

Chemical News

The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical News is published by the Chemical Management Branch of the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment

Special points of interest:

- NRA Changes Name to APVMA and New Board Visits Tasmania.
- TBT Antifouling Paint Products Cancelled.
- New Controls on a Number of Schedule 7 Fumigant Chemicals
- \$1,000,000 for NLIS in Tasmania

Inside this issue:

APVMA Board in Tasmania	2
Registration of Some Diazinon Products Suspended or Cancelled	3
Chlorpyrifos Product Label Extension for Corbies	3
APVMA Reviews and Registrations	4
Elm Leaf Beetles in Launceston	4
New Controls on Some Schedule 7 Chemicals	5
\$1m for National Livestock Identification Scheme	6
Care Needed for Off-Label Use of Mastalone Blue	6
Did You Know Less Than 1% of Insecticide Reaches Target?	7
Veterinary Adverse Experience Reporting Now Online	7
drumMUSTER News	8
New Permits	9
Aluminium Phosphide Training	9
2,4-D Set for Review	10

Changes to Off-Label Laws

The National Competition Policy review of Australia's agricultural and veterinary chemicals legislation recommended greater consistency between the States and Territories in their regulation of off-label uses of agricultural chemical products. A Taskforce of Commonwealth and State representatives was established to address these inconsistencies and identified a number of off-label uses that present little additional risk to normal on-label use and which were already allowed as a right in most States other than Tasmania.

As a result, Tasmania's Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995 was amended in April this year to allow some low-risk off-label uses to occur as a right and without the need for an off-label permit. These uses being -

- use at a lower concentration than advised on the label;
- use at a lower rate of application than

advised on the label;

- use at a lower frequency than advised on the label and
- use on a crop identified on the label to treat a pest or disease that is not identified on the label.

Off-label uses other than those listed still require a permit from the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

One of the issues arising from these changes is the potential for chemical resistance to develop in various pest populations, if chemicals are used at lower rates, or less frequently than shown on the label.

To prevent or delay development of chemical resistance in pest populations, there are two key strategies – application of good Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and rotation between various classes of chemicals. See the November

The NRA by Another Name

The National Registration Authority has changed its name and is now known as the **Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)**.

Senator Judith Troeth, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, announced the name change at the ABARE Outlook 2003 conference in March.

"The name change is more definitive and clearly identifies the APVMA's role and responsibility for agricultural and veterinary chemicals," the Senator said. "It will make recognition of the national regulator much easier, which is important when building on public support.

"The APVMA will need to continue to work hard to ensure it maintains its high scientific standards, steadily improves its processes and continues its pursuit of excellence. It is also vital that the APVMA continues to demonstrate and

report its outcomes to the community."

Senator Troeth said that the APVMA would also introduce the *Adverse Experience Reporting Program for Agricultural Chemical Products*. This will enable agvet chemical users and the wider community to provide valuable feedback to the regulator how registered agricultural chemical products are performing.

"APVMA will be able to gather adverse experience reports about agricultural chemicals that are not working according to the registration conditions, or not performing in ways that users expect," the Senator said. "It will mean we can identify problem chemicals early and respond quickly.

"A similar program is already in place for veterinary chemical products, so it is prudent to make similar performance information available about agricultural chemicals."





Chairman of the APVMA Board, Dr Kevin Sheridan addressing guests at the reception in Hobart.

APVMA Board in Tasmania

The Board of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) previously known as the National Registration Authority visited southern Tasmania on the 10 and 11 April 2003.

Overview of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Use

There are over 6500 different agvet chemical products in the Australian marketplace. With such a wide choice, farmers need to know that the products they use will not only work, but won't harm themselves, their family or the environment. That's why Australia has a national registration system requiring these products to be tested and assessed before they can be legally supplied, sold or used. The APVMA is the agency responsible for managing this system.

Tasmania Visit

The main purpose of the visit to Tasmania in April was to hold a one-day Board meeting and to meet with key industry, community and government stakeholders who have an interest in the regulation of agricultural and veterinary chemicals. The Board visits various States on a rotational basis, not only to hold their national board meetings, but also to gain a better understanding of individual state issues and concerns.

The Chemical Management Unit organised a very interesting Aquaculture field trip for the Board and the Executive of the APVMA on Thursday 10 April. The Unit also arranged for industry, community and government stakeholders to attend a reception in Hobart on that evening.

