



DECISION

17 December 2018

Summary

Substance	Proclaim Opti
Application code	APP203264
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	Syngenta Crop Protection Limited
Purpose of the application	To import for release Proclaim Opti, an insecticide containing 50 g/kg emamectin benzoate as a water soluble granule (WG) formulation for the control of leaf rollers (<i>Tortricidae</i> family) on apples, pears, kiwifruit, avocados and grapes and codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>) in apples and pears
Date application formally received	18 October 2017
Consideration date	13-17 December 2018 Further information was requested from the applicant during the evaluation and review of the application in accordance with section 58 of the Act and consequently the consideration was postponed in line with section 59 of the Act
Considered by	The Chief Executive ¹ of the Environmental Protection Authority ("the EPA")
Decision	Approved with controls
Approval code	HSR101328
Hazard classifications	6.1D (oral), 6.1E (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.9B (oral), 9.1A, 9.3C, 9.4A

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

1. Substance

- 1.1. Proclaim Opti is a water dispersible granule (WG) containing 50 g/kg of emamectin benzoate as the active ingredient, plus other components. It is intended to be imported and used by professional users as an insecticide to control leaf rollers (*Tortricidae* family) on apples, pears, kiwifruit, avocados and grapes and codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) in apples and pears. Proclaim Opti is intended to be applied using ground-based application methods.

2. Process and consultation

Application receipt

- 2.1. The application was formally received on 18 October 2017 under section 28 of the Act.
- 2.2. Additional information was requested from the applicant in accordance with section 58 of the Act. Consequently, the consideration of the application was postponed in line with section 59 of the Act.

Information available for consideration

- 2.3. The information available for the consideration comprised the:
 - application form
 - confidential appendices to the application
 - EPA staff advice memorandum.
- 2.4. There was sufficient information to assess the application.

Public notification

- 2.5. 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

- 2.6. The following government departments were notified of the application on 18 October 2017: the Ministry for Primary Industries (Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines group) and the Department of Conservation. No comments were received.
- 2.7. As the agency responsible for overseeing the Health and Safety at Work (HSW) Act and 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 under section 53(4) on 15 August 2018 and provided with the appropriate documents to allow them to make this assessment. The comments from WorkSafe are summarised in Section 4 of this document.

Legislative criteria for the application

- 2.8. The application was considered in accordance with section 29 of the Act, taking into account other relevant sections of the Act, the Hazardous Substances Regulations, the EPA Notices, the HSW Act

and HSW (HS) Regulations and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Methodology) Order 1998.

3. Hazardous properties of Proclaim Opti

- 3.1. The hazard classifications of Proclaim Opti were determined by the EPA based on the information provided by the applicant (including ecological and toxicological studies provided by the applicant), information on the individual components of Proclaim Opti (including EFSA's conclusions on the active ingredient) and by mixture rules.
- 3.2. The classifications that have been applied to this substance are different to those submitted by the applicant (Table 1). The difference in classifications for the target organ toxicity has arisen due to misinterpretation of mixture classification rules by the applicant.

Table 1: Hazard classifications of Proclaim Opti

Hazard	Applicant classification	EPA classification
Acute toxicity (oral)	6.1D	6.1D
Acute toxicity (dermal)	6.1E	6.1E
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	6.1D	6.1D
Target organ or systemic toxicity (oral)	6.9A	6.9B (neurotoxic)
Aquatic ecotoxicity	9.1A	9.1A
Terrestrial vertebrate ecotoxicity	9.3C	9.3C
Terrestrial invertebrate ecotoxicity	9.4A	9.4A

4. Risk and benefit assessment

Risk Assessment

- 4.1. The risk assessment has taken into account the hazardous properties of the substance, the considerations under Part 2 of the Act, the prescribed controls under the Act and the requirements under other relevant legislation such as the HSW Act 2015, Land Transport Rule 45001, Civil Aviation Act 1990 and Maritime Transport Act 1994.
- 4.2. The human 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 the substance, including import, packaging, transport, storage, use and disposal.
- 4.3. The EPA determined that there is a potential for significant exposures to people and the environment from the use of Proclaim Opti. Therefore, a quantitative assessment was undertaken to determine the likely routes of exposure to the substance under the use pattern proposed by the applicant.
- 4.4. The overall risk and benefit assessment:
 - considered the risks posed by Proclaim Opti

- determined whether the risks are outweighed by the benefits
- determined whether any variations, additions to or deletion of the prescribed controls are required to manage the risks of the substance.

