



**Australian Government**  
**Australian Pesticides and  
Veterinary Medicines Authority**



## TRADE ADVICE NOTICE

on sulfoxaflor in the product Expedite Full Insecticide  
for use on almonds, pulses and sweet corn

APVMA Product Number 65464

AUGUST 2016

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This publication is available from the APVMA website: [www.apvma.gov.au](http://www.apvma.gov.au).

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## PREFACE

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

In undertaking this task, the APVMA works in close cooperation with advisory agencies, including the Department of Health and Aging, Department of the Environment and Energy, and State Departments of Primary Industry.

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 all proposed extensions of use for existing products where there may be trade implications.

The information and technical data required by the APVMA to assess the safety of new chemical products and the methods of assessment must be undertaken according to accepted scientific principles. Details are outlined in regulatory guidance published on the APVMA website.

### About this document

This is a trade advice notice.

It indicates that the 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 vary the registration of Expedite Full Insecticide should 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. These grounds relate to the trade implications of the extended use of the product. Submissions should state the grounds on which they are based. Comments received outside these grounds cannot be considered by the APVMA.

Submissions must be received by the APVMA by close of business on Thursday 1 September 2016 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)*<sup>1</sup> 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:

Residues and trade  
Scientific Assessment and Chemical Review  
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority  
PO Box 6182  
Symonston ACT 2609

Phone: +61 2 6210 4701  
Fax: +61 2 6210 4776  
Email: [enquiries@apvma.gov.au](mailto:enquiries@apvma.gov.au)

## Further information

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

Further information on public release summaries can be found on the APVMA website: [www.apvma.gov.au](http://www.apvma.gov.au).

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<sup>1</sup> A full definition of 'confidential commercial information' is contained in the Agvet Code.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The APVMA has before it an application from Dow AgroSciences Australia Limited, to vary the registration of Expedite Full Insecticide, containing sulfoxaflor as the only active constituent. Dow are proposing to add new uses on pulses, tree nuts and sweet corn. Expedite Full Insecticide is currently approved for use on soybeans at higher rates than proposed for other pulses with the same harvest WHP and shorter grazing WHP.

## 2 TRADE CONSIDERATIONS

### 2.1 Commodities exported

Of the pulses proposed for inclusion on the label, field peas, chickpeas, faba beans, navy beans and mung beans are considered to be major export commodities<sup>2</sup>, as are commodities of animal origin, such as meat, offal and dairy products, which may be derived from livestock fed feeds produced from treated pulse crops, almond hulls and sweet corn. Residues in these commodities resulting from the use of Expedite Full Insecticide may have the potential to unduly prejudice trade. However no changes are required to the current animal commodity MRLs provided the following grazing restraint is included for pulses other than soybeans 'Do not feed or allow lactating dairy animals producing milk for human consumption to graze treated forage or fodder'.

### 2.2 Destination and value of exports

Total pulse exports were 2,226 kilotonnes, values at \$1.193 billion, in 2012–13 (2014–15 figures not available, ABARES). Total exports of field peas in 2014–15 were 179 kilotonnes, valued at \$91 million. Total exports of chick peas in 2014–15 were 674 kilotonnes, valued at \$414 million. Major export markets for Australian pulses include Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Egypt.

The significant export markets for Australian beef, sheep, pig meat and offals are listed in the APVMA Regulatory Guidelines—Data Guidelines: Agricultural—overseas trade (Part 5B).

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<sup>2</sup> APVMA Regulatory Guidelines—Data Guidelines: Agricultural—overseas trade (Part 5B)

## 2.3 Proposed Australian use-pattern

**Expedite Full Insecticide (500 g/kg sulfoxaflor)** (Note a complete label including the proposed uses is included in Appendix 1)

### TABLE 1: BROADACRE CROPS

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

#### RESTRAINTS (specific to broadacre crops):

**DO NOT** apply more than two (2) times to pulses in any one (1) season.

**DO NOT** apply consecutive applications of Group 4C insecticides for control of aphids.

**DO NOT** use rotary atomisers when applying aerially.

Note: Monitor crops for pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against insect populations when they exceed threshold levels. Make repeated applications at 14–21 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the **CRITICAL COMMENTS**.

