Australian Government

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

# TRADE ADVICE NOTICE

## on Spinetoram in the Product Success Neo Insect Control

APVMA Product Number 64109

**JANUARY 2011**

The Manager, Public Affairs
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Website: This publication is available from the APVMA website: http://www.apvma.gov.au

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# PREFACE

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is the Australian Government regulator with responsibility for assessing and approving agricultural and veterinary chemical products prior to their sale and use in Australia.

The APVMA has a policy of encouraging openness and transparency in its activities and of seeking stakeholder involvement in decision making. Part of that process is the publication of Trade Advice Notices for proposed extensions of use for existing chemicals where there may be trade implications, as defined in *Ag MORAG: Manual of Requirements and Guidelines* Part 5B.

## About this document

This is a Trade Advice Notice.

It indicates that the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is considering an application to vary the use of an existing registered agricultural or veterinary chemical. It provides a summary of the APVMA's residue and trade assessment.

Comment is sought from industry groups and stakeholders on the information contained within this document.

## Making a submission

The APVMA invites any person to submit a relevant written submission as to whether the application to register **Success Neo Insect Control** containing the existing active constituents spinetoram be granted. Submissions should relate only to matters that the APVMA is required by legislation to take into account in deciding whether to grant the application. In relation to this document, these grounds relate to the **trade implications** of the extended use of the product. Comments received outside these grounds cannot be considered by the APVMA.

Submissions must be received by the APVMA by close of business on **18 February 2011** and be directed to the contact listed below. All submissions to the APVMA will be acknowledged in writing via email or by post.

Relevant comments will be taken into account by the APVMA in deciding whether to grant the application and in determining appropriate conditions of registration and product labelling.

When making a submission please include:

- Contact name
- Company or Group name (if relevant)
- Postal Address
- Email Address (if available)
- The date you made the submission.

All personal and ***confidential commercial information (CCI)***[1] material contained in submissions will be treated confidentially.

Written submissions on the APVMA's proposal to grant the application for registration that relate to the **grounds for registration** should be addressed in writing to:

Pesticides Contact Officer
Pesticides Program
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
PO Box 6182
Kingston ACT 2604

**Phone:** (02) 6210 4748
**Fax:** (02) 6210 4776
**Email:** Pesticides@apvma.gov.au

## Further information

Further information can be obtained via the contact details provided above.

Further information on trade advice notices can be found on the APVMA website: http://www.apvma.gov.au

[1] A full definition of "confidential commercial information" is contained in the Agvet Code.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has before it an application from Dow Agrosciences Australia Limited to register the new product, *Success Neo Insect Control*, containing 120 g/L spinetoram, for use on fruit, herbs, ornamentals, plantations and vegetables. The proposed use requires the establishment of permanent MRLs for spinetoram on tropical and sub-tropical fruit (inedible peel); berries and other small fruits; Brassica (cole or cabbage vegetables), head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas; citrus fruit; coffee beans; dried grapes; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (except sweet corn); various culinary herbs; leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, root and tuber vegetables and stalk and stem vegetables. Increases are also proposed to the current mammalian meat in the fat and milk fats MRLs. The proposed use also requires the establishment of permanent MRLs for spinetoram in dry citrus pulp, dry grape pomace, dry tomato pomace and legume animal feeds.

As Brassica vegetables, cucurbits, culinary herbs, fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, root and tuber vegetables, stalk and stem vegetables, berry fruit, coffee and tropical and sub- sub-tropical fruit (inedible peel) are not major export commodities and the overall risk to trade in these commodities is considered to be small, they will not be discussed further in this note.

Spinetoram is currently registered for use on pome fruit and stone fruit (*Delegate Insecticide*, P 61717).

The potential for use of spinetoram on pome and stone fruit, citrus fruit and grapes and wine to unduly prejudice trade is discussed below, together with the potential impact on animal commodities from feeding of treated commodities.

# 2 TRADE CONSIDERATIONS

## 2.1 Commodities exported

As Brassica vegetables, cucurbits, culinary herbs, fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, root and tuber vegetables, stalk and stem vegetables, berry fruit, coffee and tropical and sub-tropical fruit (inedible peel) are not major export commodities[2] and the overall risk to trade in these commodities is considered to be small, they will not be discussed further in this note.

Pome and stone fruits, citrus fruit and grapes (including dried grapes) and wine as well animal commodities derived from livestock that have been fed animal feeds containing residues arising from the proposed uses, are considered to be major export commodities. The risk to trade is considered below.

## 2.2 Destination and value of exports

*Pome Fruit*
Pome fruit (principally apples and pears) are exported from Australia. Australia exported $7.1 million worth of apples and $6.6 million worth of pears in the 2007-2008 financial year. The major export markets and value of apples and pears exported to each major destination in the 2007-2008 financial year are shown below.

**Table 1: Value of Exports of Australian Apples and Pears 2007 - 2008**

| APPLES | | PEARS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DESTINATION | VALUE, $'000 | DESTINATION | VALUE, $'000 |
| United Kingdom | 2123.5 | Canada | 2,411.3 |
| Indonesia | 1549.9 | New Zealand | 1,545.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | 925.8 | New Caledonia | 560.5 |
| Taiwan | 754.0 | Netherlands | 329.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 486.7 | Indonesia | 284.4 |
| Malaysia | 318.0 | Papua New Guinea | 272.3 |
| India | 227.9 | Fiji | 252.9 |
| Singapore | 151.3 | Singapore | 190.5 |
| Hong Kong | 110.7 | Hong Kong | 121.6 |
| New Caledonia | 97.1 | Malaysia | 103.4 |
| Other | 382.4 | Other | 569.2 |
| Total | 7,127.4 | Total | 6,641.4 |
| Source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics | | | |

[2] Part 5B of the Vet Requirements Series and Ag Requirements Series, Overseas Trade Aspects of Residues in Food Commodities, August 2004.

