



MPIs main areas of interest in talking on the EDN hearing are:

- The ability of EDN to effectively control insects, nematodes and fungi associated with logs and timber, particularly under covered sheet log stacks;
- Maintaining New Zealand's export log and timber trade to trade partners and increasing forestry exports particularly since the new controls will restrict MB use; and
- The use of EDN as a phytosanitary treatment compared to methyl bromide;
- Additional positive/beneficial effects of EDN;
- Protecting New Zealand's biosecurity;
 - At the border treating wooden packaging, used equipment, used tyres, parts and machinery, could potentially be treated with EDN, further reducing New Zealand's reliance on methyl bromide.
 - **Post border incursions:** Potential applications include fumigation of wooden material, domestic household goods, and industrial machinery to soil fumigation for introduced soil pathogens.
- Ethanedinitrile has the potential to replace the use of methyl bromide in many situations.
- Meeting New Zealand's obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987),

