

Environmental Assurance Program (EAP)

WOOL GROWING

Over and above the requirements of the “Ecolabel” we have identified several areas to improve the wool growing environment. Each woolgrower has developed their own environmental plan covering the following areas.

Soil Acidity

- Benchmarked according to certified data for growth and soil health relevant to specific soil types and managing to correct any imbalances.

Salinity

- Implement a management program if necessary.

Monitor Ground Water Levels

- Take steps to control the water table if necessary, trees, land usage, drainage etc.

Soil Erosion

- Identify key strategies to reduce the risks of all soil erosion.

Animal Welfare

- Establish a code of practice for maintaining the animals.
- Exceeding standard minimums for natural attrition rates.
- Complying with recommended treatment dose rates for internal and external parasite control.
- Establishing best management practices for health of the animals as recognized by state Agricultural departments.

Staff Training and Welfare

- Safety standards should be set and maintained for safe operation of equipment associated with wool production.

Native Vegetation Protection and Rehabilitation

- Fencing of remnant native vegetation and assisting the rehabilitation of recognized zones.
- Chemical use and safety standards.
- Ensure an accredited chemical handling course is completed by at least one member of the staff.
- Comply with recommended handling and with holding periods for the use of chemicals (see chart on page 2).

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RECOMMENDED HANDLING AND WITH HOLDING PERIODS FOR THE USE OF CHEMICALS

	Class	Target Conc	Latest Treatment Date (weeks after shearing)			
			Tas	Vic	WA	Queensland
Off Shears	Organophosphates	2		OK	OK	OK
Backline	Synthetic Pyrethroids	0.5	Borderline	OK	OK	OK
	Diflubenzuron	<2	Cannot Use	Cannot Use	Cannot Use	Cannot Use
	Triflumuron	<2	Cannot Use	Cannot Use	Cannot Use	Cannot Use
Shower Dip	Organophosphates	2				12
	Synthetic Pyrethroids	0.5	No Data	No Data		4
	Diflubenzuron	<2	Cannot Use	Cannot Use	Off Shears Only	Off Shears Only
	Spinosad	Exempt	Use As Required	Use As Required	Use As Required	Use As Required
	Cyromazine	Exempt	Use As Required	Use As Required	Use As Required	Use As Required
	Dicyclanil	Exempt	Use As Required	Use As Required	Use As Required	Use As Required

Notes

- Residues will vary according to climate (sunlight is the main factor in degradation) and in part, to season of treatment.
- These withhold periods are based on experimental results obtained at Cressy (Tas), Werribee (Vic), Esperance (WA) and Longreach (Qld).
- These results are a general guide only and cannot be guaranteed, as residues will vary according to individual practices on each property.
- Plunge dipping may apply more chemical than shower dipping and hand jetting, and residues will vary accordingly.
- Residues obtained following dipping depends on volume of fluid retained. As wool length increases after shearing, volume of fluid retained increases rapidly.
- Note that off shears dipping is not a registered treatment but is used in some areas. Propetamphos will often give lower residues than diazinon.
- Residues will also depend on vary whether lice or fly treatment rates are used.
- These residues apply to individual sales lots. Residues for EU eco label apply to processing lots.
- A few wool lots with slightly high organophosphate residues will probably be tolerated in a processing lot. However more than a single Zapp or Magnum treatment (30-40mg/kg) will possibly disqualify a processing lot.