### *Stone Fruit*

Stone fruit (principally apricots, cherries, peaches and plums) are exported from Australia. Australia exported $1.0 million worth of apricots, $15.2 million worth of cherries, $3.5 million worth of peaches and $10.9 million worth of plums in the 2007-2008 financial year. The major export markets and value of apricots, cherries, peaches and plums exported to each major destination in the 2007-2008 financial year are shown below.

**Table 2: Value of Exports of Australian Stone Fruit 2007 - 2008**

| APRICOTS | | CHERRIES | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **DESTINATION** | **VALUE, $'000** | **DESTINATION** | **VALUE, $'000** |
| Netherlands | 306.3 | Taiwan | 4,407.0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 170.1 | Hong Kong | 3,231.0 |
| Hong Kong | 138.2 | Singapore | 1,707.6 |
| France | 112.9 | Thailand | 1,639.5 |
| Belgium | 56.7 | Netherlands | 1,129.3 |
| Singapore | 34.8 | United Arab Emirates | 562.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 33.9 | United States | 425.9 |
| Canada | 29.9 | Malaysia | 415.9 |
| Russia | 27.2 | Japan | 220.7 |
| Qatar | 20.5 | Russia | 210.5 |
| Other | 116.9 | Other | 1,282.9 |
| **Total** | **1,046.6** | **Total** | **15,232.4** |
| **PEACHES** | | **PLUMS** | |
| **DESTINATION** | **VALUE, $'000** | **DESTINATION** | **VALUE, $'000** |
| United Arab Emirates | 859.0 | Hong Kong | 4,297.6 |
| Singapore | 821.7 | United Kingdom | 2,120.8 |
| Hong Kong | 286.8 | Singapore | 1,649.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 271.5 | Malaysia | 693.3 |
| Malaysia | 163.9 | United Arab Emirates | 445.2 |
| France | 162.4 | Thailand | 251.2 |
| Kuwait | 140.2 | Kuwait | 246.7 |
| United Kingdom | 127.8 | India | 191.5 |
| Jordan | 93.5 | Vietnam | 174.1 |
| Qatar | 83.1 | New Caledonia | 146.2 |
| Other | 449.8 | Other | 654.0 |
| **Total** | **3,459.6** | **Total** | **10,869.8** |

Source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics

### *Citrus*

Australia exported $171 million worth of citrus fruits such as oranges, mandarins, lemon, limes, grapefruit and other citrus in the 2007-2008 financial year. The major export markets and value of citrus exported to each country in the 2007-2008 financial year are shown below.

**Table 3: Value of Exports of Australian Citrus Fruit 2007 - 2008**

| DESTINATION | VALUE, $ MILLION |
|---|---|
| United States | 52.2 |
| Hong Kong | 30.5 |
| Japan | 20.1 |
| Malaysia | 9.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 8.4 |
| New Zealand | 7.9 |
| Singapore | 6.6 |
| Indonesia | 5.9 |
| United Kingdom | 4.5 |
| Canada | 4.2 |
| Other | 22.1 |
| **Total** | **171.4** |
| Source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics | |

The total exports of Australian table grapes were $100.511 million in 2007/08. Important export markets for Australian table grapes are shown below.

**Table 4: Value of Exports of Australian Grapes 2007 - 2008**

| DESTINATION | VALUE, $ MILLION |
|---|---|
| Hong Kong | 29.340 |
| Indonesia | 16.775 |
| Thailand | 12.587 |
| Singapore | 7.993 |
| Malaysia | 7.208 |
| Vietnam | 5.319 |
| New Zealand | 4.536 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.667 |
| Taiwan | 3.325 |
| Bangladesh | 2.036 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.379 |
| Other | 6.346 |
| **TOTAL** | **100.511** |
| Source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics | |

Australian table grapes are generally exported to Asia, with Hong Kong being the most important market in 2007/08.

Australian wine exports were 702.1 megalitres, worth $2.657 billion, in 2007/08 (Australian Commodities Statistics 2008). Major export destinations for Australian wine are given below.

**Table 5: Value of Exports of Australian Wine 2007 – 2008**

| DESTINATION | VALUE, $ MILLION |
|---|---|
| Canada | 258.9 |
| China | 60.5 |
| Germany | 49.2 |
| Hong Kong | 33.5 |
| Ireland | 69.2 |
| Japan | 48.0 |
| Netherlands | 70.6 |
| New Zealand | 83.9 |
| Singapore | 45.3 |
| Sweden | 40.8 |
| Switzerland | 15.4 |
| Thailand | 13.2 |
| United Kingdom | 876.5 |
| United States | 741.0 |
| Other | 250.6 |
| **TOTAL** | **2656.8** |
| Source of data: Australian Bureau of Statistics | |

The most important destination for Australian wine is the UK, where sales were worth $876.5 million in 2007/08. This was followed by the USA, where sales were worth $741 million, then Canada at approximately $250 million. Other European countries, New Zealand, and some countries in Asia are also important markets for Australian wine.

Exports of dried vine fruit from Australia are of lesser value in comparison with wine and table grapes, with exports of 4.9 kilotonnes in 2007/08 being worth $13 million.

Animal commodities derived from livestock fed on apple pomace, citrus pulp, grape pomace, tomato pomace, legume animal feeds and legume vegetables are considered to be major export commodities. Residues may be found in animal commodities. No animal commodity MRLs/tolerances have been established for spinetoram for some major trading partners in the commodities. The significant export markets for animal commodities are listed in Appendix 3 of Part 5B of Ag MoRaG.

## 2.3 Proposed Australian use-pattern

The proposed Australian use pattern for *Success Neo Insect Control* in fruit, herbs, ornamentals, plantations and vegetables is summarised below.

**Table 6: Proposed use pattern**

Success Neo Insect Control (120 g/L spinetoram)

**RESTRAINTS**

DO NOT make more than 4 applications to any crop in any one season, except where otherwise indicated in the Critical Comments (also see the RESISTANCE statement).

DO NOT apply to citrus, tropical and sub-tropical fruit crops, pome and stone fruit orchards at the highest rate (40mL/100L) if waterbodies, watercourses or wetlands are within 20 metres downwind of the application area.

