufacture that substance has been declined?	☐ Yes	☒ No
Research on any hazardous substance to acquire information for use in assessing that substance for a HSNO approval?	☐ Yes	☒ No
Research and development on any hazardous substance?	☒ Yes	☐ No
Use in an emergency?	☐ Yes	☒ No
Formulating, relabeling, repackaging, or storing any hazardous substance for export to a destination outside New Zealand	☐ Yes	☒ No
Other purposes?	☐ Yes	☒ No

2.2 If you answered yes to one of the purposes listed above, please provide some supporting detail. If you answered yes to "other purpose", describe the purpose and explain why this purpose is appropriate to a containment application.

Approval is sought, pursuant to section 30(b) of the HSNO Act 1996, to import experimental plant protection compounds for use in trials under containment. The intention is to conduct small-scale contained field trials to provide information for development of selected compounds. The substances may not be commercialised in New Zealand. We propose to conduct a number of small plot replicated field trials over a period of up to five years.

The compounds to be evaluated in New Zealand will contain pesticide active ingredient or ingredients and the necessary additional components to enable the active ingredient/s to be formulated into a usable formulation. The compounds will in all probability be classified as hazardous under the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

In many cases the information for these compounds is limited as they will be experimental and probably not commercialised elsewhere. Sufficient information will be available to acknowledge the hazards and risks involved with the proposed use of the plant protection compounds.

The compound volume involved is expected to be < or = 20 litres/kg per season / compound and up to 100L/kg / compound over the period of the approval. The compounds will be imported into New Zealand in ready to use formulations for use by qualified personnel in trials.

It is proposed that the plant protection compounds would be used in containment trials in various regions of New Zealand and used in compliance with the controls assigned to this approval.

The plant compounds will consist of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators, wetting agents and other plant protection compounds. These will be applied to trial sites and individual test plots by ground application methods or by seed/plant treatment.

Trial Protocols will be provided for each trial. In the event that a substance has any specific hazards that require attention, these will be notified in the trial protocol.

2.3 Is the information in this application relevant to import, manufacture or both?

Import the substance(s) only?	☒ Yes	☐ No
Manufacture the substance(s) only?	☐ Yes	☒ No
Import and manufacture the substance(s)?	☐ Yes	☒ No
If import only, indicate whether or not manufacture is likely in New Zealand	☐ Yes	☒ No

2.4 If the information in the application relates to manufacture of the substance(s) in New Zealand, provide information on the proposed manufacturing process and any alternatives.

N.A.

2.5 If this substance(s) needs an approval under any other legislation, has an application for this approval been made?

(Optional)

Name of Approval	Application made
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
Food Act 1981	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
Medicines Act 1981	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 1996	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
Radiation Protection Act 1965	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
Biosecurity Act 1993	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
Resource Management Act 1991	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ NA
Other (please specify):	
	☐ Yes ☐ No

	☐ Yes ☐ No
	☐ Yes ☐ No

Section Three – Information on the Substance(s)

Note all information that is commercially sensitive must be attached as an Appendix. The application form should be cross-referenced to the Appendix but should be able to be read as a stand-alone document which will be publicly available.

If approval is being sought for more than one hazardous substance, this section must be completed separately for each hazardous substance.

3.1 State the unequivocal identification of the substance(s).

This section should include all information necessary to unequivocally identify the substance(s) and may include:

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

If there are commercial reasons for not providing full information in the main part of the form, alternative approaches must be discussed with and agreed by the EPA. These must include the provision of a unique identifier of some kind.

The known composition of each plant protection compound to be evaluated will be provided confidentially to ERMA prior to commencement of the trials.

3.2 Provide information on the chemical and physical properties of the substance(s).

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.

The known chemical and physical properties of the plant protection compounds will be provided confidentially to ERMA prior to commencement of the trials.