Assessment of risks to human health

- 4.5. Proclaim Opti is intended to be supplied to the professional market, and users are expected to apply the substance using ground-based airblast sprayers. It is likely that users may be exposed to the substance during the mixing, loading and application stages of the substance, as well as when re-entering an area of crop treated with the substance.
- 4.6. The potential risks posed by Proclaim Opti to human health were assessed by estimating the exposure of operators, re-entry workers and bystanders to the active ingredient emamectin benzoate for each application scenario (on grapes, kiwifruit, pome fruit and avocados). The estimated exposure to emamectin benzoate was then compared to its Acceptable Operator Exposure Limit (AOEL) value.
- 4.7. The risk assessment determined that the estimated operator exposures to emamectin benzoate are below the AOEL for ground-boom application even without the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during mixing, loading, and application for all types of crops.
- 4.8. Estimated exposures for workers re-entering and working in areas where Proclaim Opti has been applied are below the AOEL for all crops, therefore no restricted entry interval is necessary. Estimated bystander exposure to emamectin benzoate is below the AOEL for all crops using the standard 8 metre buffer zone. As a result, risks to bystanders are negligible.
- 4.9. With these controls and requirements in place and provided the appropriate PPE and REI is applied for each crop, the residual level of risk to human health during the use phase of Proclaim Opti is considered **negligible**.

Risks to human health in a workplace

- 4.10. The EPA sought advice from WorkSafe on whether the HSW requirements are adequate to manage the risk associated with the use of this substance in the workplace. WorkSafe provided a response on whether the risks posed by Proclaim Opti to human health (in the workplace) can be managed by the HSW requirements.
- 4.11. WorkSafe has assessed the available information for APP203264 and considers that compliance with the HSW (HS) Regulations 2017 and the HSW (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016 will be adequate to reduce the risks associated with the use of this substance in the workplace.
- 4.12. While the regulations cover standard risk mitigation measures, occupational exposure in the workplace needs to be assessed at each site and appropriate controls put in place to mitigate the identified risks.

Assessment of risks to human health from non-workplace activities

4.13. Proclaim Opti 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, Proclaim Opti 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

4.14. The potential risks posed by Proclaim Opti to the aquatic and terrestrial environments were assessed for the use patterns proposed by the applicant. The EPA evaluated these use patterns and performed quantitative modelling to determine the predicted environmental exposures.

4.15. It was determined that the risks from the formulation could be estimated from the results obtained in tests with the active ingredient, emamectin benzoate.

4.16. Emamectin benzoate is not considered bioaccumulative but is persistent. Emamectin benzoate is not readily biodegradable and is practically immobile in soil. Metabolites of emamectin benzoate were not included in the risk assessment because they are less persistent than emamectin benzoate.

Assessment of risks to the aquatic environment

4.17. The main potential source for aquatic organisms to be exposed to Proclaim Opti is by spray drift or surface water runoff after the substance is applied.

4.18. The predicted exposures to emamectin benzoate when used on all crops were above the level of concern for the aquatic environment, especially for the saltwater species *Mysidopsis bahia* (opossum shrimp). Therefore, further modelling was performed to determine the buffer zones necessary to mitigate risks to water bodies from spray drift and runoff. However, because the substance is unlikely to be released into saltwater, the reference species used for the refinement of the risk assessment was a freshwater species (*Daphnia magna*).

4.19. The refined modelling determined that the risks to freshwater aquatic species from spray drift and runoff were below the level of concern and that no buffer zones were required to protect freshwater species. A label statement is proposed to indicate the higher risks to estuarine environments.

4.20. No risks to groundwater were identified.

4.21. High risks to sediment-dwelling organisms were identified for all four crops after the initial risk assessment (RQ>60). The applicant provided an additional microcosm study in June 2018 that was used to refine the sediment risk assessment. However, because this study was based on 3 applications instead of 6, it is considered that the maximum application frequency be restricted to 3, as the impact of a higher number of applications on the environment was not investigated in the microcosm study.

4.22. The outcome of the refined risk assessment for sediment-dwelling organisms was that a buffer zone of 5 metres was necessary to mitigate risks from spray drift when Proclaim Opti is applied to avocados; no buffer zone was necessary for the other crops.

