



DECISION

31 August 2018

Summary

Substance	Merivon
Application code	APP203225
Application type	To import or manufacture for release any hazardous substance under Section 28 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (“the Act”)
Applicant	BASF New Zealand Limited
Purpose of the application	To import Merivon, a fungicide containing 250 g/L fluxapyroxad and 250 g/L pyraclostrobin as active ingredients providing protectant activity against various diseases including blossom blight, brown rot, Rhizopus and rust in stone fruit, avocados, beans, and onions
Date application received	19 January 2018
Consideration date	31 August 2018 The consideration for this application was postponed in line with section 59 of the Act
Considered by	The General Manager of Hazardous Substances and New Organisms ¹ of the Environmental Protection Authority (“the EPA”)
Decision	Approved with controls
Approval code	HSR101300
Hazard classifications	6.1D (oral, inhalation), 6.3B, 6.9A (oral), 9.1A, 9.3B

¹ The General Manager has made the decision on this application under delegated authority in accordance with section 19 of the Act.

1. Substance

- 1.1. Merivon is a suspension concentrate containing 250 g/L of fluxapyroxad and 250 g/L of pyraclostrobin as active ingredients. It is intended to be imported and used by professional users as a fungicide for control a range of fungal diseases on avocados, stone fruit, beans, and onions.
- 1.2. Fluxapyroxad and pyraclostrobin are already present in other approved substances. Merivon is the first substance containing both of these active ingredients.

2. Process and consultation

Application receipt

- 2.1. The application was formally received on 19 January 2018 under section 28 of the Act.

Information available for consideration

- 2.2. The information available for the consideration comprised the:

- application form
- confidential appendices to the application
- EPA staff advice memorandum.

- 2.3. There was sufficient information to assess the application.

Public notification

- 2.4. This application was not publicly notified under section 53(2) of the Act because it was unlikely that there would be significant public interest in the application.

Notification to government departments

- 2.5. The following government departments were notified of the application on 19 January 2018: the Ministry for Primary Industries (Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Group), and the Department of Conservation. No comments were received.
- 2.6. As the agency responsible for overseeing the Health and Safety at Work (“HSW”) Act and the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (“HSW (HS) Regulations”), WorkSafe New Zealand (“WorkSafe”) has responsibility for assessing that the HSW requirements are adequate to manage the risks from the substance. WorkSafe was notified of the application and provided with the appropriate documents to allow them to make this assessment. Their response is in section 4.

Legislative criteria for the application

- 2.7. The application was considered in accordance with section 29 of the Act, taking into account other relevant sections of the Act, EPA Notices, the HSW Act and HSW (HS) Regulations and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Methodology) Order 1998.

3. Hazardous properties, prescribed controls and exposure limits

Hazardous properties

- 3.1. The hazard classifications of Merivon were determined based on the information provided by the applicant and other available information.
- 3.2. The classifications that have been applied to this substance are the same as those submitted by the applicant (Table 1).

Table 1: Hazard classifications of Merivon

Hazard	Applicant classification	EPA classification
Acute toxicity (oral)	6.1D	6.1D
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	6.1D	6.1D
Skin irritancy/corrosivity	6.3B	6.3B
Target organ or systemic toxicity (oral)	6.9A	6.9A
Aquatic ecotoxicity	9.1A	9.1A
Terrestrial vertebrate ecotoxicity	9.3B	9.3B

Prescribed controls

- 3.3. The hazard classifications of Merivon determine a set of prescribed controls specified by the EPA Notices under section 77 of the Act. There are also requirements in the HSW (Hazardous Substance) Regulations under the HSW Act. Note: the HSW requirements are not set for the substance under this approval but apply in their own right.
- 3.4. The prescribed controls set the baseline for how the substance should be managed and include specifications on how the substance is to be packaged, labelled, stored, disposed, transported, handled and used. The prescribed controls also set information requirements (e.g. Safety Data Sheets), signage and emergency management. These controls form the basis of the controls specified in Appendix A.

