

Australian Standard[®]

**Recommended common names
for pesticides**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/5, Pesticides. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 26 August 1994 and published on 14 November 1994.

The following interests are represented on Committee CH/5:

Aerosol Association of Australia
Australian Consumers Association
Australian Council of Trade Unions
Australian Environment Pest Managers Association
Australian Institute of Petroleum
Australian Uniform Building Regulations Coordinating Council
Chemical Confederation of Australia
CSIRO, Division of Chemicals and Polymers
Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
Department of Primary Industries and Energy (Commonwealth)
Department of Primary Industries, Queensland
Department of Primary Industries, South Australia
Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Energy, Tasmania
Health Department, Western Australia
National Farmers Federation
National Health and Medical Research Council
National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
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Third edition 1994.

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Pesticides to supersede the 1981 edition.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a reference of common names, accepted for use in Australia, of pesticides together with a brief identification of the material.

Common names are short, distinctive, easily pronounced names for pesticides, the chemical name being too complex for convenient use in science, commerce or official regulations. This Standard lists the common names recommended for use in Australia. In compiling this Standard, close attention has been given to the work of the International Organization for Standardization so that most of the common names in this Standard are in agreement with those in use throughout the world. These common names are in general usage at the time of publication and are listed in alphabetical order together with the corresponding chemical names, Chemical Abstract Service Registry Numbers (CAS-RN), structural formulae, and any other necessary information. The chemical names and formulae used are in accordance with the nomenclature rules of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), necessitating some changes to the previous edition of this Standard.

Where a pesticide is known internationally by a common name which, in Australia, is a trademark, an alternative common name has been coined by the committee for use in Australia until the trademark lapses or is relinquished. For cross-referencing of common names and chemical descriptions, users are referred to the Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services publication 'Pesticides: Synonyms and Chemical Names' (latest edition).

Because of the continuing changes which are taking place in the field of pesticides, the list of common names is under regular review and, as new names are adopted, they will be issued as addenda to this Standard or included in revised editions.

Requests for the inclusion of new names should be made to Standards Australia to allow sufficient time for consideration prior to poisons scheduling and registration as a pesticide.

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Recommended common names for pesticides

1 SCOPE This Standard lists the common names recommended for pesticidal chemicals used in Australia. These chemicals include fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, plant growth regulators, rodenticides and ecto-parasitocides, but do not include organisms.

2 PRINCIPLES In assigning common names, the following principles are used:

- (a) The common name is applied to the pure chemical except where, in certain cases, it is given to a material of uncertain composition or a mixture, e.g. chlordane, camphechlor, or a racemic mixture, e.g. mecoprop.
- (b) The common name is to be distinctive in sound and spelling and, where possible, is to be derived from a combination of syllables of the scientific chemical name and preferably be of not more than three syllables.
- (c) The common name should be easy to pronounce and remember. Initials and numerals should not be used for common names except for substances where this practice is so well established that to change would cause confusion.
- (d) The common name should not conflict with or be in confusion with commercial trademarks, common names already in use, names used in international chemical nomenclature, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and other products.
- (e) A proprietary name may be given consideration as a common name, provided that trademark rights are relinquished.
- (f) For some pesticides, a common name has been assigned to the parent acid or base only and there are no separate common names for the salts or esters. In these cases, entries in the remarks column show the required expression for labelling of the derivative salt or esters, e.g. 2,4-D present as the sodium salt.
- (g) If it is commercially possible to produce different ratios of any combination of isomers in a mixture, the ratio of isomers is shown as a suffix to the common name in the remarks column, e.g. permethrin 40:60.

NOTE: Hyphenated forms of names should not be used unless specifically listed as a separate common name in this Standard.

3 PRESENTATION AND STYLE Common names should be treated as nouns; their presentation and style should be in the form used in this Standard with respect to the use of capitals, or lower-case letters, hyphens or commas except for the following:

- (a) Where capital letters are required by legislation for the listing of the common name in the active constituent statement on labels.
- (b) Where capitals, commas or hyphens are required to conform to grammatical conventions.

4 PRONUNCIATION In this Standard, phonetic spelling for each common name has been included (with a key in Appendix A) as a guide to pronunciation. This has been done because—

- (a) it is not easy to coin acceptable names (e.g. maneb) of simple spelling and obvious pronunciation;