4.23. Clause 25 of the Labelling Notice requires the application restrictions (maximum application rate and application methods) and associated buffer zones to be stated on the label. With the buffer zones, application restrictions, additional labelling requirements and other prescribed controls, the residual risks to the aquatic environment are assessed as being **negligible**.

Assessment of risks to the terrestrial environment

4.24. No risks were identified for non-target plants, soil organisms, non-target arthropods and birds.

4.25. Risks to bees were identified for all four crops after the initial risk assessment. Field studies were provided to refine the assessment but a risk was still identified. Although a risk is identified, application of Proclaim Opti is not intended to occur until after flowering, therefore reducing the attractiveness of the treated crops for bees and pollinators. The prescribed controls for 9.4A pesticide include controls to protect pollinators (Clause 58): the person who applies the substance must ensure the application plot does not include any bees that are foraging or plants (including trees and weeds) that are likely to be visited by non-target invertebrate pollinators. An additional control is proposed to restrict use until after the crops have finished flowering. As such, risks to pollinators are considered to be mitigated.

4.26. With the buffer zones, application restrictions and other prescribed controls, the residual risks to the terrestrial environment were assessed as being **negligible**.

Assessment of risks to Māori and their relationship to the environment

4.27. The potential effect of Proclaim Opti 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).

4.28. Findings of the cultural risk assessment (CRA) for Proclaim Opti in relation to the above provisions of the Act are summarised below.

Section 5(b) – Recognise and provide for cultural well-being

4.29. The approval of Proclaim Opti is not likely to put the cultural well-being of Māori at risk in terms of their cultural beliefs and environmental frameworks.

Section 6(d) – Take into account Māori relationship to the environment

4.30. The CRA for Proclaim Opti considered potential risks and impacts on Māori interests including the relationship of Māori to the environment, culturally significant species and resources, and the tikanga (customary values and practices) associated with these taonga. The CRA has identified cultural concerns in relation to taha hauora (human health and well-being) and culturally significant species, in

particular food species. However, potential risks around these issues can be managed, therefore the application is not inconsistent with Māori cultural beliefs and environmental frameworks.

Section 8 – Take into account Treaty of Waitangi principles

4.31. For the EPA, as a Crown agency, this includes the duty to actively protect Māori interests, and ensure that EPA decision making is informed by Māori perspectives. The CRA has assessed cultural risk and identified how Māori interests will be protected.

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

4.32. No risks to society, communities or the market economy from the approval of Proclaim Opti have been identified.

New Zealand's international obligations

4.33. No international obligations that may be impacted by the approval of Proclaim Opti have been identified.

The effects of the substance being unavailable

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

Assessment of benefits

4.35. The applicant considers that the approval of Proclaim Opti will provide the following benefits:

4.36. Proclaim Opti is efficacious against leaf rollers and codling moth in pome fruit, and leaf rollers in kiwifruit, grapes and avocados ensuring high quality fruit for export or winemaking. Leaf rollers are major pests causing significant damage to leaves and fruit resulting in loss of yields and rejection of fruit for export (apples, kiwifruit and avocados) or winemaking (grapes). There is nil tolerance for leaf roller fruit scarring in avocado and kiwifruit markets.

4.37. The active ingredient emamectin benzoate is currently approved for use in the same crops in similar products and has been shown to be an effective tool for control of these damaging pests. Therefore use of the product will assist growers in achieving maximum profits which will increase export earnings and have flow-on benefits for the national economy.

4.38. Emamectin benzoate is a Group 6 insecticide (avermectins), one of only three active ingredients in that group and one of two (with abamectin) approved for use against leaf rollers in fruit. Hence it is an important tool for insecticide resistance management by facilitating rotation of chemical groups.

4.39. Products containing emamectin benzoate can be used as part of an Integrated Pesticide Management program as the active ingredient is relatively harmless to beneficial insects including the leaf roller parasitoid *Dolichogenidea tasmanica*.

4.40. The EPA does not have information to assess the magnitude of the benefits proposed by the applicant but considers that the availability of Proclaim Opti 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. Prescribed controls

- 5.1. The hazard classifications of Proclaim Opti determine a set of prescribed controls, specified by the EPA Notices² under section 77 of the Act. There are also requirements in the HSW (HS) Regulations. Note: the HSW (HS) requirements are not set for the substance under this approval but apply in their own right.
- 5.2. The prescribed controls set the baseline for how the substance must 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 (eg Safety Data Sheets, SDS), signage and emergency management. These controls form the basis of the controls specified in the Appendix.