First stop on the field trip was the Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute (TAFI)'s marine research laboratory at Taroona, a few kilometres South of Hobart. A tour of the labs provided an insight into the main functions of the laboratory and the research programs occurring there. The APVMA were shown around the Labs by Stephen Battaglone, Aquaculture Research Leader and Dr Arthur Ritar, Research Scientist and were suitably impressed with what they saw and how important this facility is to the aquaculture industry in Tasmania.

Next stop was the Huon Aquaculture Company's Marine Farm at Hideaway Bay, located south of Hobart near Dover, where they were met by Peter Bender, Managing Director of the Company and Dom O'Brien, Aquaculture Consultant. A lovely Autumn day beckoned with calm waters and mild conditions greeting the visitors, as they were taken out to view the marine farm operations first hand. Up close and personal was the order of the day with viewing of thousands of Atlantic salmon and even some

local seals that decided to get in on the act.

Of particular interest to the APVMA was the use of antifouling chemicals on fish cage nets that are providing a number of benefits to the industry. The main benefit is that the nets do not become fouled with algae and other marine organisms so quickly, which reduces dramatically the number of times that nets need to be changed over for cleaning. This reduces labour costs significantly and saves fish losses by allowing good oxygen flow into the cages.

The APVMA were then taken back to the Huon Aquaculture Company for lunch and a presentation by Dr Kevin Ellard, Fish Veterinarian (Aquaculture Health), DPIWE. Dr Ellard outlined that the Tasmania government together with industry has taken a very proactive approach to the supply and use of chemicals in aquaculture. In Tasmania a veterinary officer is available to undertake regular visits, diagnose diseases and investigate appropriate disease control plans.

Tasmania ensures that all Schedule 4 medications are accompanied by a prescription from a veterinarian and appropriate labelling together with ongoing testing of efficacy and in some cases residue testing. For any chemical registration and enforcement process to be effective, significant education of producers, suppliers and prescribers must be undertaken to ensure that all are aware of their roles and responsibilities. With the establishment of larger and more productive aquaculture industries the issue of disease management has now emerged as a significant cost factor and industries are now looking for chemical therapeutics to overcome disease issues.

The APVMA stressed that through visits such as these it was important to "touch base" with industry but reinforced the importance for industry to drive their message through other national industry bodies for a more focussed and beneficial industry outcome.

During the return trip to Hobart, Mike Oakford, Farm Manager at DPIWE's Grove Research Station gave the group a commentary on the orchard and horticulture industries in the Huon Valley.

A reception was held at Hadley's Hotel in Hobart that evening at which industry, community and government stakeholders gathered to meet with the APVMA Board and senior executives. Dr Kevin Sheridan, Chair of APVMA welcomed everyone and introduced Board and senior executives. Industry, community and government guests were able to mix freely and discuss issues and items of interest, with valuable networks being established.



Peter Bender, Managing Director, of Huon Aquaculture explaining operations to APVMA Board



Paul Yeates, Product Manager, Serv-Ag Pty Ltd, Tasmania with Board Directors Hutch Rank, Managing Director Dupont Australia and New Zealand and Anne Story, Principal Consultant, Story Horticultural Services Pty Ltd.

Quick Quiz

What do the following terms mean?

1. Active Constituent
2. Adjuvant
3. Anticoagulant
4. Biological Control
5. Carbamates
6. Cholinesterase
7. Dessicant
8. Diluent
9. Emulsifiable Concentrate
10. Encapsulated Pesticide
11. Growth Regulator
12. Integrated Pest Management
13. Metabolite
14. Molluscicide
15. Photodegradation
16. Point of Runoff
17. Scheduled Poison
18. Surfactant
19. Swath
20. Vector
21. Withholding Period

(Answers on page 10)



Do you know what this is?

Registration of Some Diazinon Products Suspended or Cancelled

The APVMA has suspended certain product registrations and cancelled others for diazinon products that are:

- hydrocarbon based formulations without added stabiliser in the finished product, or
- used as dog and kennel flea treatments.

