

Used in relation to...	Agricultural compound description	Rationale	Ways that risks are managed
Animals and Plants	<p>1. Invertebrate pest control by mechanical action</p> <p>Agricultural compounds that act mechanically to control pests. They do this by mechanical constraint or constriction. An example is Diatomaceous earth which scratches the waxy outer layer (cuticle) of insects leading to dehydration and death.</p>	<p>No current exemption based on a mechanical mode of action</p> <p>Provide similar outcomes to barrier products that are not agricultural compounds (e.g. sutures and hoof blocks). But, because they are applied in a different form, conditions are required to manage risk</p>	<p><u>Conditions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not contain any biologically active ingredients
Animals	<p>2. Modifying behaviour with chemicals</p> <p>Semiochemical preparations modify an animal's behaviour by sending communication signals through chemicals. An example is pheromones used to disrupt a pest's mating cycle, or to attract an insect to a trap.</p>	<p>Consistent with how we manage other exemptions for repellents and attractants</p>	<p><u>Conditions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not claim to prevent, control or cure a particular disease characterised by pain or distress in animals • Must not contain antibiotic substances, hormones, pharmacological substances, solvents or penetrating agents.
	<p>3. Killing invertebrate pests</p> <p>Biologically active agricultural compounds applied to the contained environment in which non-food producing animals are kept to control invertebrate pests of animals. An example is flea treatment.</p>	<p>Risk profile does not require registration</p> <p>Unlikely to cause residue issues if conditions complied with (food producing animals not to be exposed to product)</p>	<p><u>Conditions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not be used when any animal is present • Label must state safe re-entry period for non-food producing animals and state that food producing animals must not be exposed to product
	<p>4. Nutrients in ointments</p> <p>A new way to supply nutrients to animals –</p>	<p>Similar risk to oral nutritional compounds,</p>	<p><u>Conditions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directions for use on label must

	<p>through a topically absorbable ointment containing nutrients. An example is ointment applied to reptiles in a housed environment in a zoo.</p>	<p>but products don't meet those exemption criteria</p> <p>Need a new group, because of the different application method (topical versus oral)</p>	<p>specify the species, type and class of animal for which use is intended</p>
	<p>5. Substances with a purely mechanical mode of action</p> <p>Covers products considered to be agricultural compounds (because they are considered compounds or biological substances), but for which there is no specific exemption based on their mechanical mode of action. An example is putty hoof repair products, or tissue glue.</p>	<p>No current exemption based on mechanical mode of action</p> <p>Provide similar outcomes to barrier products that are not agricultural compounds (e.g. sutures and hoof blocks). Because they are applied in a different form, conditions are required to manage risk</p>	<p><u>Conditions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not contain any biologically active ingredients • Must not be absorbable
Plants	<p>6. Killing pests in empty structures</p> <p>Products applied to, or within, empty structures to remove pests prior to growing plants. An example is use in empty glasshouses or storage barns that store raw agricultural commodities.</p>	<p>Low risk profile</p> <p>Unlikely to cause residues if conditions complied with</p>	<p><u>Conditions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not be used when plants or produce are present • Label must state re-entry period before plants or produce are re-introduced (to avoid non-compliant residues)