**CAUTION: this product is highly toxic to bees: read the PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK section in this booklet before use.**

CROP	PEST	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pulses (including but not limited to Adzuki bean, navy bean, cowpea, pigeon pea, chickpea, faba bean, field pea, lentil, mungbean and vetch) except lupins	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions.		
	Aphids (including green peach aphid, cow pea aphid and blue green aphid)	50 (25 g ai/ha)	<b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) applications per crop.

### TABLE 2: VEGETABLE CROPS

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

#### RESTRAINTS (specific to vegetable crops):

**DO NOT** apply more than four (4) times to any of these crops in any one season, except where otherwise indicated.

**DO NOT** apply consecutive applications of Group 4C insecticides for control of aphids.

**DO NOT** use rotary atomisers when applying aerially.

Note: Monitor crops for pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against insect populations when they exceed threshold levels. Make repeated applications at 7–10 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the **CRITICAL COMMENTS**.

**CAUTION: this product is highly toxic to bees: read the PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK section in this booklet before use.**

CROPS	PEST	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fruiting vegetables, sweet corn	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions.		
	Green peach aphid	100 (50 g ai/ha)	<b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) applications per crop. If a second application is required, apply after a 14 day interval.

**TABLE 3: TREE and VINE CROPS**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**

**RESTRAINTS (specific to tree and vine crops):**

**DO NOT** apply with aircraft.

**DO NOT** apply more than twice per crop per season for all situations except for aphid control on stone fruit.

**DO NOT** apply consecutive applications of Group 4C insecticides for control of aphids excluding woolly apple aphid.

Carefully monitor crops for pest species by regular field scouting. Repeat applications at a 14 day interval if a new infestation occurs unless otherwise directed in the **CRITICAL COMMENTS**.

**CAUTION: this product is highly toxic to bees: read the PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK section in this booklet before use.**

**SPRAYING TREE and VINE CROPS:** In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying where spray volumes may vary in order to obtain good coverage to the point of run-off. For concentrate spraying refer to the '**CONCENTRATE SPRAYING**' section on this label.

CROPS	PEST	RATE (g/100L)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tree nuts (including almond, cashew, chestnut, filbert (hazelnut), pecan, walnuts and pistachios) except macadamia	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions.		
	Aphids (including green peach aphid and black peach aphid)	5 (2.5 g ai/100 L)	Apply when the pest reaches threshold levels. Good coverage is essential. Aphids that are protected inside curled leaves may not be controlled. Apply to the point of run-off. Do not apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 8000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.

**Harvest withholding periods:**

Tree nuts, sweet corn: Do not harvest for 7 days after the last application.

Pulses: Do not harvest for 14 days after the last application.

**Grazing withholding periods**

**Pulses (except soybeans):**

Grazing or cutting for meat production: Do not graze or cut for stockfeed for 14 days after application.

Grazing or cutting for milk production: Do not feed or allow lactating dairy animals producing milk for human consumption to graze treated forage or fodder.

Sweet corn: Do not graze or cut for stockfeed for 7 days after application.

## LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding periods (above) only apply to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, that the Export Slaughter Interval, is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

### EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI)—14 days:

After observing the grazing withholding period, livestock that has been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 14 days prior to slaughter.

CROPS FOR EXPORT—**Before** using Expedite FULL Insecticide on crops destined for export it is essential to consult your exporter or Dow AgroSciences to ensure that an appropriate MRL is in place in the importing country.

Restrictions

**DO NOT** use in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses, shade houses or plastic tunnels.

**DO NOT** use this product in domestic situations or areas where the public gathers.

Please note SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS below apply to all uses.

### SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS:

Except when applying with orchard/vineyard airblast equipment. **DO NOT** apply by air or ground application with spray droplets smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASABE S-572 Standard. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour as measured at the application site.

**DO NOT** apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site.

## 2.4 Results from residues trials presented to the APVMA

### Pulse grain

The proposed use pattern for pulses (except lupins) is for two applications at 25 g ai/ha with a 14 day harvest and grazing WHP (soybeans already have registered uses at higher rates, with a 14 day harvest WHP and seven day grazing WHP).

