

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY DECISION

2 August 2009

Application Code	HRE08001
Application Type	To reassess any hazardous substance under section 63A of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (“the Act”)
Applicant	Jaegar Australia Pty Ltd
Date Application Received	15 August 2008
Submission Period	29 August 2008 – 10 October 2008
Consideration Date	27 July 2009
Considered by	A Committee of the Authority (“the Committee”)
Purpose of the Application	Modified reassessment of the approval for ethaneperoxoic acid, <5% in acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide, to permit its use as a fungicide on grapevines for the control of specific diseases such as botrytis.

1 Summary of decision

- 1.1 The modified reassessment of “ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide” is **approved with controls**.
- 1.2 In making this decision the Authority has applied the relevant sections of the Act and clauses of the Methodology as detailed in the decision path attached to this decision as **Appendix 1**.
- 1.3 Clause 6(2) of the Hazardous Substances (Dangerous Goods and Scheduled Toxic Substances) Transfer Notice 2004 (as amended) shall not apply to the use of “ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide” as a pesticide.

2 Application process

- 2.1 The application was lodged by Jaegar Australia Pty Ltd pursuant to section 63A following grounds for reassessment having been established under section 62 by the Authority in its decision dated 20 May 2008.
- 2.2 The application was formally received on 15 August 2008 and was publicly notified on 29 August 2009 with submissions closing on 10 October 2008.
 - 2.2.1 No comments or submissions were received.
- 2.3 The Agency prepared a Consideration Paper to aid the Committee in its decision making process. The Consideration Paper consisted of the Agency’s review of the application and available data regarding the substance and its proposed change in use. In the Consideration Paper, the Agency proposed a suite of

controls considered suitable to manage the risks associated with the use of the substance as a pesticide and assessed the risks the use of the substance as a pesticide may pose to the environment, human health, Māori, society and community and to the market economy.

- 2.4 The Department of Labour, the New Zealand Food Safety Authority (Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Group) and the applicant were given the opportunity to comment on the Consideration Paper and the controls proposed therein. The applicant indicated they had no issues with the proposed controls.
- 2.5 No external experts were used in the consideration of this application (clause 17).
- 2.6 The following members of the Authority considered the application: Dr Deborah Read (Chair) and Mr Richard Woods.
- 2.7 The information available to the Committee comprised:
- the application; and
 - the consideration paper.

3 Consideration

Purpose of the application

- 3.1 To remove the restriction prohibiting the use of “ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide” as a pesticide.

The requirements of section 63A

- 3.2 According to section 63A(1), a modified reassessment may be carried out where the Authority considers that the reassessment will involve only a specific aspect of the approval and the proposed amendment is not a minor or technical amendment to which section 67A applies.
- 3.3 The Committee considers that—
- (a) a reassessment of the substance under section 63 is not appropriate because the reassessment will involve only a specific aspect of the approval (i.e. the restriction on the substance’s use as a pesticide); and
 - (b) the amendment is not a “minor in effect” or minor or technical amendment to which section 67A applies (i.e. a change in use is not considered a minor in effect or minor or technical amendment).
- 3.4 According to section 63A(6), the Authority may approve or decline an application for reassessment under this section, as it considers appropriate, after taking into account:
- (a) all the effects associated with the reassessment; and

- (b) the best international practices and standards for the safe management of hazardous substances.

Identification of the potentially non-negligible risks, costs and benefits associated with the modified reassessment of the substance

- 3.5 In its evaluation of modified reassessment of the substance, the Agency identified potentially significant, and therefore non-negligible, risks, costs and benefits associated with the use of the substance as a pesticide.

Potentially non-negligible risks

- 3.6 The Agency considers that the potentially non-negligible risks associated with the substance relate to the substance's hazardous properties. These risks arise during all phases of its lifecycle, but in this case the Agency has focused on the use phase of the substance's lifecycle, specifically when the substance is used as a pesticide.

Potentially non-negligible costs

- 3.7 The costs and risks were assessed together in an integrated fashion in the Agency's assessment.

Potentially non-negligible benefits

- 3.8 The applicant claims that the proposed modified reassessment of the substance will provide the following benefits:
- at present there are few approved fungicides for use on mature grapes for the control or suppression of *botrytis* in the period immediately before harvest, due to unacceptable residues on the fruit, or the presence of disease strains resistant to specific product chemistry. Allowing the use of the substance as a pesticide will provide a new tool in the management of this damaging disease, thereby increasing the potential yield of grapevines throughout New Zealand; and
 - increased profits and employment opportunities within Jaegar Australia Pty Ltd and those involved in the distribution of the substance within New Zealand.