DO NOT apply to fruit and vegetables from aircraft.

| CROP | PEST | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***FRUIT:*** Bananas | Banana rust thrips, Sugarcane bud moth | 20mL/10L | Bunch spray: Apply as afine spray to point of run-off (50-60 mL of solution) ensuring complete coverage of the bunch. Application should be made no later than 2 weeks after bunch emergence. Application should be made immediately after placement of the bunch cover. Good coverage of the bunch is essential. ***Do not make more than 2 applications per crop.*** |
| ***VEGETABLES:*** Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur or as specified under Critical Comments. As part of IPM programs for potato moth, Helicoverpa and diamond back moth, it is important to plough crops in immediately after harvest. | | | |
| **CROP** | **PEST** | **RATE** | **CRITICAL COMMENTS** |
| **Brassica vegetables;** *including*: Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower | Diamondback moth, Cabbage white butterfly, Cabbage cluster caterpillar, Cabbage centre grub, Loopers | 200 mL/ha + wetter | Use a minimum spray volume of 250 L/ha and ensure thorough crop coverage by increasing water volume with plant growth stage.<br><br>Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate. |
| Brassica Leafy Vegetables (**see list at end of table*) Radishes[1] Swedes[1] | Helicoverpa | 200 - 400 mL/ha + wetter | Use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage. |

| CROP | PEST | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turnips[1]<br><br>[1] (*See also under Root and Tuber Vegetables below*) | Cluster caterpillar | 300 mL/ha + wetter | |
| | Western flower thrips | 400 mL/ha + wetter | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **Cucurbits;** *including*:<br>Cucumbers<br>Melons<br>Squash<br>& Zucchini | Cucumber moth, Helicoverpa | 200 - 400 mL/ha | Use higher rates during periods of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (see end of table for details) |
| | Western flower thrips | 400 mL/ha | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **Culinary Herbs;** (***see list at end of table*) | Diamondback moth, Loopers, Lightbrown apple moth | 200 mL/ha + wetter | Use a maximum spray volume of 250 L/ha. Ensure thorough coverage of the target area by increasing water volume with plant growth stage.<br><br>Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate. |
| | Helicoverpa | 200 - 400 mL/ha + wetter | As above, plus use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage. |
| **Fruiting vegetables (except sweetcorn);** *including*:<br>Eggplant<br>Okra<br>Peppers (Sweet-capsicums & Chillies)<br>Tomatoes | Potato moth (tomato leaf miner)<br><br>Helicoverpa | 200 - 400 mL/ha or Dilute 20 - 40 mL/100L | Use the per hectare rate when applying to bush tomatoes and sweet corn and the dilute rate (per 100L) in trellised crops (*see the "Dilute Spraying" section in this booklet*).<br><br>Use the lower rate as part of an IPM program when Helicoverpa is the dominant pest and good crop coverage is possible.<br><br>Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult. Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent may improve control. |
| | Western flower thrips | 400 mL/ha or Dilute 40 mL/100L | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **Leafy vegetables;** *including*:<br>Lettuce<br>Endive<br>Silverbeet<br>Spinach &<br>Brassica leafy Vegetables (* *see list at end of table*) | Loopers | 200 mL/ha | See above under "***VEGETABLES***"<br><br>Use the lower rate as part of an IPM program when Helicoverpa is the dominant pest and good crop coverage is possible.<br><br>Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult. Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent may improve control. |
| | Helicoverpa | 200 - 400 mL/ha | |

| CROP | PEST | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Western flower thrips | 400 mL/ha | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **Legume vegetables (succulent seeds and immature pods only);** *including*: Beans Peas Snow Peas and Sugar Snap Peas | Loopers | 200 mL/ha | ***Do not make more than 3 applications per crop*** Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult. Note: Entrenched larvae will not be controlled. |
| | Helicoverpa | 200 - 400 mL/ha | |
| | Western flower thrips | 400 mL/ha | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **Root and tuber vegetables;** *including*: Beetroot Carrots Celeriac Galangal Parsnips Potatoes Radishes (incl. Daikon) Sweet Potato Swedes Turnips | Lightbrown apple moth Loopers | 200 mL/ha | See above under "***VEGETABLES***" Use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage. Entrenched larvae will not be controlled. ***Only target foliar infestations of potato moth***. Potato moth larvae within stems or below the soil will not be controlled. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate. |
| | Helicoverpa | 200 - 400 mL/ha | |
| | Potato moth | 200 - 400 mL/ha + wetter | |
| **Stalk and stem vegetables;** *including*: Celery and Rhubarb | Helicoverpa | 400 mL/ha | See comments under "***VEGETABLES***" above |
| ***ORNAMENTALS*** | Pear and cherry slug | 10 mL/100L | Apply when infestation first identified. Repeat applications at no less than 10 day intervals. Caterpillars feeding in entrenched sites may not be controlled. |
| | Caterpillars | 20 mL/100L | |
| | Western flower thrips | 40 mL/100L | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **TREE & VINE CROPS** | | | |
| *In the following table, all rates (except in FORESTRY) are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying refer to the "Concentrate Spraying" Section in this booklet. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.* | | | |
| **CROP** | **PEST** | **RATE** | **CRITICAL COMMENTS** |
| ***FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS:*** Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the Critical Comments. | | | |