Exposure limits

- 3.5. Under section 77B of the Act the EPA may set exposure values. Regulation 13.17 of the HSW (HS) Regulations prohibit the use of a class 6 substance in excess of the Tolerable Exposure Limit (TEL).
- 3.6. The EPA may set Acceptable Daily Exposure (ADE), and Potential Daily Exposure (PDE) values for new active ingredients that may become present in food, to allow the setting of Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) by the MPI.
- 3.7. The EPA has previously set the following values for fluxapyroxad:

Acceptable Daily Exposure (ADE) = 0.02 mg/kg bw/day

Potential Daily Exposure (PDE_{food}) = 0.014 mg/kg bw/day

Potential Daily Exposure ($PDE_{\text{drinking water}}$) = 0.004 mg/kg bw/day

Potential Daily Exposure (PDE_{other}) = 0.002 mg/kg bw/day

- 3.8. The EPA has not previously set any ADE or PDE values for pyraclostrobin. The EPA considers it appropriate to set the following values for pyraclostrobin:

Acceptable Daily Exposure (ADE) = 0.03 mg/kg bw/day

Potential Daily Exposure (PDE_{food}) = 0.021 mg/kg bw/day

Potential Daily Exposure ($PDE_{\text{drinking water}}$) = 0.006 mg/kg bw/day

Potential Daily Exposure (PDE_{other}) = 0.003 mg/kg bw/day

- 3.9. Environmental Exposure Limit (EEL) values may also be set under Part 77B of the HSNO Act. Clause 49 of the HPC Notice states that a class 9 substance must not be used in a manner that exceeds the environmental exposure limit. However no EEL values are set at this time, or have been set previously for this active ingredient, as the level of risk of adverse effects to the environment has been qualitatively assessed as being negligible, with controls in place.

4. Risk and benefit assessment

Risk assessment

- 4.1. The risk assessment has taken into account the hazardous properties, the considerations in Part 2 of the Act, prescribed controls (under both HSNO and HSW) and other legislation such as the Land Transport Rule 45001, Civil Aviation Act 1990 and Maritime Transport Act 1994.
- 4.2. The risk and benefit assessment:
- considered the risks posed by Merivon
 - determined whether the risks are outweighed by the benefits
 - determined whether any variations or additions to the prescribed controls are required to manage the risks of this substance, and identifies controls that may not be applicable or necessary that can, therefore, be deleted.
- 4.3. The human health and environmental risks have been assessed in accordance with Section 29(1) of the Act. This assessment takes into account the full life cycle of this substance, including import and manufacture, packaging, transport, storage, use and disposal.
- 4.4. As Merivon contains a new combination of active ingredients, the EPA quantitatively assessed the risks to human health and the environment.

Assessment of risks to human health

- 4.5. A quantitative risk assessment was undertaken to assess the risks to users and operators of Merivon, to workers undertaking re-entry activities, and to bystanders.

Exposure modelling

- 4.6. Operator exposure modelling of mixing, loading, and application activities indicated that personal protective equipment (PPE) was necessary for all application types, in order to reduce exposure below the acceptable operator exposure level (AOEL) for fluxapyroxad. Predicted operator exposures to pyraclostrobin were found to be below the AOEL for each use pattern, even without the use of personal protective equipment.
- 4.7. For crops where airblast application methods are used (avocados and stone fruit), the exposure risks are considered negligible with the use of full PPE (excluding respirator). Without full PPE, the predicted exposure is slightly above the AOEL for fluxapyroxad (risk quotients of 1.05-1.33 times the AOEL depending on glove use and crop type).
- 4.8. For crops where boom application methods are used (beans and onions) gloves are sufficient PPE to reduce risks to acceptable levels.
- 4.9. Exposure to workers re-entering the treated area for a range of re-entry activities were also modelled. It was determined that without use of gloves, a 48 hour (beans), 5 day (avocado), or 12 day (stone fruit) restricted entry interval (REI) was necessary to ensure worker exposure is below the AOEL for fluxapyroxad. A re-entry exclusion was not necessary for onions. Where gloves are used during re-entry activities, this mitigates the need for a re-entry interval for all crop types except stone fruit, which would still require a 48 hour REI unless full PPE is worn.
- 4.10. Predicted bystander exposures to both actives are well below the AOELs for both actives for all crops and application methods. No buffer zone control is required in order to ensure bystander exposure is below the AOELs.