Assessment of the potentially non-negligible risks and costs of the modified reassessment of the substance

- 3.9 Taking into account the Agency's assessment of the risks and costs associated with the modified reassessment of the substance, the Committee considers that:
- the risks to human health and safety arising from the effects associated with the use of the substance as a pesticide are ***negligible***;

- the risks to the environment arising from the effects associated with use of the substance as a pesticide are *negligible*;
- significant adverse impacts on the social or economic environment with the controlled use of the substance as a pesticide are not anticipated;
- it is unlikely that the use of the substance as a pesticide will have a significant impact on Māori culture or traditional relationships with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna or other taonga;
- there is no evidence to suggest that the controlled use of the substance as a pesticide breaches the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

3.10 In considering the effects of the modified reassessment of the substance, the Committee notes that:

- no estimation of the risk to the terrestrial environment was able to be made due to a lack of available toxicity data;
- the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is essential when handling the concentrate and when applying the diluted substance due to the corrosive nature of the substance;
- PPE should be used by workers entering crops for up to 48 hours following application of the substance; and
- aerial application of the substance should be prohibited due to concern that mist may cause harm to people in the vicinity.

Comparison of risks, cost and benefits

3.11 The Committee considers that the risks to the environment and human health from use of the substance as a pesticide are *negligible* with the controls in place, and notes that it may approve the modified reassessment of the substance if it is evident that the benefits associated with the use of the substance as a pesticide outweigh the costs.

3.12 As no costs not associated with risks have been identified, the Committee is satisfied that the benefits associated with the use of the substance as a pesticide outweigh the costs.

Best international practices and standards for the safe management of hazardous substances

3.13 The requirement in the Act to consider best international practices and standards for the safe management of hazardous substances is demonstrated by assessing the proposed modified reassessment against:

- the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;
- international codes of practice and standards;

- overseas legislative requirements.

Globally Harmonised System

3.14 The controls applied to the substance as a result of the modified reassessment are based on the HSNO Regulations. These regulations specify a number of controls aimed at managing the risks posed by hazardous substances throughout their lifecycles, such as the requirement for protective clothing and provision of appropriate information, disposal and emergency management requirements. These regulations have previously met the requirements of section 141(1)(b) on best international practices and standards for the safe management of hazardous substances. In particular, the Committee notes that the GHS forms the basis of the HSNO hazard classification system and the requirements for the provision of information on hazards.

International Codes of Practice and Standards

3.15 The transportation controls on the substance requiring the segregation of incompatible substances are cross-references to the requirements of the Land Transport Rule, the Maritime Rule and the Civil Aviation Rule, which are themselves based on the International UN Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations, the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code and the International Civil Aviation Organization Regulations.

Overseas Legislative Requirements

3.16 The Committee also notes that the substance is approved for use as a pesticide by a number of overseas regulators, including the European Union and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). The controls proposed for the use of the substance as a pesticide are consistent with those imposed by the APVMA.

4 Variations to default controls and setting of exposure limits

4.1 As a result of the proposed modification to the approval of this substance, to allow its use as a pesticide, a number of variations to the existing controls on the substance are necessary. Only those controls that are affected by the proposed modification are discussed below. A full list of controls that shall be applied to the substance is provided in **Appendix 2**.

Setting of exposure limits and application rates

4.2 Control **T1** relates to the requirement to limit public exposure to toxic substances by the setting of Tolerable Exposure Limits (TELs), which are derived from Acceptable Daily Exposure (ADE) values. No TEL values will be set for the substance at this time.

4.3 Control **E1** relates to the requirements to limit exposure of non-target organisms in the environment through the setting of Environmental Exposure Limits (EELs). No EELs are set at this time for the substance and the default values are deleted.

- 4.4 Control **E2** relates to the requirement to set an application rate for a class 9 substance that is to be sprayed on an area of land (or air or water) and for which an EEL has been set. As no EEL has been proposed for the substance, the Committee is not able to set a maximum application rate under regulation 48 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations 2001. However, the Committee notes that risk quotients derived from the environmental exposure modelling are above the level of concern. This indicates that the substance may cause adverse environmental effects when used according to the specific parameters of the risk assessment. The Committee, therefore, considers it appropriate to set a maximum application rate under section 77A (see paragraph 4.5 below).