Exposure limits

- 5.3. Under section 77B of the Act, the EPA may set a Tolerable Exposure Limit (TEL) and or an Environmental Exposure Limit (EEL) for a substance with toxic or ecotoxic properties.
 - Regulation 13.17 of the HSW (HS) Regulations prohibits the use of a class 6 substance in excess of a TEL.
 - Clause 49 of the Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017 (HPC Notice) prohibits the use of a class 9 substance in excess of an EEL.
- 5.4. The EPA has not set a TEL for Proclaim Opti, or any element or compound in the substance, as exposure to this substance is not likely to result in an appreciable toxic effect to people, provided controls on use are followed. However, the EPA has proposed revised ADE (Acceptable Daily Exposure) and PDE (Potential Daily Exposure) values for emamectin benzoate.
- 5.5. The latest review of emamectin benzoate by EFSA has proposed a new ADE for emamectin benzoate, it added an additional 5 fold uncertainty factor to account for the severity of the effects and the steepness of the dose-response curve from small dose intervals differences, this value was adopted by the EPA staff.
- 5.6. The revised ADE and PDE values for emamectin benzoate shown below are proposed by the EPA as health-based exposure guidance values that can be used to inform risk assessments as well as the setting of controls, such as Maximum Residue Levels under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.
 - ADE = 0.0005 mg/kg bw/day (was previously 0.002)
 - PDE_(food) = 0.0001 mg/kg bw/day (was previously 0.0016)
 - PDE_(drinking water) = 0.00035 mg/kg bw/day (was previously 0.004)

² There may also be default controls in regulations made under the Act for certain hazardous substances such as fireworks.

- $PDE_{(other)} = 0.00005 \text{ mg/kg bw/day}$ (not defined previously)

- 5.7. No EEL value for water has been set previously for the active ingredient in Proclaim Opti. This value is not set for this substance because the quantitative risk assessment concluded that with proposed controls in place, adverse effects to the environment have been assessed as being negligible.
- 5.8. There are no Workplace Exposure Standard (WES) nor Prescribed Exposure Standard (PES) values currently set for components of Proclaim Opti.

6. Changes to prescribed controls

- 6.1. The following modifications to the EPA Notice controls apply to Proclaim Opti under section 77 of the Act, as set out in Table 2:

Table 2: Changes to the prescribed controls (see Appendix A for control wordings)

Control	Justification
Buffer zone Hazardous Property Controls (HPC) Notice Clause 51	HPC Clause 51 allows the EPA to set buffer zone distances as an additional control for a class 9 substance. Buffer zone distances are necessary to mitigate the risks from Proclaim Opti to sediment-dwelling organisms from spray drift when applied on avocados. Clause 25 of the Labelling Notice requires buffer zones to be stated on the label.
Application restrictions HPC Notice Clause 50	The environmental risk assessment indicates that restrictions on the application of this substance are necessary to mitigate the risk of death or adverse effects that Proclaim Opti could present to organisms in the environment. Therefore, it is considered necessary to set a maximum application rate, number of applications and frequency under clause 50 of the HPC Notice.
Protection of invertebrate pollinators HPC Notice Clause 58	The environmental risk assessment indicates that restrictions on the growth stage of the crops to which Proclaim Opti is applied to are necessary to mitigate the risk of death or adverse effects to bees. Accordingly, it is considered that specifying growth stage will be more effective than the prescribed controls with respect to their effects on the management, application and risks of this substance. The substance must not be applied until crops have finished flowering.
Label Labelling Notice	The environmental risk assessment indicates that additional information on the risk of this substance to the estuarine environment and to bees are necessary. The label must include a statement indicating the higher risk to estuarine environments and steps to be taken to avoid spray drift. The label must also state to only apply the substance after flowering. The environmental risk assessment indicates that restrictions on the application methods of this substance are necessary to mitigate the risk of death or adverse effects from spray drift that Proclaim Opti could present to organisms in the environment. The label must also state the application methods.