3.3 Provide information on the hazardous properties of the substance(s).

Information should be provided on the hazardous properties of the substance(s) known to the applicant. You should consider each of the six hazardous properties below and provide information on those hazardous properties. This information is needed in order to assess risks and determine whether or not and how the substance can be adequately contained.

- 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.

The known chemical and physical properties of the plant protection compounds will be provided confidentially to ERMA prior to commencement of the trials.

3.4 Provide information on what will happen to the substance throughout its whole life from its introduction into New Zealand, its uses, through to disposal.

The information provided needs to reflect the containment character of the application. It will be used in the development of exposure scenarios and the assessment of risks and hence the specification of the containment conditions.

The life cycle of the substance in New Zealand is as follows

1. Importation of samples:
   Samples are predominantlt supplied by reputable international manufacturers of Agrichemicals although a few may be supplied from local New Zealand Manufacture. The smallest quantity required for one seasons work are ordered and these a packed in sealed containers with absorbent material included to ensure that leakage cannot occur. Samples may be shipped by sea or air to New Zealand.

2. Transportation of samples from point of entry to trial director.
   Samples are generally delivered to our storage facility in Pukekohe by Courier.
3. Storage of samples
   ETEC Crop Solutions Limited have a dedicated Sample Storage which is part of the larger commercial storage facility at 45 Kitchener Road, Pukekohe. Samples are stored here under lock and key with limited accecc to those who need access only.
4. Dispensing of samples into trial quantities
   This is done within the storage area which has full laboratory and repacking facilities for this purpose. Prepared samples are packaged in leak proof packaging with sufficient absorbent material to ensure that no leakage of product can occur.
5. Transportation of trial samples to trial sites
   Samples may be delivered by ETEC Staff or by Courier to the Professional Research Contractor who will organise secure storage until required at the trial site. The required quantities for the trial will either be pre measured before transport to the trial site or taken in original packaging and measured at the trial site. All Research Contractors used by ETEC Crop Solutions utilise specialised Chemical proof bins for the ntransport of trila samples to and from a trial site.
6. Preparation of spray treatment mixture
   Specialised precision equipment is used for application. This equipment allows for very small treatment mixtures to be prepared and used. Measurement of the required sample is done on accurate scales if a solid or by pipett or syringe if a liqid. The measured amount is added to water in the spray tank of the application equipment ready for application.
7. Application of spray mixture
   Only professional Research Contractors are used bu ETEC Crop Solutions for the conduct of trials. Each operator utilises trial application equipment that can be calibrated to apply very accurate dose rates of products to the target area. Equipment ranges from small hand held precision sprayers that utilise compressed air or CO2 to pressurise the spray tank. The small spray mixture is then applied to replicated plots which are normally in the order of 2 m X 10 m (20 M^2) in crops such as Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, Beans, Peas etc.
   Larger crops such as Apples are treated with either hand held precision sprayers using a gun spray application technique or a mechanised sprayer that can be used to accurately treat two to three trees per plot area.
8. Disposal of surplus spray mixture
   Surplus spray material is kept to a minimum by use of specialist Research spray equipment. Any left over spray is collected and disposed of in a maner that reflects the product hazards. Disposal can be simply spraying out onto bare ground within the trial area or removal and treatment with activated charcoal, depending on the hazardous nature of the product.
9. Disposal of used containers
   Where possible, sample containers are recycled. If this is not possible they are incinerated.
10. Disposal of treated produce
    Tretaed produce is removed from the trial site and disposed of into local ground fill where appropriate.
11. Disposal of surplus samples
    Surplus samples of product that do noy reach full ACVM registration status are returned to the original manufacturer. Where registration is achieved they are donated for use according to approved label instructions.
12. Site close off
    Research contractors will ensure that no treated produce nor hazardous residues remain on site at the conclusion of the trial
13. Accidental Release
    The potential for accidental release of sample product is minimised in the first instance by minimising the volumes of product moved and used within the research programme. It is further mitigated by utilising good packaging techniques and specialised chemical proof bins by our contractors.
    In the event of a spill, containment materials are kept readily available at our storage facility in Pukekohe and by our contractors.
    Accidental release from trial sites is managed by our trial contractors by making applications only when conditions are suitable. This frequently involves applications being made very early in the morning before any wind develops.