Hydrocarbon Based Formulations Without Added Stabiliser in the Finished Product

Instructions for dealing with the following products, whose registrations were suspended or cancelled by the APVMA on 11 April 2003 -

- Hortico Ant Killer Spray Insecticide
- Virbac Jetdip 4 in 1 Sheep Dip
- Hortico Lawn Grub & Insect Killer
- Diazol Sheep Dip, Jetting Fluid & Blowfly Dressing
- David Grays Ant Spray
- David Grays Diazinon 200
- David Grays Diazinon 800 Insecticide

Possession – Any person possessing stocks or batches of these suspended or cancelled products on or prior to the 11 April 2003 may continue to possess those stocks and batches only for the purpose of returning product to the registrant or point of sale.

Supply – A person must not supply or cause to be supplied these cancelled products except for the purposes of returning product to the registrant or point of sale.

Use – A person must not open the container for a suspended or cancelled product or use that product, even if the container has previously been opened.

Dog and Kennel Flea Treatments

Instructions for dealing with the following products, whose registrations were cancelled by the APVMA on 11 April 2003 -

- Gammawash D Insecticidal Dog Wash
- Exelpet Yard & Kennel Flea Control Concentrate
- Nucidol 200 Dog Wash

Possession – Any person possessing stocks or batches of these cancelled products on or prior to 11 April 2003 may continue to possess the stocks or batches only where that possession is consistent with instructions for dealing with existing stocks.

Supply– Supply at retail level can continue beyond 11 April 2003 but must cease by 30 April 2004.

Use– A person already in possession of cancelled product may use the product according to its label instructions.

Further information concerning the review of diazinon products is contained within the review report 'The Reconsideration the Registration of Products containing Diazinon and their Labels (Part 1, Product Cancellations)' available on the APVMA's website www.apvma.gov.au.

Chlorpyrifos Product Label Extension for Corbies

The label for Nufarm Chlorpyrifos 500EC has recently been extended to include directions for use on corbies and winter corbies in Tasmania. This is a timely registration, given the imminent loss of fenitrothion products for this purpose. The 1999 review of fenitrothion by the NRA (now known as the APVMA) called for new environmental and occupational health and safety data for this chemical, to determine whether it could continue to be used for the control of pasture pests. However, this data was not provided and its registration for this purpose is soon expected to lapse.



Corbie – adult moth



Corbie - larva



Reviews & Registrations

Virginiamycin

On 1 April 2003 the APVMA published a call for public comment on the APVMA draft report for the review of virginiamycin. The notice requested that comments be provided to the APVMA no later than 23 May 2003. The APVMA has revised this timeframe to provide more time for stakeholders to submit their comments.

The new closing date for written submissions is Thursday 31 July 2003. For submissions or more information contact Eva Bennet-Jenkins, Veterinary Medicines Review, APVMA, PO Box E240, KINGSTON ACT 2604 ph 02 6272 3798, fax 02 6272 3218, chemrev@apvma.gov.au

Arsenic Based Timber Treatments to be Reviewed

APVMA Media Release 13 March 2003

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is to conduct a review of arsenic based timber treatments according to APVMA principal scientist Dr David Loschke. 'The decision to review the registration of these products follows international reports of new scientific information that suggests possible risks associated with their use,' Dr Loschke said.

'We are particularly interested in examining the potential for exposure of people to the chemicals when they are contained in treated timber products, for example in playground equipment,' he said. 'We will also be looking closely at possible environmental impacts associated with their use.'

The scope document can be found on the APVMA website at –



TBT antifouling paint registrations cancelled

Antifouling paint products containing Tributyltin (TBT) Cancelled

The APVMA has received requests from the registrants that it cancels the registrations of antifouling paint products containing TBT.

The APVMA has determined that the reasons given for these requests are reasonable and has cancelled the registration of the products listed below, effective 31 March 2003. Approvals of labels for these products have also been cancelled, effective 31 March 2003. The cancelled products are -

- Antifouling Seaconomy 300
- Antifouling Alusea
- Antifouling Seamate HB66
- Antifouling Seamate HB 99
- Watty Marine Coatings Sigmaplane HA Aluminium Antifouling
- International Intersmooth 327 Hisol 900 Antifouling
- Antifouling Classic 7655
- Antifouling Nautic 7690/7695



The APVMA is to conduct a review of arsenic based timber treatments

Extension of Use for Insecticides Used on Eucalypts

The label for Mimic 700 WP Insecticide has been extended to include control of autumn gum moth in eucalypts. The Fastac Duo Insecticide label now includes additional insect pests controlled in eucalypt plantations.

