



Safely using insecticides containing oxamyl on plants



Oxamyl is toxic

Oxamyl is a carbamate that is an active ingredient in some insecticides to control nematodes, carrot root fly and argentine stem weevil. However, oxamyl is toxic to both people and the environment. You should only use oxamyl if there are no safer alternatives available and as part of an integrated pest management system (IPM).

Products that contain oxamyl

The product label of the insecticides will list the active agents. Check the label to see if oxamyl is one of the actives. If it is, you need to follow the practices outlined in this document.

The insecticide **DuPont Vydate L oxamyl insecticide/nematicide** contains oxamyl.

This document contains

This document provides guidance for people using oxamyl-containing insecticides for plant protection. It incorporates information about both the old and the new rules for using oxamyl and provides guidance on protecting your health, the health of others and the environment.

There are other rules about storing and disposing of these products safely that you must also follow but are not included in this document.

For all of the rules that apply to oxamyl, check the controls for approved hazardous substances database on our website.

✚ Protect your health

You need to take extra care when you use oxamyl so that you are exposed to as little of the product as possible.

- While using the product you must wear the right safety gear – this is explained in more detail under the heading *Wear the right safety gear*.
- After using oxamyl you must wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking or using the toilet. If you don't, you will end up consuming some of the insecticide.
- Once you have finished using oxamyl for the day remove the clothes you were working in, have a shower or bath with soap and water, shampoo your hair, and put on clean clothes.
- Wash your work clothes separately from other clothes before wearing them again.



Wear the right safety gear

Because of the toxicity of oxamyl you must wear the right safety gear to protect your health. If you are an employer, you must provide your staff with this gear and train them to wear it properly.

The new rules specify that full personal protective equipment (PPE) and respiratory protective equipment (RPE) (see box below) must be worn when mixing, loading or applying oxamyl.

The product label and safety data sheet will give you information about what PPE and RPE you must wear when handling the product. If you can't find this information, call the supplier of the product or contact the Health and Safety Group at the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment during business hours on 0800 20 90 20.

Protect yourself – with full PPE

When using oxamyl you must wear:

- chemical resistant coveralls
- chemical resistant gloves
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- protective eyewear
- chemical resistant headgear.

And RPE

You must also wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment to protect against breathing in the substance in dust, mist, gas or vapour forms.

After wearing PPE make sure you clean it according to the manufacturer's instructions before you, or anyone else, wears it again.

If the insecticide label offers specific instructions on how to clean the PPE follow those instructions.

If there are no instructions available you should wash the PPE in detergent and hot water. The person washing the PPE should wear gloves when handling it.

Applying oxamyl while in an enclosed cab

If you apply oxamyl using a vehicle and you are in a fully enclosed cab that prevents contact with oxamyl you are not required to wear full PPE. The enclosed cab must totally surround the person in the cab and be equipped with a functioning ventilation system that protects the person inside the cab from dust, mist and volatile organic compounds. The cab must be maintained frequently and according to the manufacturer's instructions.



However, even if you apply oxamyl using an enclosed cab you must wear coveralls so that your skin is not exposed and socks and shoes. You must also have full PPE and RPE available so that you can put it on if you need to get out of the cab in an area where oxamyl has been applied (for example if you need to get out to unblock nozzles). Before re-entering the cab you will need to take off the PPE and RPE and store them in chemical resistant containers to prevent the cab becoming contaminated with insecticide and to stop the RPE filters from continuing to absorb contaminants.

Always have a safety data sheet (SDS) available for your products. Information about what to do in the event of a poisoning is usually given in Section 4 of the SDS.





Oxamyl is toxic to the environment

Oxamyl is very toxic to the environment, especially to insects, birds, fish and other aquatic creatures.

You must not apply oxamyl into or onto water.

Protect bees

Oxamyl is toxic to bees. You must not spray oxamyl where bees are foraging or onto any flowering plants, including weeds.