3.5 Provide information on the quantity of the substance proposed to be imported or manufactured.

This information is used in the development of exposure scenarios and the assessment of risks.

Approval is sought to import a maximum of one hundred litres or kilograms of each plant compound over the evaluation period. The entire quantity imported shall be used only in containment and according to the proposed controls

Section Four: – Information on the Proposed Containment System

4.1 Provide information on the proposed containment system.

It is essential that good information is provided on the containment system because the adequacy of containment in conjunction with the hazardous properties of the substance will have a major impact on whether or not approval is given.

You will need to provide a description of the containment proposed AND information on how you intend to address the following issues (proposed controls):

- methods for preventing the escape of the contained hazardous substance and preventing the contamination of the facility.
- methods for excluding unwanted organisms from the facility or to control organisms within the facility
- methods for excluding unauthorised people from the facility
- methods for preventing unintended release of the substance by experimenters
- methods for controlling the effects of any accidental release of the substance
- inspection and monitoring requirements of the containment facility

A management plan may be attached as an appendix. This plan should specify the procedures for implementing the above methods for containing the substance(s), and provide details of the qualifications of the person responsible for implementing those controls.

The proposed containment system for the trials using these plant protection compounds is outlined below. The containment system covers controls -

1. To limit the likelihood of escape of any contained hazardous substance or contamination by the hazardous substance
2. To exclude organisms or control organisms
3. To exclude unauthorised people
4. To prevent unintended release of the substance by technicians working with the substance
5. To control the effects of any accidental release of the substance
6. For inspection and monitoring requirements
7. Qualifications required of the person responsible for implementing the controls

The containment system is designated by the proposed controls. These controls are designed to provide safeguards commensurate with the limited information available about the hazard of these substances.

Proposed Controls

1. The trials shall be undertaken in accordance with the Project Plan and Management Plan, which accompanied the application. Modifications of the Project Plan or Management Plan may be approved in writing by EPA New Zealand providing that they comply with the following controls.

2. Notwithstanding the requirements of control 1 above, the trials shall also comply with the following controls.

3. The trials may be carried out at a location that is not defined until an infestation of the target pest has been found, provided the applicant; - has permission from the owner of the land to carry out the trial; and - notifies EPA New Zealand of the locations as per control 22.

4. The trial sites shall be chosen so as to prevent the substance entering any surface water or groundwater system.

5. The trial sites shall be located to prevent any building where people live or work being exposed to the substance. Access to the trial sites shall be by permission of the Trial Director or owner of the property on which it is located. The trial site boundaries shall be clearly marked and distinctly visible from outside the trial site throughout the life of the trials. The primary access points shall be signed indicating that unauthorised access is not allowed, that the site is subject to a trial, and that the crops should not be removed or disturbed.

6. Access to the trial sites shall be by permission of the Trial Director or owner of the property on which it is located. The trial site boundaries shall be clearly marked and distinctly visible from outside the trial site throughout the life of the trials. The primary access points shall be signed indicating that unauthorised access is not allowed, that the site is subject to a trial, and that the crops should not be removed or disturbed.

7. The trial sites shall be secured by stock proof fencing to exclude grazing animals for the duration of the trial.

8. The substance shall be stored in accordance with good practice. This would generally be achieved through compliance with the Management of Agrichemicals NZS8409.

9. The substance shall be mixed, diluted and prepared in any other way prior to application in accordance with good practice. This would generally be achieved through compliance with the Management of Agrichemicals NZS8409.

10. The substance shall be securely packed in suitable containers that comply with the Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations 2001, and shall be labelled in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001. A SDS shall accompany each shipment.
11. The substance shall be transported in accordance with good practice. This may require compliance with the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 1999.