WorkSafe assessment of risks to human health in workplaces

- 4.11. WorkSafe was notified of the application and provided comment on whether the HSW controls manage the risk to people from workplace activities.
- 4.12. WorkSafe assessed the available information, and considers that compliance with the HSW (Hazardous Substances) and HSW (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations will be adequate to reduce the risks associated with the use of this substance in the workplace.
- 4.13. WorkSafe noted that in accordance with regulation 13.23 of the HSW (HS) Regulations that WorkSafe will be setting re-entry intervals (REI) for Merivon if it is approved.
- 4.14. Based on the assessment by the EPA, WorkSafe proposes to set the following REI for Merivon after approval is granted:

Avocados: 5 days

Beans: 2 days

All other crops except onions: 12 days

- 4.15. WorkSafe considered that a minimum protection of gloves is appropriate PPE for re-entry worker activities during the REI, except for crops subject to the 12 day REI, where the predicted exposure modelling shows that full PPE is required for the first 2 days of the REI.

Assessment of risks to human health from non-workplace activities

- 4.16. Merivon is intended to be applied only by professional operators and the prescribed controls include requirements for appropriate qualifications for operators. In other phases of the substance's lifecycle, Merivon will be handled in workplaces. As a result, non-workplace activities are considered highly unlikely and risks to human health are not anticipated.

Assessment of risks to the environment

- 4.17. A quantitative assessment of the risks to the environment was undertaken for Merivon.
- 4.18. The exposure modelling indicated that predicted environmental concentrations of fluxapyroxad and pyraclostrobin in aquatic environments, and resulting exposures to fish and invertebrates, were above the level of concern across a range of application scenarios and species, creating a potential risk to those species.
- 4.19. To refine this assessment, further modelling of the spray drift from airblast and low ground boom application was undertaken, to determine appropriate downwind buffer zones and runoff buffer zones to protect the aquatic environment.
- 4.20. This modelling indicated that buffer zones are necessary to manage the risks from fluxapyroxad and pyraclostrobin exposure. These risks are **potentially non-negligible** if not managed by controls on spray drift, and limiting application rates of Merivon.
- 4.21. To manage these risks, controls have been proposed to reduce the amount of spray drift from application of Merivon. These controls include a requirement that the substance be sprayed as coarse droplets, and in wind speeds likely to minimise the risks of spray drift.
- 4.22. Controls have been proposed that application not be permitted in dense orchards within 95 m of a downwind waterway, and in sparse orchards within 60 m of a downwind waterway. For application to beans and onions, a buffer zone of 5 m is proposed.
- 4.23. Predicted exposures of fluxapyroxad to sediment dwelling organisms, earthworms, and other soil organisms were lower than the levels of concern. Fluxapyroxad was not expected to present any chronic toxicity concerns to these organisms.
- 4.24. For pyraclostrobin no data were available on sediment dwelling organisms, and chronic data were not available on earthworms, and other soil organisms. Acute exposures were below levels of concern for earthworms and other soil organisms. Given the short degradation time of pyraclostrobin, risks from chronic exposure for these organisms are not expected.
- 4.25. The risks to sediment dwelling organisms, earthworms, and other soil organisms are therefore considered **negligible**.

- 4.26. Predicted exposures to non-target plants were below levels of concern and the risks to non-target plants are considered **negligible**.
- 4.27. Predicted acute exposures to birds were below levels of concern. In a reproductive screening assessment, the assessment indicated there was a potential risk to birds from chronic exposure from use of fluxapyroxad and pyraclostrobin in stone fruit, beans, and onions, but not for avocado. Given this finding a more refined assessment was done taking into account bird feeding behaviour and the conservative approach of the initial risk assessment. This refined assessment found that chronic exposure risks to both threatened and non-threatened birds are below levels of concern. The risks from secondary poisoning were also considered to be below levels of concern. Overall the level of risk to birds is considered **negligible**.
- 4.28. Predicted exposures to bees and to non-target arthropods were below levels of concern, and studies on colony strength and development, and bee brood development did not indicate any findings of concern. The risks to bees and non-target arthropods are considered **negligible**.
- 4.29. Predicted ground water concentrations of fluxapyroxad were modelled as being above the 0.1 µg/L trigger value for concern applied in the EU. However, based on the mobility of fluxapyroxad found in field dissipation studies it is considered that contamination of ground water is unlikely and the risks to ground water are therefore **negligible**. The predicted ground water concentration of pyraclostrobin is below levels of concern.
- 4.30. The toxicity of the metabolites of both active ingredients that are produced in the aquatic environment and in soil is similar or lower than fluxapyroxad or pyraclostrobin. As a result, a separate risk assessment for the metabolites was not necessary.