| CROP | PEST | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Avocados** (*see also under Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below* ) | Leafrollers (including Avocado leafroller, Ivy leafroller and Lightbrown apple moth)<br>Loopers (including Ectropis looper) | 20 mL/100L + wetting agent | See comments under "***FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS***" above |
| **Berryfruit;** *including*: Blackberries Blueberries Boysenberries Cranberries Currants Raspberries Strawberries | Loopers | 20 mL/100L | See comments under "***FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS***" above. |
| | Lightbrown apple moth<br>Helicoverpa | 20 - 40 mL/100L | Use the higher rate in dense canopies and when larvae have begun webbing leaves and fruit. Use the lower rate under an IPM system or where good coverage is assured. |
| | Western flower thrips | 40 mL/100L | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **Citrus Fruits;** *including*: Grapefruit Lemons Limes Mandarins Oranges | Citrus leafminer<br>Lightbrown apple moth | 10 - 20 mL/100L + wetting agent | *Citrus leafminer*: Best results will be achieved when horticultural oil is used in place of a wetting agent.<br>Only use oils when applying to non-bearing trees due to the risk of fruit phytotoxicity.<br><br>For the other pests, use higher rates for heavy infestations |
| | Helicoverpa (Corn earworm and native budworm) | 20 - 40 mL/100L + wetting agent | |
| **Coffee** | Avocado leafroller | 20 - 40 mL/100L + wetting agent | Use higher rates for heavy infestations |
| **Grapes** | Lightbrown apple moth | 20 mL/100L | See comments under "***FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS***" above. |
| | Grapevine moth | 5 mL/100L | |
| **Kiwifruit** (*see also under Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below* ) | Lightbrown apple moth | 20 mL/100L | |
| **Mango** (*see also under Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below* ) | Flower-eating caterpillars<br>Small mango tipborer | 20 /100L + wetting agent | |
| | Large mango tipborer | 5 mL/100L + wetting agent | |
| **Pome fruit;** *including*: Apples Pears Nashi Pears | Codling moth | 30 - 40 mL/100L | Use higher rates when adverse weather conditions may cause the spray interval to become greater than 14 days or in high pressure conditions, in orchards with a history of damage or when mating disruption does not provide adequate protection. |
| | Lightbrown apple moth<br>Oriental fruit moth | 20 or 30 mL/100L | |
| | Looper<br>Pear Slug<br>Helicoverpa | 20 mL/100L | |
| | Western flower thrip | 40 mL/100L | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **Stone fruit;** *including*: | Cherry slug | 10 mL/100L | Use higher rates under high pest pressure or when adverse weather conditions may |

| CROP | PEST | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apricots<br>Cherries<br>Nectarines<br>Peaches<br>Plums | Lightbrown apple moth<br>Oriental fruit moth | 20 or 30 mL/100L | cause the spray interval to become greater than 14 days |
| | Western flower thrip | 40 mL/100L | Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management Strategy (*see end of table for details*). |
| **Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops (inedible peel );** *including*:<br>Avocado[2]<br>Cherimoya<br>Custard apple<br>Durian<br>Feijoa<br>Guava<br>Jackfruit<br>Kiwifruit<br>Longan<br>Lychee<br>Mango[2]<br>Mangosteen<br>Papaya<br>Passionfruit<br>Persimmon<br>Rambutan and<br>Star Apple<br>[2] (*See separate listings above also for these crops*) | Flower-eating caterpillars<br>Leafrollers and loopers<br>Yellow peach moth | 20 mL/100L | See comments under "***FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS***" above.<br><br>Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent at its recommended rate may improve control on difficult to wet foliage and fruit. |
| | Red-banded thrips<br>Sorghum head caterpillar | 40 mL/100L | |
| FORESTRY | | | |
| **Eucalyptus Plantations** | Larvae of Eucalyptus chrysomelid leaf beetle (*Chrysophtharta bimaculata and C. agricola*) | 25 - 50 mL/ha + sticker or wetter | Use higher concentration for larger larvae and older trees. Larval mortality will not occur for at least 4 days after spraying. Note that SUCCESS NEO is not effective against adult beetles.<br>Do not spray if rain is expected in the following 24h. Follow code of practice for aerial spraying for relevant state, including appropriate buffers.<br>Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate. |

| CROP | PEST | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Tea tree** (*Melaleuca* spp.) | Pyrgo beetle (*Paropsistema tigrina*) | 100 - 250 mL/ha + wetting agent | Closely monitor plantation for egg, larval numbers and age of larvae. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations and for larger tea trees. Apply by ground based application equipment only in a minimum of 100L/ha water. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of flush leaf and adjust spray volumes to stage of crop growth. **For 1st -2nd instar larvae**, apply 100 mL/ha. **For 3rd – 4th instar larvae**, apply 100- 150 mL/ha. **For control of adults** apply 150-250mL/ha. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate. |
| **WFT Resistance Management Strategy** Make 3 consecutive applications at either 3-5 day intervals when temperatures are greater than 20°C or at 6-12 day intervals when temperatures are less than 20°C. For any further sprays required, use an approved product from another chemical group. **Do not** make more than 3 consecutive applications of SUCCESS NEO before switching to an approved product from another chemical group. | | | |
| ***Brassica Leafy Vegetables:** Includes Pak choi, Bok choi, Choi sum, Chinese broccoli (Gai lum/Gai lan/ Kai lan), Chinese cabbage (Pet sai/Wong bok/Haksukai), Mibuna, Mustard spinach (Komatsuma), Kale, Indian mustard, Kai choi, Gai choi/Am soi, Tat soi and Leafy mustard | | | |
| ****Culinary Herbs:** Includes Basil, Bay leaves, Borage, Chervil, Chives, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Galangal, Lemon Balm, Lemon grass, Lemon verbena, Kaffir lime leaves, Marigold flowers, Marjoram (Oregano), Mints, Mizuna, Nasturtium leaves, Parsley, Rosemary, Sage, Salad Burnett, Sorrel, Tarragon, Thyme, Tumeric, Savory | | | |
| **PEST NAMES**: Avocado leafroller: *Homona spargotis*; Cabbage cluster caterpillar: *Crocidolomia pavonana*; Cabbage centre grub; *Hellula hydralis*; Cabbage white butterfly: *Pieris rapae*; Citrus leafminer: *Phyllocnistis citrella*; Cluster caterpillar: *Spodoptera litura*; Codling moth: *Cydia pomonella*; Cucumber moth: *Diaphania indica*; Diamondback moth: *Plutella xylostella*; Grapevine moth: *Phalaenoides glycinae*; Helicoverpacaterpillars, corn earworm, native budworm: *Helicoverpa* spp.; Ivy leafroller: *Cryptoptila immersana*; Large mango tipborer: *Penicillaria jocosatrix*; Lightbrown apple moth: *Epiphyas postvittana*; Loopers: *Chrysodeixis* spp. and Geometrid loopers, Ectropis looper: *Ectropis savulosa*; Oriental fruit moth: *Grapholita molesta*; Pear and cherry slug: *Caliroa cerasi*; Potato moth/tomato leaf miner: *Phthorimaea operculellla*; Red-banded thrips: *Selenothrips rubrocinctus*; Small mango tipborer: *Chlumetia euthysticha*; Sorghum head caterpillar: *Cryptoblabes adoceta*; Western flower thrips: *Frankliniella occidentalis*; Yellow peach moth: *Conogethes punctiferalis* | | | |

## HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS

BANANAS, TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT (excluding KIWI FRUIT): **NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

KIWI FRUIT, COFFEE, GRAPES AND POME FRUIT: **DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.**

STONE FRUIT, BRASSICAS, CUCURBITS, CULINARY HERBS, LEAFY VEGETABLES, LEGUME VEGETABLES AND ROOT and TUBER VEGETABLES: **DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.**

FRUITING VEGETABLES (EXCEPT SWEET CORN), STALK AND STEM VEGETABLES, BERRY FRUIT and CITRUS FRUIT: **DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.**

## GRAZING AND STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIOD

BRASSICAS VEGETABLES: **DO NOT USE ON BRASSICA VEGETABLES GROWN FOR FORAGE OR FODDER. DO NOT GRAZE TREATED BRASSICA VEGETABLE CROPS.**

LEGUME VEGETABLES: **DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE CROPS FOR AT LEAST 14 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.**

**DO NOT GRAZE ANY TREATED ORCHARD OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD**

**DO NOT GRAZE ANY TREATED FOREST OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD**

## 2.4 Results from residues trials presented to the APVMA

### *Pome Fruit*

Spinetoram was registered for use on pome fruit at the time of the primary product for spinetoram (*Delegate Insecticide* - 250g/kg spinetoram). The proposed rate for *Success Neo Insect Control* is slightly lower than the registered rate. No change to the Table 1 MRL for pome fruits is required. Apple processing data have been submitted which confirm that the MRL of 1.0 mg/kg for spinetoram in dry apple pomace, which was determined at the time of the primary product evaluation, is appropriate. Therefore no change to the dry apple pomace MRL is necessary.

### *Stone Fruit*

Spinetoram was registered for use on stone fruit at the time of the primary product application for spinetoram (*Delegate Insecticide* - 250g/kg spinetoram). The proposed rate for *Success Neo Insect Control* is 1.28x higher than the currently registered rate. Although the proposed rate for the use of spinetoram on stone fruit is higher than the registered rate for *Delegate Insecticide*, it is lower than the rate in the trials used for the establishment of the MRL (HR = 0.18 mg/kg at 0 days after the last application in Australian trials conducted at 5g a.i./100L and HR = 0.08 mg/kg at 3 days after the last application in European trials conducted at 8.11-8.33g a.i./100L). Residues are therefore covered by the established MRL (0.2 mg/kg) and no change to the MRL for spinetoram on stone fruit is required.

### *Citrus Fruit*

Residues data were submitted from trials carried out in various regions in Brazil, in which spinetoram was applied to oranges or tangerines at rates from 2.33 - 14 g a.i./100L (i.e. 0.49-2.92x the maximum proposed application rate). In addition one trial was carried out in Florida, U.S.A. at approximately 10.6, 2.33 and 51.8 g a.i./100L (2.2, 0.49 and 10.8x the maximum proposed application rate respectively). The 10.8x rate was in a processing study. Residues of spinetoram (XDE-175-J and XDE-175-L) from samples taken at a 1-day WHP, from the trials with application rates from 4.66 - 14g a.i/100L (i.e. 0.97 - 2.92x the maximum proposed application rate) (HR = 0.046 mg/kg, STMR = 0.027 mg/kg), indicate that an MRL established at 0.1 mg/kg would be appropriate for the use of spinetoram on citrus fruit, at up to 4.8g ai./100L in conjunction with a 1-day WHP.

Processing data from the Florida study showed that processing factors for whole orange fruit to juice and pulp were <1x, while the processing factor to dried pulp was approximately 2.4x. Applying a factor of 2.4x to the HR of 0.046 mg/kg gives a residue of 0.110 mg/kg. A Table 4 entry of 0.2 mg/kg is recommended for spinetoram in dry citrus pulp.

### *Grapes*

Residues data were submitted from trials carried out in various countries in Europe (Italy, Spain, France, Greece and Germany) as well as Chile, in which spinetoram was applied to table and wine grapes at rates ranging from 3.7 - 8 g a.i./100L (*i.e.* 1.54 - 3.33x the maximum proposed application rate). Observations of residues of spinetoram (XDE-175-J and XDE-175-L) from table and wine grape samples taken at a 7-day WHP (HR = 0.33 mg/kg, STMR = 0.018 mg/kg), indicate that an MRL established at 0.5 mg/kg would be appropriate for the use of spinetoram on grapes, at up to 2.4g ai./100L, in conjunction with a 7-day WHP. A berries and other small fruit MRL of 0.5 mg/kg) will cover expected residues in grapes.

Processing data were obtained for four of the trials. Processing into juice and wine resulted in a reduction in residues respectively for these commodities. Residues were concentrated in raisins. Applying the maximum processing factor of 2.1 to the HR (0.33 mg/kg) indicates that an appropriate MRL for dried grapes is 1 mg/kg. Processing factors for dry pomace range from 2.8 - 4.3x. Applying the maximum processing factor of 4.3 to the HR (0.33 mg/kg) gives a residue of 1.42 mg/kg. A Table 4 MRL of 2 mg/kg is recommended for dry grape pomace.

## Animal Commodities

The estimated maximum dietary exposure for beef and dairy cattle and for poultry is calculated below and is based on legume animal feeds forming 100% of the diet of cattle and 20% apple pomace and 70% bean seed forming 90% of the diet for poultry.

