

Section 6

Miscellaneous

Acronyms and Glossary

6.1 Acronyms

ACP	Animal Control Products Ltd
ACVM	Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997
AHB	Animal Health Board
	The members of the AHB are: Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Meat & Fibre Producers); Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Dairy Farmers NZ); New Zealand Deer Farmers Association; Meat New Zealand; New Zealand Dairy Board; New Zealand Game Industry Board; Local Government New Zealand
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
APP	Annual Period Prevalence (refer glossary)
AUSM	Area under sustained management (refer glossary)
BEI	Biological Exposure Index
DOC	Department of Conservation
EC ₅₀	Environmental concentration (refer glossary)
ERMA	Environmental Risk Management Authority
GPS	Global Positioning System
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration to 50% of the population of a particular organism
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose to 50% of the population of a particular organism
LIP	Locally Initiated Programmes
LOEC	Lowest Observable Effect Concentration
LOEL	Lowest Observable Effect Level
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MCAs	Movement Control Areas
NIWA	National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NOEL	No Observable Effect Level
NPMS	National Pest Management Strategy for Bovine Tb
NZFSA	New Zealand Food Safety Authority (a semi-autonomous body)

	attached to MAF)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	Office Internationale Epizooties (World Organisation for Animal Health)
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health Service
PCE	Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment
PMAV	Provisional maximum acceptable value (New Zealand Drinking Water Standards)
PPE	Personal protective equipment
RHD	rabbit haemorrhagic disease
RPMS	Regional Pest Management Strategies
RTCI	Residual Trap Catch Index
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
Tb	Tuberculosis (refers here to bovine Tb)
TWA	Time weighted average
US EPA	Environmental Protection Agency, United States
VPC	Vertebrate Pest Control
VTA	Vertebrate Toxic Agent
WES	Workplace exposure standard
WHO	World Health Organisation
w/w	Weight for weight, that is, a proportion by weight

In this document, relates to proportion of active 1080 in a formulation, eg. 0.1% 1080 w/w is equivalent to a concentration of 1g /kg.

Units

ha	hectare
g	gram
g/kg	gram per kilogram (a unit of concentration) Note: 1 g/kg = 0.1% w/w; 10 g/kg = 1% w/w
kg	kilogram

L	litre
M	million
m ³	cubic metre (1 m ³ = 1,000 L)
mg	milligram (0.001 grams)
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram (a unit of concentration)
mg/kg bw	milligram per kilogram of body weight (a unit used to express dose)
mg/L	milligram per litre (a unit of concentration) 1 mg/L = 1 part per million (ppm)
mg/m ³	Concentration in air
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
µg/kg	microgram (0.000001 grams)
µg/kg	microgram per kilogram (a unit of concentration) 1 µg/L = 1 ppb
µg/L	microgram per litre (a unit of concentration) 1 µg/L = 1 ppb

6.2. Glossary

1080	sodium fluoroacetate or sodium monofluoroacetate (from Compound 1080, the original registration number given when it was tested as a rat poison in the USA in 1944), FCH ₂ CO ₀ Na
Annual Period Prevalence	<p>The number of cattle and deer herds classified as infected at the start of the financial year, together with cattle and deer herds found infected during the financial year, divided by total cattle and deer herds, as a percentage.</p> <p>Infected herd numbers at any point in time can fluctuate widely during any 12-month period due to finding new infected herds and clearing of infection from existing infected herds. By international convention, the APP is based on the percentage of total herds infected during a 12-month period. This includes herds which have been cleared of infection during that period as well as newly identified infected herds. As a rough guide, the number of herds found infected over a 12 month period is double the number infected at a point in time. In this document, any reference to an actual number of infected herds refers to the number of infected herds at June of that year. By contrast, any reference to the APP is a "period prevalence" and is based on the number of infected herds over a 12 month period ending in June.</p> <p>A figure of 0.2% APP is set by the Office Internationale Epizooties (World Organisation for Animal Health) as the international benchmark for a country to be recognised as officially free of bovine Tb providing this level (or below) is maintained for 3 years. New Zealand's National Pest Management Strategy aims to meet this target by 2012/13.</p>
Area Under Sustained Management	Refers to the total area that is being managed for control of a particular pest. Only a portion of the AUSM will be treated in any given year.
biodiversity	the variability among living organisms; includes the genetic diversity within species, the variety of species on Earth and ecosystem diversity – such as forests, deserts, streams, estuaries, oceans – and their biological communities.
bioaccumulation	The accumulation and concentration of stable substances as they move up the food chain. Perhaps the best-known examples are organochlorine pesticides such as DDT, now banned in New Zealand.
bund	structure to contain spills from a storage vessel or from a building/area