- 6.2. The following additional HSNO controls apply to this substance under section 77A of the Act, 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 methods of this substance are necessary to mitigate the risk of death or adverse effects from spray drift that Proclaim Opti could present to organisms in the environment. Accordingly, it is considered that specifying the application method (to ground-based airblast sprayer) and restricting the use to when wind conditions are favourable will be more effective than the prescribed controls with respect to their effects on the management, application and risks of this substance.

Assessment of changes to controls

- 6.3. The changes to the prescribed controls in the above section under sections 77 and 77A of the Act fulfil the legislative criteria.
- 6.4. These controls have been incorporated into the Appendix of this document.
- 6.5. The applicant was provided an opportunity to comment on the controls as set out in this decision and no concerns were raised.

7. Risk assessment summary

- 7.1. 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.

8. Decision

- 8.1. 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.
- 8.2. 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, I consider that Proclaim Opti 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 Tāiao

Dr Allan Freeth

Date: 17 December 2018

Chief Executive, EPA

Appendix: Controls applying to Proclaim Opti

EPA Controls

Control code	Notice	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

Control code	HSNO Act	Control
Application rate	Section 77 variation to Hazardous Property Controls Notice clause 50	<p>The maximum application rate of this substance on grapes is 2 g emamectin benzoate/ha (40 g of substance/ha). The maximum application frequency of this substance on grapes must not be more than twice per calendar year, with a minimum interval period of 14 days.</p> <p>The maximum application rate of this substance on pome fruits is 2.5 g emamectin benzoate/ha (50 g of substance/ha). The maximum application frequency of this substance on pome fruits must not be more than 3 times per calendar year, with a minimum interval period of 14 days.</p> <p>The maximum application rate of this substance on avocados is 6 g emamectin benzoate/ha (120 g of substance/ha). The maximum application frequency of this substance on avocados must not be more than 3 times per calendar year, with a minimum interval period of 21 days.</p> <p>The maximum application rate of this substance on kiwifruit is 2 g emamectin benzoate/ha (40 g of substance/ha). The maximum application frequency of this substance on kiwifruit must not be more</p>

		than 3 times per calendar year, with a minimum interval period of 14 days.								
Buffer zone HPC Notice Clause 51	Section 77 variation to Hazardous Property Control Notice clause 51	<p>The person in charge of the application of this substance and any person applying this substance must ensure that the substance is not applied within a specified distance of a downwind waterbody.</p> <p>For this substance the following buffer zone applies when used on avocados:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Application method</th> <th>Crop</th> <th>Sensitive area</th> <th>Buffer zone (metres)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ground-based spray</td> <td>Avocado</td> <td>Downwind waterbody</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Application method	Crop	Sensitive area	Buffer zone (metres)	Ground-based spray	Avocado	Downwind waterbody	5
Application method	Crop	Sensitive area	Buffer zone (metres)							
Ground-based spray	Avocado	Downwind waterbody	5							
Application method	Section 77A	<p>The substance must only be applied with ground-based equipment.</p> <p>The substance must not be applied when wind speeds are less than 3 km/hr or more than 20 km/hr as measured at the application site.</p>								
Protection of invertebrate pollinators	Section 77 variation to Hazardous Property Controls Notice clause 58	The substance must not be applied until crops have finished flowering.								
Label	Section 77	<p>The label must include a statement indicating the higher risk to estuarine environments and steps to be taken to avoid spray drift.</p> <p>The label must include a statement indicating that the substance must not be applied until crops have finished flowering.</p> <p>The label must include the application method.</p>								

HSW Requirements

Note: these requirements are not set for the substance under this approval but apply in their own right under the HSW Act and HSW (HS) Regulations according to the classification of the substance. They are listed here for information purposes only.

Code	Regulation	Description
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
HSW5-2	Reg 5.6 - 5.13	Emergency response plans

Decision on application for approval to import or manufacture Proclaim Opti for release (APP203264)

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
HSW13-14	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

Terms used in the controls have the same meaning as defined in the Act, the EPA Notices or regulations made under the Act. In addition, the following definitions apply:

Term	Definition
ai	Active ingredient - the biologically active chemical in a pesticide product
Ground-based application	Ground-based methods of applying pesticides include, but are not limited to, application by ground boom, air blast or knapsack, and do not include aerial application methods.
Likely	Good chance that it may occur under normal operating conditions.
Waterbody	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.