### *Dietary burdens of beef and dairy cattle and poultry*

| COMMODITY | % IN DIET[A] | KG FEED/ ANIMAL/ DAY | RESIDUE, MG/KG | % DM | DIETARY BURDEN, PPM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef or dairy cattle, 500 kg bw, 20 kg DM/day | | | | | |
| apple pomace | 20 | 4 | 0.093 (STMR-P)[b] | 100 | 0.0186 |
| citrus pulp, dry | 20 | 4 | 0.065 (STMR-P)[c] | 100 | 0.013 |
| grape pomace | 20 | 4 | 0.053 (STMR-P)[d] | 100 | 0.0106 |
| tomato pomace | 20 | 4 | 0.093 (STMR-P)[e] | 100 | 0.0186 |
| legume animal feed | 100 | 20 | 0.0325[f] | 100 | 0.0325 |
| legume vegetables (bean seed) | 50[g] | 10 | 0.019 (STMR) | 88[g] | 0.0108 |
| Total[h] | | | | | 0.0325 |
| Poultry, 2 kg bw, 150g DM/day | | | | | |
| apple pomace | 20 | 0.03 | 0.093 (STMR-P)[b] | 100 | 0.0186 |
| citrus pulp, dry | 20 | 0.03 | 0.065 (STMR-P)[c] | 100 | 0.013 |
| grape pomace | 20 | 0.03 | 0.053 (STMR-P)[d] | 100 | 0.0106 |
| tomato pomace | 20 | 0.03 | 0.093 (STMR-P)[e] | 100 | 0.0186 |
| legume vegetables (bean seed) | 70[g] | 0.105 | 0.019 (STMR) | 88[g] | 0.0151 |
| Total[i] | | | | | 0.0337 |

a. Estimated contributions to livestock diet.

b. STMR for spinetoram on apple is 0.01 mg/kg. The median processing value for spinetoram (9.3) was used. [The median processing value for spinosad (9.8), a structurally very similar molecule to spinetoram, was used for the calculation of dietary burden at the time of the primary product residues evaluation for spinetoram, at which time no spinetoram processing data was available].

c. STMR for spinetoram on citrus fruits is 0.027 mg/kg. The median processing value for spinetoram (2.39) was used.

d. STMR for spinetoram on wine grapes is 0.016 mg/kg. The median processing value for spinetoram (3.3) was used.

e. STMR for spinetoram on tomatoes is 0.01 mg/kg. In the absence of processing data for tomatoes, the median processing value for spinetoram for apple to dry apple pomace (9.3) was used.

f. HR for residues of spinosad, a structurally very similar molecule to spinetoram, is 0.13 mg/kg in navy bean plant forage after application at 192g a.i./ha (*i.e.* 4x the proposed application rate for spinetoram on legume vegetables). This result is converted to expected residues at 1x. Result expressed on dry weight basis.

g. OECD Feedstuffs Derived From Field Crops http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocumentpdf/?cote=env/jm/mono(2009)31&doclanguage=en

h. Total diet (maximum dietary burden) to include consumption of 100% legume animal feed.

i. Total diet (maximum dietary burden) to include consumption of 20% apple pomace, based on spinetoram processing factor and 70% bean seed.

The maximum intake of spinetoram is estimated at 0.0325 ppm for beef and dairy cattle. Predicted residues in tissues and milk are summarised below, based on a previously considered lactating cattle animal transfer study. Predicted residues are based on extrapolation from the highest residues observed at the 37.55 ppm dose level in the animal transfer study:

| COMMODITY | HIGHEST RESIDUE (MG/KG) AFTER DOSING AT 37.55 PPM | PREDICTED RESIDUE (MG/KG) AFTER DOSING AT 0.0325 PPM |
|---|---|---|
| Milk | 1.295 | 0.001 |
| Muscle | 0.535 | 0.0005 |
| Liver | 2.393 | 0.002 |
| Kidney | 1.745 | 0.0015 |
| Fat* | 16.524 | 0.014 |

* Highest fat residues occurred in perirenal fat

Based on these results the following change is recommended to the current mammalian commodity MRLs:

MM 0095 Meat (mammalian)[in the fat] Increase from *0.01 mg/kg to 0.05 mg/kg

The maximum residue in cream, after 28 days of feeding at 37.55 ppm (1155.4x the maximum animal feeding level), was 6.539 mg/kg. Predicted residues based on feeding at 0.0325 ppm are 0.0057 mg/kg. The fat content of cream is approximately 50%, so in 100% milk fats the predicted residues would be 0.011 mg/kg.

Based on these estimates the following change is also recommended:

FM 0183 Milk fats Increase from *0.01 mg/kg to 0.02 mg/kg

The maximum intake of spinetoram is estimated at 0.0337 ppm for poultry. Predicted residues are summarised below, based on a previously considered poultry metabolism study. Predicted residues are based on extrapolation from the highest residues observed at the 10 ppm dose level in the metabolism study:

| SUBSTRATE | OBSERVED HIGHEST RESIDUE AFTER DOSING AT 10 PPM | PREDICTED RESIDUE AFTER DOSING AT 0.0337 PPM |
|---|---|---|
| Muscle | 0.050 | 0.0002 |
| Fat | 1.28 | 0.004 |
| Skin with Fat | 0.806 | 0.003 |
| Liver | 0.107 | 0.0004 |
| Eggs | 0.116 | 0.0004 |

Based on these results no changes are required to current poultry MRLs.