Scope of Carbaryl Review Broadened

The APVMA has broadened the scope of the current review of the registrations of products containing carbaryl and the approvals of all associated product labels.

Carbaryl is a widely used broad-spectrum carbamate insecticide. Products containing carbaryl are used to control insect pests in a broad range of situations including the home garden, commercial areas and commercial crops.

The existing review examines the likely human exposure during use of carbaryl products in both commercial and home garden situations, as well as the long-term (chronic) implications of consumption of produce treated with carbaryl.

The APVMA broadened the scope of the review to assess acute dietary exposure.

Beetles in Town

These are not caterpillars, but the larvae of Elm Leaf Beetles (*Pyrrhalta luteola*). Elm leaf beetle has been a pest of elms in Melbourne since 1989, and was first detected in Tasmania last February. Over 250 elm trees in the Launceston City and Invermay areas were found to be infested with these beetles and their larvae.

Feeding from the adult and larval beetles causes shot-hole damage, and repeated infestations can weaken and eventually kill trees. The beetle

does not transmit Dutch Elm Disease.

Launceston City Council's Senior Horticulturalist has recommended an eradication attempt using soil-injected insecticide and foliar sprays.

If you find similar beetle larvae on elms, please notify DPIWE on 1300 368 550. For further information, go to the Friends of the Elms website at <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fote/elb.html>



Elm Leaf Beetle Larvae

New Controls on Some Schedule 7 Chemicals

It has been necessary to develop a scheme to ensure that the supply and use of highly toxic fumigation chemicals is adequately controlled. Under the provisions of the Poisons Act 1971, it is now a requirement that certain highly hazardous Schedule 7 Poisons listed in Appendix J of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons must be supplied only to authorized or licensed persons.

Existing supply controls over the supply and use of methyl bromide, 4-aminopyridine (Scatterbird) and 1080 are considered to be adequate and have not changed.

The main focus of the new scheme, which commenced on 1 February 2003, is agricultural chemical products containing –

- aluminium phosphide (Fumitoxin, Fostoxin, Celphide, Gastion)
- chloropicrin (Chloropicrin Soil Fumigant)
- phosphine gas (Phosfume, Eco2fume)
- 1,3-dichloropropene (Telone)
- zinc phosphide (Mouse Off Zinc Phosphide Bait)

Retail suppliers of these products must be authorised under the provisions of the Poisons Act 1971, they must not supply them to anyone who is not appropriately qualified or experienced and they must keep detailed records of supply.

USER TRAINING / QUALIFICATIONS

Purchasers and users of the products must be competent. The following training / qualifications are required -

1. ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE

Pest Management Technicians

Purchasers must provide a copy of their current Pest Management Technician Certificate of Competency, endorsed for aluminium phosphide, as issued by the

Department of Primary Industries, Water and the Environment.

Primary producers for grain silo and storage fumigation

Purchasers must provide a copy of their current ChemCert Certificate which includes a special endorsement that they have completed the ChemCert grain storage aluminium phosphide fumigation course. Details of this course are provided in a separate article on page 9 of this newsletter.

Primary producers for rabbit burrow fumigation

Purchasers must provide a copy of their current ChemCert Certificate.

2. CHLOROPICRIN

Purchasers must provide a copy of their current Methyl Bromide User Certificate of Competency issued by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and the Environment

3. 1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE

Purchasers must provide a copy of their current Telone® training certificate.

4. PHOSPHINE

Purchasers must provide a copy of their current Phosphine User Certificate of Competency issued by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and the Environment.

5. ZINC PHOSPHIDE

Purchasers must provide a copy of their current Pest Management Technician Certificate of Competency issued by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and the Environment, or establish their identity as a Wild Animal Management Officer of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and



New Controls on Supply and Use of:

- aluminium phosphide
- chloropicrin
- phosphine gas
- 1,3-dichloropropene
- zinc phosphide



Training is now required and available for grain storage fumigation using aluminium phosphide.



\$1m for National Livestock Identification Scheme

More Tasmanian cattle will be traced from paddock to plate as a result of substantial State Government support for the National Livestock Identification Scheme. The Minister for Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Mr Bryan Green, recently announced that \$1 million would be available over three years to fund infrastructure for the NLIS - a nationally recognised system of traceback for cattle that meets best practice and underpins ongoing market access.