Additions and modifications to controls

- 4.5 The Committee notes that the risk quotients derived from the quantitative modelling indicate that restrictions on use are necessary to mitigate the risks to the environment. Accordingly, the Committee considers that the application of controls addressing these risks will be more effective than the specified (default) controls in terms of their effect on the management, use and risks of the substance (section 77A(4)(a)). Consequently, the following additional controls are applied to the substance to restrict the level of risk to the environment:

4.5.1 *When used as a pesticide, the maximum application rate for ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide shall be 8625 g hydrogen peroxide and 1725 g peracetic acid per ha, with a maximum application frequency of 4 times per year and a minimum application interval of 7 days.*

4.5.2 *When used as a pesticide, the method of application of ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide shall be restricted to ground-based methods only.*

4.5.3 *Ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide shall not be applied onto or into water.*

- 4.6 Control **E7** relates to requirements for ecotoxic substances to be under the control of an approved handler. The Committee considers that this control should be applied to the substance when it is being used as a pesticide. Accordingly, the Agency is proposing that the following control be substituted for regulation 9(1) of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations 2001:

4.6.1 “(1). The substance must be under the personal control of an approved handler when the substance is –
(a) *applied as a pesticide in a wide dispersive manner; or*
(b) *used as a pesticide by a commercial contractor.*”

5 Decision

- 5.1 The Committee determines that:
- 5.1.1 the application meets the criteria for consideration under section 63A;
 - 5.1.2 having considered all the effects associated with the reassessment proposal and best international practices and standards for the safe management of hazardous substances, that the restriction prohibiting the use of “ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide” as a pesticide should be removed; and
 - 5.1.3 the modified reassessment of “ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide” is thus **approved** with controls as listed in **Appendix 2**.

Deborah A Read

2 August 2009

Dr Deborah Read

Chair

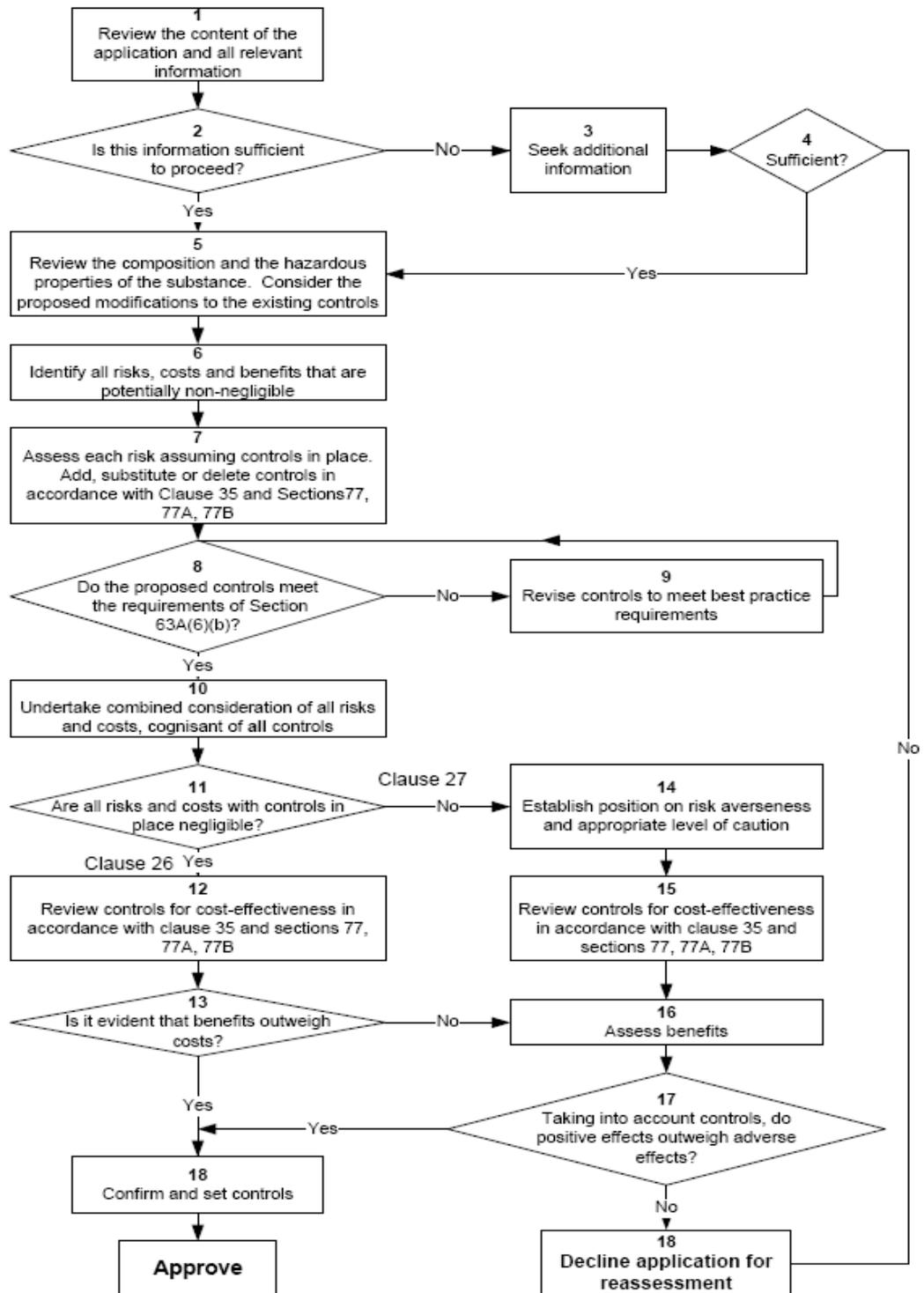
ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen
peroxide
HSNO approval no.