Six new Australian trials on field peas, lentils and faba beans are supported by 19 previously submitted overseas trials on soybeans and six on dry beans.

Residues of sulfoxaflor in pulse grain at harvest 14 days (or more) after the last of two applications at 24 g ai/ha (1x proposed) were 0.02, 0.04, 0.04, 0.06, 0.29 and 0.32 mg/kg. The STMR is 0.05 mg/kg. The OECD MRL calculator recommends an MRL of 0.7 mg/kg.

In trials in the USA and Brazil residues of sulfoxaflor in soybeans at a seven day harvest interval after four applications at 100 g ai/ha (4x proposed) were: <0.01 (8), 0.01, 0.02 (3), 0.03 (2), 0.04 (3), 0.09, and 0.21 mg/kg.

In six trials on dry beans in Brazil, Germany and Spain, following four applications of sulfoxaflor at a total rate of 0.350–0.365 lb a.i./A (~400 g a.i./ha), residues of sulfoxaflor were 0.02, 0.05, 0.09, 0.09, 0.10 and 0.11 mg/kg in/on dried beans harvested at a seven day PHI.

An MRL of 0.7 mg/kg is proposed for VD 0070 pulses (except soya bean [dry]) in conjunction with a 14 day harvest withholding period.

## Animal feeds

### *Pulse straw and fodder*

In the new Australian trials, residues of sulfoxaflor in pulse forage at 14–15 days after the last of two applications at or prior to flowering at 24 g ai/ha were 0.39, 0.57, 0.71, 0.82, 1.0 and 2.4 mg/kg on a dry weight basis.

Residues of sulfoxaflor in pulse straw at harvest 14 days after the last of two applications at 24 g ai/ha were 0.28, 0.39, 0.58, 1.3, 1.3 and 2.6 mg/kg on a dry weight basis. Residues in forage and straw were similar on a dry weight basis.

Based on the combined Australian data set for pulse forage and fodder, the OECD MRL calculator recommends an MRL of 5 mg/kg. The HR is 2.6 mg/kg, the STMR is 0.77 mg/kg.

It is proposed that the current MRLs at 5 mg/kg for sulfoxaflor on soya bean fodder and soya bean forage (green) will be replaced with an MRL of 5 mg/kg for pulse forage and fodder.

### *Sweet corn forage and fodder*

Residues of sulfoxaflor in sweet corn forage at 7–8 days after the last of two applications at 50 g ai/ha were 0.13, 0.17, 0.19, 0.23, 0.31, 0.31, 0.50, 0.54 and 0.85 mg/kg on a dry weight basis.

Residues of sulfoxaflor in sweet corn stover cut 7–8 days after the last of two applications at 50 g ai/ha were 0.12, 0.18, 0.22, 0.22, 0.31, 0.42, 0.46 and 0.61 mg/kg on a dry weight basis.

Residues in forage and stover were similar on a dry weight basis. The OECD MRL calculator recommends an MRL of 1.5 mg/kg for the combined dataset. The STMR is 0.31 mg/kg, the HR is 0.85 mg/kg. An MRL of 2 mg/kg is proposed for sulfoxaflor on sweet corn forage and fodder.

### *Almond hulls*

Residues of sulfoxaflor in almond hulls at seven days after the last of two applications at 200 g ai/ha were 1.6, 1.8, 2.1, 2.6, 2.7 and 3.5 mg/kg on a dry weight basis. The STMR is 2.4 mg/kg and the OECD MRL calculator recommends an MRL of 8 mg/kg.

An MRL of 7 mg/kg is proposed for sulfoxaflor on almond hulls.

## Animal commodities

The maximum livestock dietary exposure for beef cattle remains unchanged, and results from feeding soya bean forage (with a HR of 3.0 mg/kg) at 100 per cent of the diet (previously approved use). No changes are required to the current MRLs for sulfoxaflor on edible offal (mammalian) and meat (mammalian).