12. The substance shall usually be applied by way of handheld/ operator-worn equipment, using hydraulic pressure or compressed CO_2 or air on plots specifically designated and marked for each treatment, in accordance with good practice. This would generally be achieved through compliance with the Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals NZS8409. Special attention shall be paid to the minimisation of spray drift, and in particular to the avoidance of drift beyond boundaries agreed with the owner of the trial site.

13. The personnel applying the substance to the crops shall be able to demonstrate that they have the qualifications necessary to carry out the trial. Ways of demonstrating this would include the holding of an appropriate Growsafe certification an Approved Handler qualification, or in-house training in the proper conduct of pesticide trials.

14. No sprayed produce shall be consumed by people or animals or offered for sale.

15. Sprayed produce shall be disposed of by ploughing in, by mulching or by burial at an approved landfill (not to be diverted to any composting operation).

16. The amount of spray prepared shall be adequate for the trial site, but if there is any surplus spray mix it shall be disposed of within the trial site by being further diluted and sprayed over a marked and designated non-crop and non-grazed area at the site.

17. Any equipment used shall be rinsed after use with the appropriate detergent or decontaminant, and rinsate disposed of within the trial site by being sprayed over a marked and designated non-crop and non-grazed area at the site.

18. Surplus substance remaining at the end of the trials shall be returned to ETEC Crop; Solutions Limited for secure storage in an exempt laboratory, exported or degraded to a non-hazardous substance (note that once the trials are complete the substance does not have approval to be present in New Zealand except in an exempt laboratory).

19. Any accidental spillage of the unmixed substance or spray mix shall be contained, prevented from entering waterways, and absorbed with an appropriate absorbent material. This material shall be placed into sealed containers and disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility (which may include a landfill), subject to the facility's waste acceptance policy.

20. A record shall be kept of all use of the substance. This record shall cover all matters referred to in Regulation 6 of the Hazardous Substances (Class 6, 8 and 9 Controls) Regulations.

21. Information on appropriate safety precautions necessary to provide safeguards against the substance's ecotoxic and toxic properties shall accompany the substance at all stages of its lifecycle. This shall include information on the appropriate protective clothing that is to be used and relevant first aid measures for immediate action pending medical attention.

22. The Department of Labour, [Attn. HSNO Project Manager (Workplace Group) P O Box 3705, Wellington] and EPA New Zealand shall be informed in writing (by letter, fax or email) of the location, start, and completion of the trials. Notifications shall include the following details:

    Substance Name: ETEC Crop Solutions Limited Experimental Plant Protection Compounds [code]
    EPA Application Number: HSC07036
    EPA Approval Number: To be advised once approval is granted
    EPA Applications Advisor: Haydn Murdoch

23. If for any reason a breach of containment occurs, the Trial Director shall notify The Department of Labour, [Attn. HSNO Project Manager (Workplace Group) P O Box 3705, Wellington] and EPA New Zealand within 24 hours of the breach being detected. It is suggested that if a breach in containment results in contamination of a waterway, the relevant iwi authorities be advised.

24. The Authority or its authorised agent or properly authorised enforcement officers, may inspect the facilities and trial sites at any reasonable time.

Section Five – Identification and Assessment of Risks

In completing this section, it is important that you take account of the proposed containment system you described in Section 4. We are particularly interested in knowing about risks that may still remain with the containment system in place. You will need to consider the effects on the environment and public health including any social effects.
You should also take account of the quantity of material involved and the number of different locations that may be involved.

Complete this section as far as you can.

5.1 Identify all of the risks of the substance(s)

Include information on potentially significant possible risks of the substance and whether or not these risks are likely to be significant. It is important to think about the source of the risk ie the way in which the risk is created (the exposure pathway), and then the consequences of exposure. Risks should be considered in relationship to:

- the sustainability of native and valued introduced flora and fauna
- the intrinsic value of ecosystems
- public health (including occupational exposure)
- the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga
- the economic and related benefits to be derived from the use of the hazardous substance
- New Zealand's international obligations.