"The NLIS is a system which provides permanent, individual, whole of life identification for cattle enabling them to be tracked from property of birth right through to slaughter," Mr Green said. "The detailed tracing of animals will be an effective weapon in disease management and will be a requirement of trade on the international market." Mr Green said the Department would work with industry partners, with the emphasis on industry having access to appropriate infrastructure to allow NLIS identified livestock to be effectively tracked from birth to slaughter.

"To begin the process of change towards full implementation of the NLIS, with the cooperation of the Launceston City Council and the agents, we will immediately be upgrading the infrastructure at Killafaddy saleyard," he said. "This will provide a demonstration site for the way NLIS can work and enable industry to test the current technology before having to upgrade other saleyards." Mr Green said Meat & Livestock Australia has agreed to contribute funds of up to \$10,000 to allow this site to be set up more quickly.

"Over the coming months, my Department will be consulting with representatives from each sector of the Tasmanian cattle industry to help them put in place the infrastructure and information management systems necessary to fully implement the NLIS across the industry," he said. Mr Green said the NLIS is of major importance to the Tasmanian and Australian beef industries and it will help preserve the state's international image as a reliable producer of safe, quality meat.

"There are obvious benefits to producers and the public from having a rigorous cattle identification scheme such as the NLIS, including having an improved animal disease and residue traceback, especially for exotic diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)," he said. Mr Green said that since the introduction of the NLIS in late 1999, the utilisation of the scheme by Tasmanian farmers has gradually increased to the point where nearly 50% of the cattle sold at this year's autumn weaner sales were identified with NLIS devices.

"Over the past three and a half years the livestock agents have played a pivotal role in encouraging the strong NLIS participation rate amongst Tasmanian producers through their involvement in the European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme," he said. "More recently the move by Tasmania Feedlot to incorporate the NLIS into their quality assurance program has encouraged a wider range of producers to become involved with the NLIS." Mr Greens said all the states and territories have agreed, to work towards implementation of the NLIS for cattle by 1 July 2004.



Off Label Use of Mastalone Blue – Vets and Farmers Take Care !

"can only be used as a dry cow treatment under an advice note from the supplying veterinarian"

Investigations into neomycin residues in cull dairy cows have unearthed a practise amongst some dairy farmers of treating cows at drying off with Mastalone Blue. This product is only registered for use as a lactating cow treatment and can only be used as a dry cow treatment under an advice note from the supplying veterinarian. The supplying veterinarian would have to provide an appropriate withholding period before slaughter to ensure that no residues above the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) would occur. When contacted Pfizer Animal Health had no data on an appropriate withholding period and would not recommend Mastalone Blue being used as a dry cow treatment.

We have already had a number of cases where the MRL for neomycin has been exceeded in dairy cows that have been correctly treated with Mastalone Blue and slaughtered after observing the correct withholding period. The reason for the residue is that neomycin accumulates in the kidney and this is the tissue that is used when testing for antibiotic residues. The Australian MRL for neomycin is currently set at 0.5 mg/kg, which appears to be too low and is being reviewed. However, this is a fairly slow process. Dairy farmers are not at risk of prosecution if they can demonstrate they have complied with label and/or

veterinary directions. However, good records are necessary to ensure they are protected.

In a case where a farmer used Mastalone Blue as a dry cow treatment without an advice note from a veterinarian and a residue above MRL occurred they could be prosecuted and may have sanctions applied to cattle slaughtered from their property. When Mastalone Blue is used as a dry cow treatment it is not as rapidly flushed out of the udder as it is when a lactating cow is milked. This means that the neomycin in the udder has a much longer time to get into the blood stream and build up in the kidney and could result in a violative residue occurring many months after treatment.

Veterinarians should advise their clients of the need to always get an advice note before using a veterinary chemical product off label. In the case of Mastalone Blue it may be very unwise to supply such an advice note, as it would leave the veterinarian exposed to responsibility for any violative residues that may occur. If you suspect that a farmer is using Mastalone Blue off label please explain to them the risk they are taking as any such breach would be treated very seriously.

Did You Know ?

Less than 1% of insecticide actually reaches the target.

(Article by Felicity Wardlaw, Agricultural Officer, DPIWE Vegetables & Associated Industries Branch)

The amount of insecticide active ingredient that actually makes contact with the insect is less than 1%. Therefore correct selection, calibration and operation of the application equipment is essential, along with understanding the nature of the pesticides and wetters that are used.