## 2.5 Codex alimentarius commission and overseas MRLs

The Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) is responsible for establishing Codex Maximum Residue Limits (CXLs) for pesticides. Codex CXLs are primarily intended to facilitate international trade, and accommodate differences in Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) employed by various countries. Some countries may accept Codex CXLs when importing foods. Spinetoram has been considered by Codex. The following relevant Codex CXLs and overseas residue MRLs/ tolerances have been established for spinetoram:

**Table 7: Codex CXLs and overseas residue MRLs/tolerances for spinetoram**

| COUNTRY/STATUS | COMMODITY | TOLERANCE, MG/KG |
|---|---|---|
| CODEX | Oranges, sweet, sour; several cultivars | 0.07 |
| | Pome fruits | 0.05 |
| | Edible offal (mammalian) | *0.01 |
| | Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) (fat) | 0.2 |
| | Milks | *0.01 |
| | Milk fat | 0.1 |

| COUNTRY/STATUS | COMMODITY | TOLERANCE, MG/KG |
|---|---|---|
| Japan (proposed)[3] | Lemons, Oranges (including navel oranges), Other citrus fruits | 0.3 |
| | Other fruits | 0.2 |
| | Apple, Pear | 0.5 |
| | Cattle fat | 0.2 |
| | Other terrestrial mammals fat | 0.2 |
| | Cattle muscle | 0.01 |
| | Other terrestrial mammals muscle | 0.01 |
| | Milks | 0.01 |
| USA | Citrus fruit | 0.30 |
| | Citrus oil | 3.0 |
| | Grape | 0.50 |
| | Grape, raisin | 0.70 |
| | Pome fruits | 0.20 |
| | Stone fruits | 0.20 |
| | Cattle, liver | 0.85 |
| | Cattle, meat by-products (except liver) | 0.60 |
| | Poultry, meat by-products | 0.04 |
| | Cattle, fat | 5.5 |
| | Poultry fat | 0.10 |
| | Cattle, meat | 0.20 |
| | Poultry meat | 0.04 |
| | Milk | 0.30 |
| | Milk fat | 7.5 |
| | Eggs | 0.04 |
| EU | Citrus Fruit | 0.2 |
| | Table and wine grapes | 0.5 |
| | Pome fruits | 0.2 |
| | Apricots, Peaches | 0.2 |
| | Cherries, Plums | *0.05 |
| | Bovine edible offal | *0.01 |
| | Cattle kidney | *0.01 |
| | Cattle liver | *0.01 |
| | Poultry liver | *0.01 |
| | Poultry kidney | *0.01 |
| | Cattle fat | *0.01 |
| | Poultry fat | *0.01 |
| | Cattle meat | 0.2 |
| | Poultry meat | *0.01 |
| | Milk | *0.01 |
| | Eggs | *0.01 |
| Korea | Other agricultural products | 0.05 |

[3] SPS notification – G/SPS/N/JPN/259, 15 September 2010

## 2.6 Current and proposed Australian MRLs for spinetoram

Current relevant MRLs and the residue definition for spinetoram are presented below. A full listing of MRLs can be found at http://www.apvma.gov.au/residues/standard.php.

**Table 8: Current relevant entries in the MRL Standard – Table 1, Table 3 and Table 4**

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 1

| COMPOUND | | FOOD | MRL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spinetoram | | | |
| MO | 0105 | Edible offal (Mammalian) | *0.01 |
| PE | 0112 | Eggs | *0.01 |
| MM | 0095 | Meat (mammalian) [in the fat] | *0.01 |
| ML | 0106 | Milks | *0.01 |
| FM | 0183 | Milk Fats | *0.01 |
| PO | 0111 | Poultry, edible offal of | *0.01 |
| PM | 0110 | Poultry meat [in the fat] | *0.01 |
| FP | 0009 | Pome fruits | 0.1 |
| FS | 0012 | Stone fruits | 0.2 |

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 3

| COMPOUND | RESIDUE |
|---|---|
| Spinetoram | Sum of Ethyl-spinosyn-J and Ethyl-spinosyn-L |

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 4

| COMPOUND | | ANIMAL FEED COMMODITY | MRL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spinetoram | | | |
| AB | 0226 | Apple pomace, dry | 1 |

### The following changes are proposed to Australian spinetoram MRLs:

**Table 9: Proposed changes to the MRL Standard – Table1 and Table 4**

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 1

| COMPOUND | FOOD | MRL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|
| Spinetoram | | |

| COMPOUND | | FOOD | MRL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| DELETE: | | | |
| MM | 0095 | Meat (mammalian) [in the fat] | *0.01 |
| FM | 0183 | Milk fats | *0.01 |
| ADD: | | | |
| FI | 0030 | Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits (inedible peel) | 0.3 |
| FB | 0018 | Berries and other small fruits | 0.5 |
| VB | 0040 | Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead brassicas | 0.2 |
| FC | 0001 | Citrus fruit | 0.2 |
| SB | 0716 | Coffee beans | *0.01 |
| | | Coriander (leaves, stems, roots) | 5 |
| HS | 0779 | Coriander seed | 5 |
| HS | 0730 | Dill seed | 5 |
| DF | 0269 | Dried grapes | 1 |
| HS | 0731 | Fennel seed | 5 |
| VC | 0045 | Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits | 0.05 |
| VC | 0050 | Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except sweet corn] | 0.1 |
| HH | 0092 | Herbs | 1 |
| | | Kaffir lime leaves | 5 |
| VL | 0053 | Leafy vegetables | 0.7 |
| VP | 0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.2 |
| | | Lemon grass | 5 |
| DT | 1111 | Lemon verbena (dry leaves) | 5 |
| MM | 0095 | Meat (mammalian) [in the fat] | 0.05 |
| FM | 0183 | Milk fats | 0.02 |
| | | Mizuna | 0.7 |
| VR | 0075 | Root and tuber vegetables | 0.02 |
| VS | 0078 | Stalk and stem vegetables | 2 |
| HS | 0794 | Turmeric, root | 0.02 |

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 4

| COMPOUND | | ANIMAL FEED COMMODITY | MRL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prothioconazole | | | |
| ADD: | | | |
| AB | 0001 | Citrus pulp, dry | 0.2 |
| AB | 0269 | Grape pomace, dry | 2 |
| AL | 0157 | Legume animal feeds | 1 |
| | | Tomato pomace, dry | 1 |

## 2.7 Potential risk to trade

Export of treated produce containing finite (measurable) residues of spinetoram may pose a risk to Australian trade in situations where (i) no residue tolerance (import tolerance) is established in the importing country or (ii) where residues in Australian produce are likely to exceed a residue tolerance (import tolerance) established in the importing country.

Use of spinetoram is expected to result in detectable residues in some crops and the Applicant should be responsible for informing growers/ producers/ stakeholders of any potential risks to industry.