The plant protection compounds covered by this application are experimental and limited information is available therefore suitable controls have been proposed.
There are a number of activities that provide pathways for escape from containment. These activities are:

- **Importation and transport**
  Insecure packaging or an accident could result in spillage of the formulations either on arrival in New Zealand and unloading or during transport to the containment facilities. In the event of a transport accident between the airport and the containment facilities the environment could be exposed to the substance. The substance will be transported in liquid or solid form and therefore the environment could come into contact with it if the packaging split and a member of the public (or the driver) attempted to clean it up. If water is used to wash the product away it could reach stormwater systems or waterways and result in adverse effects on terrestrial ecosystems.
- **Storage**
  Inadequate containment during storage of the substance, prior to use, could lead to effects to the ecosystems through direct contact or spillage.
- **Dispensing and Mixing**
  Similarly dispensing and mixing may pose risks to ecosystems if the product is spilt.
- **Use i.e. spraying**
  There is a risk of adverse environmental effects on ecosystems and species, during application or spraydrift. **Disposal of surplus mix, surplus concentrate, treated produce.**
  Disposal risks relate to excess product remaining after the trial has been completed (at the storage facility), excess product taken to the trial sites and not used, and excess mixed product at the trial site. Excess product poses potential risks to ecosystems. Removal by contamination of unauthorised visitors/ animals accessing the site, or from product being moved from the site by water, air, or carried on workers clothing, may also lead to risks to the environment.
- **Accidents, natural hazards and sabotage**
  Risks may arise from accidents, natural hazards such as earthquakes, and through sabotage or deliberate misuse of the substance.

The main benefit of the approval of this application is that these trials will allow evaluation of new solutions for plant protection, with the potential to provide farmers and growers in New Zealand new tools to manage pests in a safe and effective manner with minimal environmental impact

5.2 Provide an assessment of the potential risks identified in Section 5.1.

An explicit risk assessment only needs to be provided for those risks which might be significant. The assessment should consider whether the identified risks can be adequately managed by the proposed containment system and the substance(s) itself adequately contained.

The assessment should include the nature, probability of occurrence and magnitude of each adverse effect. The uncertainty bounds of the information contained in the assessment should also be discussed.

(Optional)

	HAZARD Low/Medium or High	**RISK** Low/Medium or High	**MANAGED**	**CONTROLS USED IN MANAGEMENT**
Importation and transport	Very Low	Low	Yes	Small amounts of product, suitable packaging, SDS's
Storage	Very Low	Low	Yes	Suitable storage facilities
Dispensing and Mixing	Very Low	Low	Yes	Trained personnel
Use i.e. spraying	Very Low	Low	Yes	Trained personnel
Disposal of surplus mix, surplus concentrate, treated produce.	Very Low	Low	Yes	Trained personnel, procedure to return surplus concentrate to Elliott Technologies Ltd.
Accidents, natural hazards and sabotage	Very Low	Low	Yes	Suitable storage facilities and packaging, trained personnel

All risks can be adequately managed by the proposed containment system and the containment of the substance itself. The relatively small amounts of plant protection compounds being imported at any one time means that the risk involved is very low and the magnitude of any effect is low.

Risk to Māori: This is unlikely to be an issue as the trials will be situated on land that is used for the growing of agricultural /horticultural crops and these crops will be receiving pesticide application with approved substances with similar or greater hazard classifications.

Section Six – International Considerations

6.1 The EPA is interested in whether this substance (or any of its components) has been considered by any other regulatory authority in New Zealand or by any other country. If you are aware of this, please provide details of the results of such consideration.

(Optional)

Not applicable.
(Approval for small plot trials using these substances is not required in the other countries where these substances are being tested, including USA, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia and South America.)