HSR001479

APPENDIX 1: DECISION PATH

Decision path for modified reassessment for amendments to hazardous substance approvals: application made and determined under section 63A.

For proper interpretation of the decision path it is important to work through the flowchart conjunction with the explanatory notes



APPENDIX 2: LIST OF REVISED CONTROLS FOR ETHANEPEROXOIC ACID, < 5% ACETIC ACID AND HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Table A2.1: Revised controls for ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide – codes, regulations and variations.

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations 2001			
F2/O2	8	General public transportation restrictions and requirements for all class 1 to 5 substances	Controls F2, O2 and T7 are combined.
F6	60-70	Requirements to prevent unintended ignition of class 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 3.1 substances	
F11	76	Segregation of incompatible substances	
O1	7	General test certification requirements for hazardous substance locations	
O3	88	General limits on class 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 substances	
O4	89	Approved handler/security requirements for certain class 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 substances	<p>Exception to approved handler requirement for transportation of packaged substances</p> <p>(1) Regulation 89 is deemed to be complied with if—</p> <p>(a) in the case of a hazardous substance being transported on land—</p> <p>(i) in the case of a hazardous substance being transported by rail, the person who drives the rail vehicle that is transporting the substance is fully trained in accordance with the</p>

¹ Note: The numbering system used in this column relates to the coding system used in the ERMA New Zealand Controls Matrix. This links the hazard classification categories to the regulatory controls triggered by each category. It is available from the ERMA New Zealand website www.ermanz.govt.nz/resources and is also contained in the ERMA New Zealand User Guide to the HSNO Control Regulations.

² These Regulations form the controls applicable to this substance. Refer to the cited Regulations for the formal specification, and for definitions and exemptions.

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
			<p><i>approved safety system under section 6D of the Transport Services Licensing Act 1989 or a safety system which is referred to in an approved safety case under the Railways Act 2005; and</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>in every other case, the person who drives, loads, and unloads the vehicle that is transporting the substance—</i></p> <p>(A) <i>for hire or reward, or in quantities that exceed those set out in Schedule 1 of the Land Transport Rule 45001/1: Dangerous Goods 2005, has a current dangerous goods endorsement on his or her driver's licence; or</i></p> <p>(B) <i>in every other case, the Land Transport Rule 45001/1: Dangerous Goods 2005 is complied with; or</i></p>

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
			<p>(b) <i>in the case of a hazardous substance being transported by sea, one of the following is complied with:</i></p> <p>(i) <i>Maritime Rules: Part 24A – Carriage of Dangerous Goods – (MR024A); or</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; or</i></p> <p>(c) <i>in the case of a hazardous substance being transported by air, Part 92 of the Civil Aviation Rules is complied with.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Subclause (1)(a)—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>does not apply to a tank wagon or a transportable container to which the Hazardous Substances (Tank Wagons and Transportable Containers) Regulations 2004 applies; but</i></p> <p>(b) <i>despite paragraph (a), does apply to an intermediate bulk container that complies with chapter 6.5 of the UN Model Regulations.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Subclause (1)(c)—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>applies to pilots, aircrew, and airline ground personnel loading and handling a hazardous substance within an aerodrome; but</i></p> <p>(b) <i>does not apply to the storage and handling of a hazardous substance in any place that is not within an aerodrome, or within an aerodrome by</i></p>

