

# Ban on toxic mercury looms in sugar cane farming, but Australia still has a way to go

June 22 2020, by Larissa Schneider, Cameron Holley, Darren Sinclair, Simon Haberle

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This month, federal authorities finally announced an upcoming [ban on mercury-containing pesticide](#) in Australia. We are one of the last countries in the world to do so, despite [overwhelming evidence](#) over more than 60 years that mercury use as fungicide in agriculture is dangerous.

Mercury is a toxic element that damages human health and the environment, even in low concentrations. In humans, [mercury](#) exposure is [associated with](#) problems such as kidney damage, neurological impairment and delayed cognitive development in children.

The ban will prevent about [5,280 kilograms of mercury](#) entering the Australian environment each year.

But Australia is yet to ratify an [international treaty](#) to reduce [mercury emissions](#) from other sources, such as the dental industry and coal-fired [power stations](#). This is our next challenge.

## **A mercury disaster**

Mercury became a popular pesticide ingredient for agriculture in the early 1900s, and a number of poisoning events ensued throughout the world.

They include the [Iraq grain disaster](#) in 1971-72, when grain seed treated with mercury was imported from Mexico and the United States. The seed was not meant for human consumption, but rural communities used it to make bread, and 459 people died.

In the decades since, most countries have banned the production and/or use of mercury-based pesticides on crops. [In 1995](#) Australia discontinued their use in most applications, such as turf farming.



South Sea Islanders hoeing a cane field in Queensland, 1902. Cane workers have long been exposed to mercury. Credit: State Library of Queensland

Despite this, authorities exempted a fungicide containing mercury known as Shirtan. They [restricted](#) its use to sugar cane farming in Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

[According to](#) the sugar cane industry, about 80% of growers use Shirtan to treat pineapple sett rot disease.

But this month, the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority [canceled the approval](#) of the mercury-containing active ingredient in Shirtan, methoxyethylmercuric chloride. The decision was made at the request of the ingredient's manufacturer, Alpha Chemicals.

Shirtan's [registration](#) was canceled last week. It will no longer be

produced in Australia, but existing supplies can be sold to, and used by, sugar cane farmers for the next year until it is fully banned.

## Workers and nature at risk

Over the past 25 years, Australia's continued use of Shirtan allowed [about 50,000 kilograms of mercury](#) into the environment. The effect on river and reef ecosystems is largely unknown.

What is known is that mercury can be toxic even at very low concentrations, and research is needed to understand its ecological impacts.

The use of mercury-based pesticide has also created a high risk of exposure for sugar cane workers. At most risk are those not familiar with safety procedures for handling toxic materials, and who may have been poorly supervised. This risk has been exacerbated by the use itinerant workers, particularly those from a non-English speaking background.

Country	Mercury pesticide usage	Minamata Convention
Japan	Banned 1973	Ratified in 2016
Brazil	Banned in 1985	Ratified in 2017
USA	Banned in 1993	Acceptance in 2013
Thailand	Banned in 2005	Accession in 2017
China	Banned in 2010	Ratified in 2016
India	Banned 2018	Ratified in 2018
Australia	Some banned in 1995 and an exception granted until 2020	Not ratified

Accession, acceptance or ratification have the same legal effect, where parties follow legal obligations under international law.



Further, in the hot and humid conditions of Northern Australia, it has been reported that workers may have removed protective gloves [to avoid sweating](#). Again, research is needed to determine the implication of these practices for [human health](#).

To this end, [Mercury Australia](#), a multi-disciplinary network of researchers, has formed to address the environmental, health and other issues surrounding mercury use, both contemporary and historical.

## **Australia is yet to ratify**

The [Minamata Convention on Mercury](#) is a global treaty to control mercury use and release into the environment. Australia signed onto the convention in 2013 but is yet to ratify it.

Until the treaty is ratified, Australia is not legally bound to its obligations. It also places us at odds with [more than 100 countries that have ratified it](#), including many of Australia's developed-nation counterparts.

Australia's outlier status in this area is shown in the below table:

Mercury-based pesticide use was one of Australia's largest sources of mercury emissions. But if Australia ratifies the convention, it would [be required to](#) control other sources of mercury emissions, such as [dental amalgam](#) and the [burning of coal in power stations](#).

The three active power stations in the Latrobe Valley, for example, together emit [about 1,200 kilograms of mercury each year](#).



Emissions of the element mercury are a threat to human health and the environment. Credit: Wikimedia

### **Time to look at coal**

If Australia ratified the Minamata Convention, it would provide impetus

for a timely review and, if necessary, update of mercury regulations across Australia.

Emissions from coal-fired power stations in Australia are regulated by the states through pollution control licenses. Some states would likely have to amend these licenses if Australia ratified the convention. For example, Victorian licenses for coal-fired power stations currently do not include [limits on mercury emissions](#).

Pollution control technologies were introduced at Australian coal plants in the early 1990s. But they [do not match state-of-the-art technologies applied to coal plants in North America and Europe](#).

Australian environment authorities have been [examining the implications](#) of ratifying the convention. But progress is slow.

The issue of mercury emissions does not attract significant public or political attention. But there is a [global scientific consensus](#) that coordinated international action is needed.

The [pesticide phase-out](#) and ban is an important step. But Australia still has a way to go.

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Citation: Ban on toxic mercury looms in sugar cane farming, but Australia still has a way to go

(2020, June 22) retrieved 16 August 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-06-toxic-mercury-looms-sugar-cane.html>

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