Some useful tips to get the most out of your spraying:

Spray Timing:

Know the target. When will it be most susceptible to pesticide application? Does it need to be applied in the evening? Will it require a feeding stimulant to be added?

Eg. Many insecticides don't kill eggs only the grubs, therefore it's important to be able to identify the lifecycle stages of the target pest.

Droplet Size:

The larger the droplet the more it will penetrate into the canopy. Smaller droplets will flow around the plant covering both sides of the leaf but are also more prone to drift.

Herbicides can be applied at low densities (15-10 droplets/m²), as complete plant coverage is not necessary. However, for insects that feed on the underside of leaves, ie aphids, a high-density droplet (50-70 droplet/m²) is needed. Finer droplets in the spray will drift in and under the plant to reach the target.

Nozzles:

Spray nozzles function as a mechanism to form the droplets, meter the spray liquid and disperse the droplets into specific patterns. Table 1 summarises the three most common types of nozzles.

These are just a few tips to get the most out of spraying. Crop monitoring is an essential task that is required before any spray should be applied. Not only will monitoring enable you to identify the correct target and to spray at correct time but also it will better justify your decision to spray.



* Table 1 — (From University of Sydney Machinery Management Notes #14)

Type of Nozzle	Most Common Use	Pressure kPa	Notes
Hollow Cone	Low volume insecticides and fungicides	400-800	Moderate pressure, small droplets, good foliage penetration
Solid Cone	High volume insecticides and fungicides	400-2500	High pressure Small droplets Good foliage coverage
Flat Fan	Herbicides	200-300	Low pressure Large droplets Good foliage penetration



Veterinary Adverse Experience Reporting Now Online

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) recently announced that veterinarians and members of the public can now report directly to the Authority on adverse experiences involving veterinary chemical products.

The report form can be found at the following location –

<https://services.apvma.gov.au/AerpWebApp/Welcome.jsp>

The APVMA encourages anyone wishing to report an adverse experience to use the online system and provide any feedback they have about using the internet form to the AERP Coordinator, PO Box E240, Kingston, ACT, 2604, phone (02) 6272



drumMUSTER News



Over 3 million Drums Mustered

Australian farmers have delivered over 3,400,000 containers, representing over 5000 tonnes of material – most of which previously went into landfill.

New Tasmanian Field Officer

DrumMuster has appointed a Tasmanian Field Officer, based in Hobart. Her name is Meredith Roodenrys and will be known to some of you. Meredith can be contacted on 0407 059 432, or 6243 1294 or email to m.rodén@bigpond.net.au.

Amnesty Offered on Other Containers

Demand from farmers, local government and other sectors of the industry has led to a widening of the scope for **drumMUSTER** container eligibility. The ACCC recently approved the application of the **drumMUSTER** levy to non-hazardous product containers. Participating manufacturers may now implement this levy on a voluntary basis.

Containers now eligible for disposal under the **drumMUSTER** widened scope include those that have held surfactants, dairy chemicals, liquid fertilisers and other non hazardous farm chemicals. Containers currently on the farm that have become eligible for collection under the **drumMUSTER** widened scope will not yet carry the eligible container logo.

To provide an opportunity for farm chemical users to dispose of these containers and clean up their farms, **drumMUSTER** will now accept clean, empty containers that were not previously eligible, under an amnesty period for the duration of 2003. **drumMUSTER** is currently working with manufacturers and suppliers to ensure that the eligible container logo will be included on all recently eligible products that fall within the widened scope. From January 2004, only containers carrying the eligible container logo will be collected under the **drumMUSTER** program.

All containers brought to a **drumMUSTER** collection should be cleaned to meet Agsafe cleanliness standards as defined in the 'Agsafe Standard for Effective Rinsing of Farm Chemical Containers' brochure. Agricultural and veterinary chemical users, pest control operators, amenity

horticulturists, and foresters can now expect to be able to dispose of all their empty containers (with the exception of oil, petroleum and pool chlorine) through the **drumMUSTER** program.

Further information on the change to the eligibility criteria and the amnesty period can be provided by contacting the **drumMUSTER** National Office on (02) 6230 6712. Contact your local Council for upcoming **drumMUSTER** collection information.