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
			<p><i>non-airline ground personnel.</i></p> <p><i>(4) In this regulation, UN Model Regulations means the 14th revised edition of the Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations, published in 2005 by the United Nations.</i></p>
O5	91	Requirements to prevent unintended combustion or explosion of class 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 substances	
O6	92	Requirements for protective clothing and equipment	
O7	93	Requirements to control adverse effects of spills or failure of containers	
O8	94 - 97	Controls on hazardous substance locations where class 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 substances are present	<p>This regulation applies to this substance as if, in regulation 95(1)(c), the words “<i>but excluding electrical equipment</i>” were inserted after the words “<i>ignition sources</i>”.</p> <p>This regulation applies to this substance as if regulation 95(1)(f) was replaced by:</p> <p><i>(f) The location is designed and managed so that any moisture or any vapour, gas, or particulate matter of class 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 substances does not present a hazard in respect of electrical equipment that may be present.</i></p>
O9	98 - 100	Test certification requirements for hazardous substance locations where class 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 substances are present	
O10	101	Controls on transit depots where class 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 substances are present	
O11	102, 103	Requirements to control adverse effects of intended combustion or explosion of class 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 substances, including requirements for protective clothing and equipment.	
Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations 2001			
T1	11-27	Limiting exposure to toxic	No ADE or TEL values are set at this

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
		substances	time.
T2	29, 30	Controlling exposure in places of work	WES values are set for peracetic acid and hydrogen peroxide.
T3/E5	5, 6	Requirements for keeping records of use	Controls T3 and E5 are combined.
T4/E6	7	Requirements for equipment used to handle hazardous substances	Controls T4 and E6 are combined.
T5	8	Requirements for protective clothing and equipment	
T7	10	Restrictions on the carriage of toxic or corrosive substance on passenger service vehicles	Controls F2, O2 and T7 are combined.
E1	32-45	Limiting exposure to ecotoxic substances	No EEL values are set at this time and the default EELs are deleted.
E2	46-48	Restrictions on use within application area	As no EELs have been set, no application rate is able to be set under this regulation. However, an application rate is set as an additional control under section 77A.
E7	9	Approved handler requirements	The following control is substituted for Regulation 9(1) of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations 2001: <i>(1). The substance must be under the personal control of an approved handler when the substance is -</i> <i>(a) applied as a pesticide in a wide dispersive manner; or</i> <i>(b) used as a pesticide by a commercial contractor.</i>
Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001			
I1	6, 7, 32-35, 36 (1)-(7)	General identification requirements Regulation 6 – Identification duties of suppliers Regulation 7 – Identification duties of persons in charge Regulations 32 and 33 – Accessibility of information	

Control Code¹	Regulation²	Topic	Variations
		Regulations 34, 35, 36(1)-(7) – Comprehensibility, Clarity and Durability of information	
I2	8	Priority identifiers for corrosive substances	
I3	9	Priority identifiers for ecotoxic substances	
I5	11	Priority identifiers for flammable substances	
I7	13	Priority identifiers for oxidising substances	
I8	14	Priority identifiers for toxic substances	
I9	18	Secondary identifiers for all hazardous substances	
I10	19	Secondary identifiers for corrosive substances	
I11	20	Secondary identifiers for ecotoxic substances	
I13	22	Secondary identifiers for flammable substances	
I15	24	Secondary identifiers for oxidising substances	
I16	25	Secondary identifiers for toxic substances	
I17	26	Use of Generic Names	
I18	27	Use of Concentration Ranges	
I19	29-31	Alternative information in certain cases Regulation 29 – Substances in fixed bulk containers or bulk transport containers Regulation 30 – Substances in multiple packaging Regulation 31 – Alternative information when substances are imported	
I20	36(8)	Durability of information for class 6.1 substances	
I21	37-39, 47-50	Documentation required in places of work	