Section Seven – Miscellaneous

7.1 Provide a glossary of scientific and technical terms used in the application.

The following is a glossary of scientific and technical terms used in this application.

Active ingredient	The component in the substance that is biologically active as a pesticide.
Formulation	The form in which the pesticide is supplied by the manufacturer for use.
Fungicide	A substance used to kill or control fungi.
OSH	Occupational safety & Health
Pesticide	A substance for destroying unwanted organisms, can be specifically a fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, miticide, nematicide, parasiticide or rodenticide.
Plot	Plot - a single homogeneous unit, being plant(s) or area, used for an assessment of a substance at a specific rate or concentration.
Project	A series of individual trials to characterise experimental compounds from the same chemistry and which are conducted over one or more seasons. The results of the individual trials are formally reported at the completion of the project.
Trial site	An area, being a group of separate but contiguous plots (either treated and/or untreated), with a specifically delineated and defined boundary.

7.2 Provide here any other information you consider relevant to this application not already included.

This is an application to renew an existing approval that has recentle expired after a 5 year life.

Reference: Application No. HSC07036
Approval Code HSC000324

Section Eight – Summary of Public Information

The information provided in this section may be used in the Authority's public register of substances required under Section 20 of the HSNO Act.

This summary information will be used to provide information for those people and agencies (eg Ministry for the Environment, Department of Conservation, Regional Councils, etc), who will be notified of the application, and for potential submitters who request information. This information will also be used to prepare the public notice of the application.

For these reasons, applicants should ensure that this summary information does not contain any commercially sensitive material.

8.1 Name of the substance(s) for the public register:

Please use a maximum of 80 characters.

ETEC Crop Solutions Limited Experimental Plant Protection Compounds [code]

8.2 Purpose of the application for the public register:

This should include (in a maximum of 255 characters) an abstract giving information on the intended use of the substance and why an application is needed based on its hazardous properties.

To import into containment experimental plant protection compounds for the purpose of testing for the control of weeds, insects, fungi or bacteria or other plant damaging organisms or the management of crop plants.

8.3 Use Categories of the substance(s):

The EPA has adopted the system of use categories developed by the European Union, which identify various functional uses of substances. This information is pertinent to the assessment of exposure scenarios and the determination of risk and is also useful for building up a profile of the substance. There are three sets of use categories. Within each of these, applicants should state which use categories are relevant to all intended uses of the substance(s).

- Main category: 3 – Non-dispersive use
- Industry category 1 – Agricultural industry
- Function/Use category: 38 – Pesticides

(Optional)

8.4 Executive Summary:

In this section, the applicant should provide a summary of information contained in this application, including:

- the identification of the substance, its hazardous properties, intended uses, and disposal
- an assessment of the adverse effects of the substance
- information on the proposed containment

This is a an application to renew an existing generic approval to import or manufacture experimental substances that contain a biologically active compound.
Reference: Application No. HSC07036
Approval Code HSC000324

These compounds are to be tested as possible future crop protection products, for use in New Zealand.

Approval is sought, pursuant to section 30(b) of the HSNO Act, to import or manufacture in containment no more than 100 litres (kg) each of substance. The purpose of importation or manufacture is to dilute the substance with water and spray it on to crops to assess their ability to control weeds and crop-damaging organisms. Spraying of very small quantities (a few mL) of the substances will occur at various locations identified to EPA and OSH.

The proposed containment practices are described in Section 4 of the application form and are designed to contain the substances commensurate with having limited knowledge of their potential hazards.

Containment practices include:

1. Minimisation of risk by selecting substances that have a low hazard profile.
2. Minimising the volumes of samples transported, stored and applied to trials.
3. Utilising high quality packaging and absorptive materials for samples.
4. Using only professional contract trial specialists to conduct our trials.
5. Limiting trial size to that which is necessary
6. Ensuring that trials are managed by professionals using best practice and equipment.

Signature **Date** **16.04.2013**