Assessment of risks to Māori and their relationship to the environment

- 4.31. The potential effect of Merivon on the relationship of Māori to the environment has been assessed in accordance with sections 5(b), 6(d) and 8 of the Act. Under these sections all persons exercising functions, powers, and duties under the Act shall:
- recognise and provide for the maintenance and enhancement of people and communities to provide for their cultural well-being, and
 - take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, taonga and the principles of The Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

Treaty of Waitangi principles

- 4.32. The EPA has undertaken a cultural risk assessment to determine the potential risks and impacts on Māori interests, as well as controls and mitigation measures for protecting Māori interests. This assessment is informed by a Māori perspective, and takes into account tangible and intangible taonga, such as culturally significant species and resources, and the tikanga (customary values and practices) associated with these taonga.

Taha hauora (human health)

- 4.33. It is noted that Merivon has acute toxic effects and target organ toxicity that give rise to the potential for adverse effects on taha hauora (human health), in particular the dimensions of taha tinana (physical health and wellbeing), taha whānaunga (the responsibility to belong, care for, and share in the collective, including relationships and social cohesion), and taha wairua (spiritual wellbeing).
- 4.34. Based on the findings of the human health risk assessment above, it is considered that, provided that the controls and HSW requirements applied to Merivon are complied with, the likelihood of an exposure that could cause an adverse effect on taha hauora is very low.

Ngā wai koiora (aquatic environments)

- 4.35. It is noted that Merivon is toxic to ika (fish) and mawhiti (crustaceans) in aquatic environments, and that both active ingredients are not readily degradable in these environments. This gives rise to the potential for cultural risk from adverse effects on those environments, and culturally significant species in those environments.
- 4.36. The environmental risk assessment indicates that there is the potential for risk to fish and invertebrate species, including culturally significant mahinga kai species, from the use of Merivon.
- 4.37. The controls applied to Merivon, including buffer zones from waterways to prevent run-off of the active ingredients into aquatic environments, are expected to reduce the likelihood of exposure. Taking into account these measures to prevent harm to aquatic environments, it is considered that the controls will manage the risk of harm to ngā wai koiora, and culturally significant species living in those environments.

Papatūānuku (land and soils)

- 4.38. The active ingredients of Merivon are noted as being persistent in soil, which could lead to harm to whenua (land) and one (soils).
- 4.39. The environmental risk assessment for Merivon found that while there are some concerns regarding information gaps, there were negligible risks for sediment-dwelling organisms, earthworms (noke/toke), and other soil organisms. Based on that assessment, it is considered that while the active ingredients are persistent in soil, they are not expected to cause harm to Papatūānuku.

Ētahi ahu mea (other matters)

- 4.40. Merivon is not expected to have any impacts on terrestrial plants associated with mahinga kai (food resources), rongoā (medicine and healing) or other aspects of Māori culture.
- 4.41. Merivon is not expected to have significant adverse effects on ngā manu (birds), or on taonga species of Te Aitanga Pepeke (insects and arthropods).
- 4.42. Based on the information provided, including the use pattern and the controls proposed to be assigned to Merivon, the overall risks to Māori culture or traditional relationships with the environment are considered negligible.

Assessment of risks to society, the community and the market economy

4.43. No risks to society, communities or the market economy from the approval of Merivon have been identified.

New Zealand's international obligations

4.44. No international obligations that may be impacted by the approval of Merivon have been identified.

The effects of the substance being unavailable

4.45. The likely effects of the substance being unavailable in accordance with section 29(1) of the Act have been considered. Should this substance not be available, it could lead to less consumer choice.

Assessment of benefits

4.46. The applicant considers that Merivon allows for the effective control of a range of fungal diseases, which results in improved yields for growers with resulting economic benefits.

4.47. The applicant notes that several of these fungal diseases are difficult to manage, and there are issues with resistance to some existing fungicides, in particular the strobilurin group of fungicides. Merivon provides a new option for growers with two actives from different classes of fungicide – a strobilurin (pyraclostrobin) and a succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (fluxapyroxad). The combination of actives provides an additional tool to manage resistance development while maintaining effective disease control.

4.48. The benefits identified above were not able to be verified by the EPA. However, the EPA considers that the availability of Merivon will provide beneficial economic effects for some businesses with the potential for flow-on effects to local communities and the New Zealand economy, including improved consumer choice and greater market competition.