carcinogen	cancer causing agent; carcinogens may be genotoxic (affect DNA directly) or non-genotoxic. Carcinogens produce cancerous tumours that may be benign or malignant.
chaff	small fragments, refers here to small or under-sized pieces of carrot treated with 1080 or baits
coated bait	carrot, apple or grain baits coated with 1080 stock solution
controlled pesticide	pesticide listed in the First Schedule of the Pesticides Act 1979, including 1080, phosphorus and cyanide. Use of controlled pesticides is restricted to approved and licensed operators
defluorination	the detoxification or breakdown of 1080
detection limit	the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be detected at a known confidence level; term generally applied to laboratory testing, and dependent on the analysis method
degradation	the breaking down of substances by physical or biological means; bio-degradation refers specifically to breaking down of substances by natural processes, including bacteria, action of sunlight etc
disease control	Includes all measures to detect and eradicate Tb within cattle and deer herds and to prevent transmission of the disease through the movement of infected livestock
dose	the quantity of chemical or substance to which an organism is exposed, usually expressed as a mass per unit body weight (eg. mg/kg bw) either discretely or over time (eg. mg/kg bw – day)
EC ₅₀	environmental concentration at which a specific outcome occurs to 50% of the population of a particular organism (the outcome varies depending on the specific test and organism)
endocrine disruptor	a chemical that interferes with endocrine system function (the glands that produce hormones that guide the development, growth and reproduction in people and animals); known endocrine disruptors include DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds
existing substances	hazardous substances already approved for use in New Zealand prior to July 2001 (HSNO Act)
exposure	contact of a chemical with an organism, for example a person or animal; the way in which a chemical enters an organism after contact is usually described as the exposure route, eg. By ingestion, inhalation or dermal absorption

	(through the skin)
feral	wild population of a species that is also domesticated (eg. Cats, deer, cattle)
folivore	an animal eating mostly leaves
frugivorous	fruit-eating
genotoxic	an agent or substance that harms an organism by damaging it's genetic material (DNA); in this document, the term refers specifically to carcinogens that are genotoxic
hapu	extended family structure
hazardous substance	any substance with one or more of the following intrinsic hazardous properties: explosiveness, flammability, □tandardi capacity, corrosiveness, toxicity and ecotoxicity (HSNO Act).
Insectivorous	feeding on insects
invertebrate	animal having no backbone (vertebral column)
irruption	sudden sharp increase in relative numbers of a population (in this context usually referring to increases in pest numbers)
iwi	Māori social and political grouping made up of hapu and whanau
kaitiakitanga	guardianship rights, the ability of Māori to act as stewards or caretakers
LC ₅₀	the concentration of a chemical that is estimated to be fatal to 50% of the population of a particular organism (usually based on laboratory tests under specified conditions), usually expressed as mg/kg, mg/L etc
LD ₅₀	the dose of a chemical that is estimated to be fatal to 50% of the population of a particular organism (usually based on laboratory tests under specified conditions), usually expressed as mg/kgbw
mainland island	an area of forest, largely isolated by farmland or other landscape features from close sources of predators that is intensively managed for all pests to improve survival of threatened native species, usually birds
maintenance host	disease (eg. Bovine Tb) survives in host species without requiring re-infection from another source. (see also "reservoir species")
mast year	years of prolific fruit or seed production

mauri	spiritual integrity or life-force; for Māori, all things have an inner spiritual force, the mauri
metabolism	the chemical processes in organisms that convert food into living tissue or break down the contents of cells into simpler substances for specific functions
mustelids	ferrets, stoats, and weasels
pesticide	something that kills pests. Pesticides may be chemical or biological agents; chemical agents may be naturally occurring or synthetically manufactured. Vertebrate pesticides specifically kill vertebrates
possum	Australian brush-tailed possum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>), introduced to New Zealand from Australia from 1858 to 1922. In early New Zealand literature, possums were often referred to as opossums, although recent literature, including this document, has standardised on possum. The term opossum is used in North America and refers to the native American marsupial (<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>).
pre-feed	Non-toxic feed, such as non-coated carrots or pellets without any 1080, applied over an area before a poison operation to attract and familiarize the pests with the bait.
rahui	embargo, quarantine, traditional Māori sanction to stop people using natural resources
reservoir species	those species able to maintain a disease within populations of the same species (in this case bovine Tb) and also pass it on to other host species. See also vector species.
Residual trap catch index	<p>A standardised national protocol as an index of possum numbers before and after a control operation. For an area of given size, researchers lay a number of trap lines – each one 200m long with ten traps 20m apart. The traps are checked for three fine nights. From that it is possible to work out the number of possums per line. Total captures are then converted to a percentage, which is used as a universal reference.</p> <p>Forest and wildlife managers rely on RTCI counts to measure the success of control operations. In most cases, pest control contractors are paid for an operation only once RTCI monitoring has shown they've met a pre-determined target.</p>
spits	upturned mound of earth on which a bait paste is applied. Spits are turned back to bury any residual paste at the end of an operation.
stock solution	solution containing 200 g/L 1080, used for coating of apple,

	carrot or grain baits.
taonga	things deemed to be of value to Māori.
Tb foci	small areas that contain Tb-infected wildlife
trace amount	in analytical terms, an amount that is detectable but not able to be quantified
trap-night	a measure of trapping effort, eg. 100 trap nights represents 10 traps set for 10 nights, or 50 traps set for 2 nights.
ungulates	hoofed mammals (eg. pig, deer, cattle, goat)
vector free areas	areas where tuberculous wild animals have not been identified or suspected
vector risk areas	areas where wild Tb vectors are known to be present
vector species	those species able to spread disease (in this case bovine Tb) (see also reservoir species)
vertebrate	animal with backbone
wahi tapu	sacred sites or sites of spiritual significance to Māori