More Types of Containers to be Collected Under New Amnesty

- *Surfactants*
- *Wetting agents*
- *Adjuvants*
- *Stickers*
- *Spreaders*
- *Foam markers*
- *Spray markers*
- *Dye*
- *Spray oils*
- *Liquid fertilisers*
- *Dairy detergents*

drumMUSTER Process -

1. When you purchase your crop production and animal health products the cost automatically includes a 4 cent per litre or kilogram levy.
2. After you have finished using the product, you need to rinse your empty containers using the effective rinsing techniques.
3. Contact your Local Council or Reseller to find out when your next **drumMUSTER** collection is on.
4. Once at the collection site, your containers will be inspected.
5. Once accepted your containers are then passed on to processors who process containers into recyclable material.
6. The materials from your container are then used to make new products.

There is no need to puncture containers. Lids should be left off. It is essential that containers are clean to protect workers involved in the processing of this material.

New Permits

(Article provided by Crop Protection Approvals)

Brassica Leafy Vegetables

Australia's strong multicultural heritage has no doubt lead over the years to a change in the diet of the average Australian. It too has influenced the crops grown in the country as the demand for ingredients of traditional international dishes increases as well as a desire to meet these needs domestically without relying on imports.

Asian leafy vegetables or brassica leafy vegetables is one crop group that has increased in production in Australia in the past few years. The group consists of vegetables such as chinese cabbage, chinese broccoli, pak choi, bok choi, indian mustard and mibuna. Unfortunately brassica leafy vegetables are very susceptible to attacks from pests including aphids, heliothis, and other caterpillars, which can quickly destroy these crops if left unprotected.

With very few agrochemicals currently registered for control of lepidopteran and other insect pests in these crops, it is very difficult for this emerging industry to survive and progress.

Crop Protection Approvals, through the Ausveg minor use program, has recently obtained two off-label permits in brassica leafy vegetables. The first permit (PER 5814), approves the use of Success Naturalyte Insect Control (spinosad) in brassica leafy vegetables for the control of diamondback moth, cabbage white butterfly and heliothis (*Helicoverpa* spp.). Success is an ideal product for integrated pest management systems due to its narrow target specificity. It is of low toxicity to beneficial insects and has fewer safety concerns for spray operators. The permit is valid in all states except Victoria where a permit is not required to legalise this use. The use is effective from now until September 2007.

Aluminium Phosphide Training

Training to allow producers to obtain agricultural chemical products containing aluminium phosphide (brand names include Fumitoxin, Fostoxin, Celphide and Gastion) for silo fumigation is now available. Suppliers of aluminium phosphide will be required to show the purchaser's ChemCert (Tas) certificate / card number.

The training program will consist of an update on legislation etc for those currently holding a ChemCert (Tas) accreditation, and the balance will be on the safe and effective use of aluminium phosphide. For many ChemCert (Tas) holders this training will be used as re-accreditation for their current certification. In line with current practice this will also require "on-site" assessment after the practical training.

The second permit (PER 6166) is a permit renewal, allowing the continued use of pirimicarb in brassica leafy vegetables to control green peach aphid and cabbage aphid. This permit is valid in all states except Victoria until 30 September 2003.

"As brassica leafy vegetables are becoming such an important part of the Australian diet, I was very happy to obtain these permits on behalf of the industry" commented Peter Dal Santo, Executive Officer, CPA Research.

Crop Protection Approvals currently has another 16 projects for permits in brassica leafy vegetables currently in-progress.

Herbs - Parsley

Permit 5553 has recently been issued, approving the use of diazinon in parsley for the control of onion seedling maggot. Onion maggots can be very damaging to parsley seedlings. They chew into the young roots and stems of the plants causing them to collapse and die. The permit is valid in all states except Victoria until the 31 December 2003.

Growers wishing to apply chemicals approved by permit are advised by Crop Protection Approvals to obtain a copy of the relevant permit documents for complete details and conditions of permits prior to use.

Permit documents can be downloaded from the CPA website, www.cpaltd.com.au. or contact Jennifer Hall on Ph. (03) 8371 0001. Growers are also reminded of the time lag that occurs between an NRA MRL and a FSANZ MRL being set. MRL's set by the NRA are not recognised by QA systems and state legislation until they appear in the FZANZ Food Code. Consequently, if a FSANZ MRL has not yet been set for a particular use approved by permit, then growers must ensure their produce contains nil detectable residues for that product.