5. Changes to prescribed controls

5.1. The following modifications to the EPA Notice controls apply to this substance under section 77 of the Act, as set out in Table 2:

Table 2: Justification for section 77 changes to the prescribed controls (see Appendix A for control wordings)

Control	Justification
Buffer zone HPC Notice Clause 51	HPC Clause 51 allows the EPA to set buffer zone distances as an additional control for a class 9 substance. Downwind buffer zones and a buffer zone to nearby water bodies have been set based on the findings of the risk assessment.
Application rate HPC Notice Clause 50	Maximum application rate, frequency and number of applications per year Significant human health and environmental risks may occur from the use of this substance, due to the hazards posed by the active ingredients in Merivon. Therefore, it is considered necessary to set a maximum application rate, number of applications and frequency under clause 50 of the HPC Notice.

5.2. The following additional HSNO controls apply to this substance, as set out in Table 3:

Table 3: Justification for the section 77A additional controls (see Appendix A for the control wordings)

Control	Justification
Application method	The environmental risk assessment indicates that restrictions on the application method of this substance are necessary to mitigate the risk of death or adverse effects that could present to organisms in the environment. Accordingly, it is considered that the application of controls addressing these potential risks will be more effective than the prescribed controls with respect to their effects on the management, application and risks of this substance.
Restriction on impurity	The active ingredient in Merivon, fluxapyroxad, contains the toxicologically significant impurity toluene. When present in high enough concentrations, this impurity can cause adverse effects to people or the environment. Imposing a restriction on the maximum amount of toluene in fluxapyroxad will prevent it from occurring in concentrations sufficient to cause adverse effects to people or the environment. Accordingly, it is considered that the application of an additional control to address this concern will be more effective than the prescribed controls with respect to its effect on the management, use and risks of the substance.

Assessment of changes to controls

- 5.3. The changes to the prescribed controls in the above section under sections 77 and 77A of the Act fulfil the legislative criteria.
- 5.4. These controls have been incorporated into Appendix A of this document.
- 5.5. The applicant was provided an opportunity to comment on the controls as set out in this decision. The applicant requested clarity on the EPA's rationale for proposing two different buffer zones – 95m in dense orchards and 60m in sparse orchards. The applicant noted that dense canopies, with more foliage volume, require more of the substance to achieve a good spray coverage, but will also take up more of a sprayed substance than sparse canopies. Therefore, the applicant considers that the larger buffer zone for application in dense canopies is not warranted, as the higher application rate does not necessarily mean that a higher amount of the substance will be released to the environment.
- 5.6. The EPA notes that the buffer zone modelling undertaken for Merivon is based on the use scenarios defined by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), which include deposition curves as a function of distance from the application source. The models take into account the difference in uptake of substance by the greater amount of foliage in dense canopy orchards.

6. Risk assessment summary

- 6.1. After taking into account the prescribed controls and any variations to these controls, it was concluded that the residual level of risk of any potentially significant adverse effects, is **negligible**.

7. Decision

- 7.1. Pursuant to section 29 of the Act, I have considered this application for approval under section 28 of the Act. I have considered the effects of this substance throughout its life cycle, the controls that may be imposed on this substance and the likely effects of this substance being unavailable. I have also taken into account the considerations set out in Part 2 of the Act.
- 7.2. I consider that, with controls in place, the risks to human health and to the environment are negligible, and the benefits associated with the release of this substance will outweigh the adverse effects. Therefore, the application for Merivon is approved with controls in accordance with section 29 of the Act and clause 26 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Methodology) Order 1998.



Environmental
Protection Authority
Te Mana Rauhi Taiao

Dr Fiona Thomson-Carter

Date: 31 August 2018

General Manager, HSNO, EPA

Appendix A: Controls applying to Merivon

EPA Controls

Control code	Regulation	Control description
LAB	EPA Labelling Notice 2017	Requirements for labelling of hazardous substances
PKG	EPA Packaging Notice 2017	Requirements for packaging of hazardous substances
SDS	EPA Safety Data Sheet Notice 2017	Requirements for safety data sheets for hazardous substances
DIS	EPA Disposal Notice 2017	Requirements for disposal of hazardous substances
HPC-1	EPA Hazardous Property Controls Notice 2017 Part 1	Hazardous Property Controls preliminary provisions
HPC-3	EPA Hazardous Property Controls Notice 2017 Part 3	Hazardous substances in a place other than a workplace
HPC-4A	EPA Hazardous Property Controls Notice 2017 Part 4A	Site and storage controls for class 9 substances
HPC-4B	EPA Hazardous Property Controls Notice 2017 Part 4B	Use of class 9 substances
HPC-4C	EPA Hazardous Property Controls Notice 2017 Part 4C	Qualifications required for application of class 9 pesticides