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
		<p>Regulation 37 – Documentation duties of suppliers</p> <p>Regulation 38 – Documentation duties of persons in charge of places of work</p> <p>Regulation 39 – General content requirements for documentation</p> <p>Regulation 47 – Information not included in approval</p> <p>Regulation 48 – Location and presentation requirements for documentation</p> <p>Regulation 49 – Documentation requirements for vehicles</p> <p>Regulation 50 – Documentation to be supplied on request</p>	
I22	40	Specific documentation requirements for corrosive substances	
I23	41	Specific documentation requirements for ecotoxic substances	
I25	43	Specific documentation requirements for flammable substances	
I27	45	Specific documentation requirements for oxidising substances	
I28	46	Specific documentation requirements for toxic substances	
I29	51-52	Duties of persons in charge of places with respect to signage	
I30	53	Advertising corrosive and toxic substances	
Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations 2001			
P1	5, 6, 7 (1), 8	<p>General packaging requirements</p> <p>Regulation 5 – Ability to retain contents</p> <p>Regulation 6 – Packaging markings</p> <p>Regulation 7(1) – Requirements when packing hazardous substance</p>	

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
		Regulation 8 – Compatibility Regulation 9A and 9B – Large Packaging	
P3	9	Packaging requirements for substances packed in limited quantities	
P11 P13 P14 P15	17 19 20 21	Packaging requirements for ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide	Controls P11, P13, P14 and P15 are combined.
PG2	Schedule 2	The tests in Schedule 2 correlate to the packaging requirements of UN Packing Group II (UN PGII).	
PS4	Schedule 4	This schedule describes the minimum packaging requirements that must be complied with when a substance is packaged in limited quantities	
Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001			
D2 D3 D4 D5	6 7 8 9	Disposal requirements for ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide	Controls D2, D3, D4 and D5 are combined
D6	10	Disposal requirements for packages	
D7	11, 12	Disposal information requirements	
D8	13, 14	Disposal documentation requirements	
Hazardous Substances (Emergency Management) Regulations 2001			
EM1	6, 7, 9-11	Level 1 emergency management information: General requirements	
EM2	8(a)	Information requirements for corrosive substances	
EM5	8(d)	Information requirements for oxidising substances and organic peroxides	
EM6	8(e)	Information requirements for toxic substances	
EM7	8(f)	Information requirements for ecotoxic substances	
EM8	12-16, 18-20	Level 2 emergency management documentation requirements	
EM9	17	Additional information requirements for flammable and oxidising substances and organic peroxides	
EM10	21-24	Fire extinguisher requirements	
EM11	25-34	Level 3 emergency management	

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
		requirements – emergency response plans	
EM12	35-41	Level 3 emergency management requirements – secondary containment	<p>The following subclauses shall be added after subclause (3) of regulation 36:</p> <p>(4) <i>For the purposes of this regulation, and regulations 37 to 40, where this substance is contained in pipework that is installed and operated so as to manage any loss of containment in the pipework it—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>is not to be taken into account in determining whether a place is required to have a secondary containment system; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>is not required to be located in a secondary containment system.</i></p> <p>(5) <i>In this clause, pipework—</i></p> <p>(a) <i>means piping that—</i></p> <p>(i) <i>is connected to a stationary container; and</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>is used to transfer a hazardous substance into or out of the stationary container; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>includes a process pipeline or a transfer line.</i></p>
EM13	42	Level 3 emergency management requirements – signage	
Hazardous Substances (Personnel Qualification) Regulations 2001			
AH1	4-6	Approved Handler requirements	See E7.
Hazardous Substances (Tank Wagons and Transportable Containers) Regulations 2004			
Regulations 4 to 43 where applicable		The Hazardous Substances (Tank Wagons and Transportable Containers) Regulations 2004 prescribe a number of controls relating to tank wagons and transportable containers and must be complied with as relevant.	
Section 77 and 77A Additional Controls			
The controls relating to stationary container systems, secondary containment and unintended ignition of flammable substances, as set out in Schedules 8, 9 and 10 of the Hazardous Substances (Dangerous Goods and Scheduled Toxic Substances) Transfer Notice 2004 (Supplement to the <i>New Zealand Gazette</i> , 26 March 2004, No. 35, page 767), as amended, shall apply to this substance, notwithstanding			

Control Code ¹	Regulation ²	Topic	Variations
clause 1(1) of Schedules 8 and 9 and clause 1 of Schedule 10.			
Addition of <i>subclauses</i> after subclause (3) of Regulation 36 of the Hazardous Substances (Emergency Management) Regulations 2001, refer control EM12.			
Ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide shall not be applied onto or into water.			
When used as a pesticide, the maximum application rate for Ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide shall be 8625 g hydrogen peroxide and 1725 g peracetic acid per ha with a maximum application frequency of 4 times per year and a minimum application interval of 7 days.			
When used as a pesticide, the method of application of ethaneperoxoic acid, < 5% acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide shall be restricted to ground-based methods only.			