If you spray oxamyl on non-flowering plants that are close to other plants in flower you must only spray in the late evening when bees have stopped working.



Applying oxamyl

Approved handler

You must be an approved handler or be under the direct supervision of an approved handler to handle any insecticide containing oxamyl.

Application amount and frequency

From 1 July 2015, oxamyl products may only be applied at a maximum rate of 6720 g of oxamyl per hectare.

Don't enter the treated area for 24 hours

The new rules prohibit anyone from entering the area where oxamyl has been applied for 24 hours unless they are wearing full personal protective and respiratory protective equipment. This period of time is sometimes called a restricted entry interval (REI) and is to protect peoples' health from any oxamyl still present on plants or in the air.

The 24 hour time period starts when the application is complete and, if applied indoors, the ventilation system is switched on.

If oxamyl has been applied indoors you can only enter the building within that 24 hour period to carry out tasks associated with ventilation.

The rules prohibiting entry do not apply if oxamyl has been applied using an irrigation system or when it has been applied directly to soil before crop foliage has developed.



Outdoor application

Applying oxamyl outdoors has the potential to affect people and places outside of your property. To manage the potential risk to others, there are a number of new rules that you must follow.

Aerial application is prohibited

The new rules prohibit aerial application of oxamyl. It can only be applied using ground-based methods

Notification requirements

Before using wide-dispersive methods such as a boom sprayer you must notify anyone that could potentially be affected. People affected could include occupiers and owners of land, homes or property that share a boundary with the property where you are applying the product.

You must notify people in writing at least two working days before each application but no earlier than four weeks prior to applying oxamyl.

The notification must include the following information:

- where the substance will be applied
- the date and approximate duration of each application
- how to avoid exposure (for example, closing windows and doors, staying indoors during application and bringing laundry indoors)
- the name of the organisation(s) undertaking the application
- contact details for the person in charge of the application (phone, email or postal address, including a contact number for immediate contact during application).

Avoiding spray drift

When you apply oxamyl outdoors you must take all practical steps to avoid spray drifting onto neighbouring properties and sensitive areas. Sensitive areas might be places where people are present or where native animals and plants are found.

Practical tips to reduce spray drift

- Don't spray if it's windy
- Increase the droplet size of your spray to reduce the distance the spray is likely to travel
- Lower the height of release booms – this also reduces the distance the spray travels
- Establish a buffer zone between your property and sensitive areas. A buffer zone is a no-spray area between where you apply a substance and neighbouring properties or sensitive areas
- Shelter belts, such as hedges, can reduce the distance spray is likely to drift by acting as a physical barrier. The presence of a shelter belt may reduce the required buffer zone.

For further guidance on spray drift management and the safe use of agrichemicals refer to NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals.

Taking these practical steps is particularly important when you apply oxamyl using wide-dispersive methods such as by aerial application or boom sprayer.

Record how you reduce spray drift

You also need to record the measures you have taken to reduce spray drift when applying oxamyl containing products. You can include this information in your spray diary.

Your record must include:

- The name of the substance
- The date and time of each application
- The classification(s) of the substance
- The amount of the substance applied
- The location the substance was applied
- If the substance is applied to or discharged into the air, a description of the wind speed and direction when the application took place
- The name of the user of the substance and the user's address
- Details of measures taken to ensure that there is no harm caused to neighbouring properties or sensitive areas.

These records must be kept for at least three years after applying oxamyl.

Indoor application

Buildings or structures, such as greenhouses or pack houses that house crops, are closed environments where natural ventilation is limited. Because of this limited ventilation, specific rules apply to the use of oxamyl indoors.

Use automatic equipment for indoor application

Because of the toxicity of oxamyl the new rules prohibit anyone from manually applying oxamyl indoors. Only automated equipment like remote operated fogging equipment or a spray robot can be used to apply oxamyl indoors.



Contact Us

For further information contact the EPA Hazardous Substances Information line on 0800 376 234 or email hsinfo@epa.govt.nz