The Applicant has proposed the following label statement;

“Some crops for export to particular destinations may require a longer interval before harvest to comply with residue standards of importing countries. Please check with your exporter.”

Citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit and grapes (including dried grapes) and wine are considered to be major export commodities[4]. Therefore, there is a theoretical risk to Australian trade relations if citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit and grapes and wine (including dried grapes) treated with *Success Neo Insect Control* are exported to markets that do not have MRLs in place, or have established MRLs which are lower than Australian MRLs.

The proposed rates for spinetoram on pome and stone fruit (4.8g a.i/100L) for the use of *Success Neo Insect Control* are similar to those rates already registered for *Delegate Insecticide* (5g a.i./100L for pome fruit and 3.75g a.i./100L for stone fruit). The MRLs for pome and stone fruit have not been changed as a result of this evaluation for the registration of *Success Neo Insect Control*. Accordingly, it is considered that there is no increased risk to trade from the use of *Success Neo Insect Control* on pome and stone fruit.

The majority of the export destinations for Australian citrus fruit have established spinetoram MRLs for citrus fruit commodities, or have adopted the established Codex MRLs. An MRL for citrus fruits (FC 0001) of 0.2 mg/kg is proposed for Australia. This is higher than the Codex MRL (0.07 mg/kg) for several cultivars of

[4] Reference: http://www.apvma.gov.au/MORAG_ag/vol_3/part_5b_trade.html

sweet and sour oranges. The U.S.A. was the most valuable export destination for Australian citrus, including oranges and limes, in the 2007/08 financial year. The MRL established in the U.S.A. for citrus fruits (0.3 mg/kg) is higher than the proposed Australian MRL (0.2 mg/kg). Japan was the third most valuable export destination for Australian citrus, including oranges and limes, in the 2007/08 financial year. The proposed Japanese MRLs for various citrus fruits (lemons, oranges and other citrus fruits – all 0.3 mg/kg) are higher than the proposed Australian MRL. The European Union has a MRL for citrus fruit established at 0.2 mg/kg.

Finite MRLs are proposed for grapes (0.5 mg/kg – berries and other small fruits group MRL) and dried grapes (1 mg/kg). The berries and other small fruits group MRL is the same as the existing grape MRLs for the EU and the USA. Major export destinations for table grapes which do not currently have an MRL for spinetoram in grapes are Hong Kong, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, New Zealand, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. New Zealand accepts Australian MRLs under the Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement.

A separate wine MRL is not required, as residues will not exceed the grape MRL. Residues of spinetoram were not observed in four processing studies carried out in France, indicating that finite residues of spinetoram are unlikely in wine. The U.K. and the U.S.A. were the most valuable export destinations for Australian wine in the 2007/08 financial year. The MRL established in the European Union and the U.S.A. for grapes (0.5 mg/kg) is the same as the proposed Australian MRL for berries and other small fruits. Canada, the third most important market for Australian wine in the 2007/08 financial year has an MRL for grapes at 0.4 mg/kg. Japan has an MRL for other fruits at 0.2 mg/kg. These markets do not have MRLs for wine. Other major export destinations for Australian wine which do not have a current MRL for grapes are New Zealand, Netherlands, Ireland, China, Germany, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Hong Kong, Switzerland and Thailand. New Zealand accepts Australian MRLs under the Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement. As residues are not expected in wine, the risk to trade is perceived to be minimal.

No information is available on destinations of Australian exports of dried grapes. The proposed Australian MRL for spinetoram in dried grapes is 1 mg/kg, which is higher than the current MRL in the USA for raisins (0.7 mg/kg).

Spinetoram animal commodity MRLs have not been established in some major overseas markets such as Taiwan. Increases are proposed to the current mammalian meat in the fat and milk fats MRLs (from *0.01 mg/kg to 0.05 mg/kg and 0.02 mg/kg respectively). The estimated maximum residues in meat fat were 0.014 mg/kg and in milk fat 0.011 mg/kg, both of which are only just greater in magnitude than LOQ (*0.01 mg/kg). The other established animal commodity MRLs will remain unchanged at *0.01 mg/kg. Codex has established an MRL for meat fat (from mammals other than marine mammals) at 0.2 mg/kg, while cattle fat MRLs are proposed for Japan (0.2 mg/kg) and established in the U.S.A. (5.5 mg/kg) and the European Union (*0.01 mg/kg). Milk fat MRLs are established by Codex (0.1 mg/kg) and the U.S.A. (7.5 mg/kg).

If the perceived level of risk through raising the current mammalian meat in the fat and milk fats MRLs to finite values is considered unacceptable, it could be alleviated by imposing an Export Slaughter Interval for livestock consuming legume animal feeds on the product label. A 14-day Export Slaughter Interval would be appropriate.

The relevant industry groups should be given the opportunity to comment on the perceived level of risk and whether any industry-initiated strategies are required to manage the risk during the public consultation phase of the registration process.

# 3 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed use requires the establishment of permanent MRLs for spinetoram on tropical and sub-tropical fruit (inedible peel); berries and other small fruits; Brassica (cole or cabbage vegetables), head cabbages, flowerhead brassicas; citrus fruit; coffee beans; dried grapes; fruiting vegetables, cucurbits; fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits (except sweet corn); various culinary herbs; leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, root and tuber vegetables and stalk and stem vegetables. Increases are also proposed to the current mammalian meat in the fat and milk fats MRLs. The proposed use also requires the establishment of permanent MRLs for spinetoram in dry citrus pulp, dry grape pomace, dry tomato pomace and legume animal feeds.

Comment is sought on the potential for spinetoram in *Success Neo Insect Control* to prejudice Australian trade when it is used on fruit, herbs, ornamentals, plantations and vegetables.

A more detailed technical assessment report on the evaluation of the trade implications of this chemical can be obtained by contacting the APVMA at (02) 6210 4748. Alternatively, the reports can be viewed at the APVMA Library, which is located at:

18 Wormald Street

Symonston ACT, 2609 Office hours: 9.00 - 5.00 (EST) Monday to Friday