Bok choi is one of the brassica leafy vegetables that is growing in popularity in Australia. Permits were recently issued to allow the use of spinosad and pirimicarb for control of various insect pests in these brassica crops.



"an ideal product for integrated pest management systems due to its narrow target specificity"

Training dates are:

30 June	South – Hobart City Council Skill Centre
1 July	South – Hobart City Council Skill Centre
15 July	North – Mt Pleasant Conference Room
16 July	North – Mt Pleasant Conference Room
8 July	North West – Burnie TAFE
9 July	North West – Burnie TAFE

Cost including on site assessment is \$230.

If you need to undertake this training please contact Maxine Watson at the Rural Industry Training & Education on 6332 1899.

Remember without a current ChemCert (Tas) accreditation endorsed with Aluminium Phosphide training you will be unable to obtain these agricultural chemicals. The standard ChemCert (Tas) accreditation is appropriate for rabbit burrow fumigation.



DEPARTMENT of
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
WATER and ENVIRONMENT

The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical News is published by the Chemical Management Branch of the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment

For further information on any of the articles featured, contact -

Chemical Management Branch
PO Box 44
HOBART TAS 7001
Ph. 6233 6825
Fax 6233 3843

Chemical.Enquiries@dpiwe.tas.gov.au

Answers to Quick Quiz on page 3

1. Active Constituent The substance, or one of the substances that together are, primarily responsible for the biological or other effect identifying the product as a chemical product..
2. Adjuvant A substance added to a farm chemical which aids or contributes to the performance of
3. Anticoagulant A substance that limits the ability of blood to clot, as used in some rodenticides.
4. Biological Control A form of pest control that uses one organism to control the numbers of another – most often used against introduced species that have become pests.
5. Carbamates A class of insecticides that like the organophosphate insecticides, inhibit the enzyme acetylcholinesterase and affects the transmission of nerve impulses in affected organisms.
6. Cholinesterase An enzyme found at nerve endings that inactivates nerve impulses.
7. Desiccant A substance that promotes drying or loss of moisture from leaves or other plant parts.
8. Diluent A substance used to dilute or carry an active constituent.
9. Emulsifiable Concentrate A formulation produced by dissolving the active constituent and an emulsifying agent in a suitable solvent. when added to water, a milky emulsion is usually formed.
10. Encapsulated Pesticide A pesticide formulation in which the active constituent is enclosed in capsules of polyvinyl or other synthetic materials, principally used for slow release.
11. Growth Regulator A substance which alters the growth processes of a plant or animal
12. Integrated Pest Management A system of pest management in which anticipation, prevention, crop monitoring and review direct informed decision making to utilise appropriate pest management tools, including chemical, mechanical, cultural and biological controls. (See article in November 2002 edition of this newsletter)
13. Metabolite A substance derived from the chemical, biological or physical breakdown of an active constituent. A metabolite may be simpler or more complex and may be or may not be more toxic than the original chemical.
14. Molluscicide A substance that kills snails and slugs.
15. Photodegradation The breakdown of a chemical substance from the action of sunlight.
16. Point of Runoff The point at which a spray begins to run or drip from the leaves and stems of plants or the hair of feathers of animals.
17. Scheduled Poison A substance classified by the National Drugs and Poisons Scheduling Committee, as requiring restricted availability and / or specific packaging and labelling due to its toxicological properties, proposed use patterns or potential for abuse.
18. Surfactant An inert ingredient which improves the spreading, dispersing and /or wetting properties of a spray mixture.
19. Swath The width of the area covered by one sweep of an aircraft, ground sprayer, spreader or duster.
20. Vector An animal (insect, nematode, mite) or plant (parasitic) that can carry and transmit a pathogen from one host to another.
21. Withholding Period The minimum number of days permitted by law between the last application of a chemical product and the harvest, slaughter or grazing date.



The photo is of diamondback moth larvae on a cabbage leaf.



2,4-D Set for Review

The APVMA is intending to review approval of the active constituent 2,4-D and the registration of products containing 2,4-D.

The review will include toxicology, occupational health and safety, environment and possibly a residues assessment. The adequacy of instructions and warnings on product

labels will also be considered.

The Authority is seeking submission of information relevant to the review by 1 October 2003. A notice announcing details of the review is expected in the July 03 edition of the Commonwealth Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Gazette.