HSNO Additional Controls and Modifications to Controls

Code	HSNO Act	Control
Application rate	Section 77 variation to HPC Notice clause 50	<p>Maximum application rates have been applied to Merivon for different crop types as follows:</p> <p>Avocado: the maximum application rate is 225 g of each ai/ha, with a maximum of 3 applications per year and a minimum interval between applications of 30 days.</p>

		<p>Stone fruit: the maximum application rate is 187.5 g of each ai/ha, with a maximum of 3 applications per year and a minimum interval between applications of 5 days.</p> <p>Beans: the maximum application rate is 187.5 g of each ai/ha, with a maximum of 3 applications per year and a minimum interval between applications of 7 days.</p> <p>Onions: the maximum application rate is 210 g of each ai/ha, with a maximum of 3 applications per year and a minimum interval between applications of 14 days.</p>
Buffer zone	Section 77 variation to HPC notice clause 51	<p>Buffer zones have been specified for this substance.</p> <p>A downwind buffer zone is set at 95 m in dense orchards and 60 m in sparse orchards.</p> <p>A buffer zone to nearby water bodies is set at 5 m for application to bean and onion crops.</p>
App method	Section 77A	<p>This substance must be applied using ground-based methods only</p> <p>This substance must be applied with a nozzle set to provide a coarse droplet size of spray</p> <p>This substance must not be applied when wind speeds are less than 3 km/h or more than 20 km/h, as measured at the application site</p>
Max impurity	Section 77A	<p>The following limits are set for toxicologically relevant impurities in the active ingredient fluxapyroxad used to manufacture this substance:</p> <p>Toluene: 1 g/kg maximum</p>

HSW Controls

Note: these controls are not set for the substance under this approval but apply in their own right under the HSW legislation according to the classification of the substance. They are listed here for information purposes only.

Control code	Regulation	Control description	Extra information
HSW2-1	Reg 2.1 - 2.4	Workplace labelling of hazardous substance containers	
HSW2-2	Reg 2.5 - 2.10	Signage	
HSW2-3	Reg 2.11	Safety data sheets	
HSW2-4	Reg 2.12 - 2.14	Packaging	
HSW3-1	Reg 3.1	Inventory	
HSW3-2	Reg 3.2 - 3.3	Managing risks associated with hazardous substances	
HSW4-2	Reg 4.5 - 4.6	Information, instruction, training and supervision	

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HSW5-2	Reg 5.6 - 5.13	Emergency response plans	
HSW13-2	Reg 13.7	Duty of PCBU who directs work using class 6, 8.1, 8.2, or 8.3 substances to ensure equipment is appropriate	
HSW13-3	Reg 13.8	Duty of PCBU who directs work using class 6 and 8 substances to ensure personal protective equipment used	
HSW13-12	Reg 13.23 – 13.25	Restricted entry intervals	
HSW13-14	Reg 13.30 – 13.33	Secondary containment requirements for class 6 and 8 pooling substances	
HSW16-1	Part 16	Requirements for tank wagons and transportable containers	
HSW17-1	Part 17	Requirements for stationary container systems	

Definitions

Unless defined below, terms used in the controls have the same meaning as defined in the Act or regulations made under the Act.

Term	Definition
a.i	Active ingredient - the biologically active chemical in a pesticide product
Coarse spray	Coarse spray, as classified by the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers (ASABE) droplet size classification scheme.
Ground-based application	Ground-based methods of applying pesticides include, but are not limited to, application by ground boom, airblast or knapsack, and do not include aerial application methods.
Water	Has the meaning provided in the HPC Notice.
Water body	Includes all natural and modified/artificial water courses such as reservoirs, irrigation canals, water-supply races, canals for the supply of water for electricity generation or farm drainage, ditches, streams, rivers, ponds and lakes. For clarity, it excludes fully covered pipes, tanks or other enclosed structures, puddles or groundwater.
Watercourse or Waterway	Includes every river, stream, passage, and channel on or under the ground, whether natural or not, through which water flows, whether continuously or intermittently.
Wide dispersive	Refers to activities which deliver uncontrolled exposure.