For dairy cattle the following grazing restraint has been proposed for pulses (other than soybeans) to prevent residues exceeding the milk MRL: 'Do not feed or allow lactating dairy animals producing milk for human consumption to graze treated forage or fodder.'

The adjusted dietary burden for dairy cattle is 2.19 ppm as calculated below:<sup>3</sup>

#### DAIRY CATTLE—FOR MRLS

COMMODITY	CC	RESIDUE (mg/kg)	BASIS	DM (%)	RESIDUE DW (mg/kg)	AU DIET CONTENT (%)	AU RESIDUE CONTRIBUTION (ppm)
Soybean forage	AL	3	HR	100	3.0	40	1.20
Almond hulls	AM/AV	2.36	STMR	100	2.4	10	0.24
Rape forage	AM/AV	1.7	HR	100	1.7	30	0.51
Citrus dried pulp	AB	1.1	STMR	91	1.2	20	0.24
Corn, sweet forage	AF/AS	0.85	HR	100	0.9		
Pea seed	VD	0.05	STMR	90	0.1		
Total						100	2.19

In previous evaluations it was noted that there was a strong linear relationship between milk residues and the feeding level in the animal transfer study. A linear regression equation ( $y = 0.0342x + 0.0063$ ) was therefore used to calculate the expected maximum residue in milk.

The predicted residue in milk for a dietary burden of 2.19 ppm is 0.08 mg/kg, which is below the current MRL.

## 2.5 Overseas registration and approved label instructions

Sulfoxaflor, as the 500 g/kg formulation is registered in many overseas countries including China, Indonesia, Puerto Rico, Thailand, Turkey, USA and Vietnam. Sulfoxaflor, as the 240 g/L formulation is also registered in many overseas countries including Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Tanzania, UAE and USA. Both formulations are foliar applied for control of sap-feeding insects in a variety of crops.

## 2.6 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. Sulfoxaflor has been considered by Codex. The following relevant Codex CXLs and overseas MRLs have been established for sulfoxaflor:

<sup>3</sup> The dietary burden is calculated following OECD Guidance and livestock feeding practices in Australia. Pulse forage and fodder (other than soybean) are not included in the table as a grazing restraint has been proposed for lactating animals to prevent residues exceeding the milk MRL.

TABLE 1: CODEX AND OVERSEAS MRLS

COMMODITY	TOLERANCE FOR RESIDUES ARISING FROM THE USE OF SULFOXAFLOR (mg/kg)				
	AUSTRALIA	EU	KOREA	CODEX	USA
Residue definition	Sulfoxaflor	Sulfoxaflor (sum of isomers)		Sulfoxaflor	Sulfoxaflor
Pulses	0.7 (proposed, except soybean)	0.01*			
Beans (dry)				0.3	0.2
Soybeans (dry)	0.3		0.05	0.3	0.2
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.5	0.2 liver 0.1 kidney (bovine and sheep)		0.6	0.4 (Cattle, sheep meat by-products)
Meat (mammalian)	0.2	0.07 (bovine and sheep muscle)		0.3	0.15 (Cattle, sheep meat)
Milks	0.1	0.03		0.2	0.15

MRLs for sulfoxaflor have not been established in Japan or Taiwan.

## 2.7 Current and proposed Australian MRLs for sulfoxaflor

TABLE 2: CURRENT MRL STANDARD—TABLE1

COMPOUND	FOOD	MRL (mg/kg)
Sulfoxaflor		
MO 0105	Edible offal (Mammalian)	0.5
PE 0112	Eggs	*0.01
VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits	1
MM 0095	Meat (mammalian)	0.2
ML 0106	Milks	0.1
PO 0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	*0.01
PM 0110	Poultry meat	*0.01
VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.3

TABLE 3: PROPOSED MRL STANDARD—TABLE1

COMPOUND	FOOD	MRL (mg/kg)
Sulfoxaflor		
DELETE:		
VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits	1
ADD:		
VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits [except sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)]	1
VD 0070	Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	0.7
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	*0.01
TN 0085	Tree nuts [except macadamia nuts]	0.02

## 2.8 Potential risk to trade

Export of treated produce containing finite (measurable) residues of sulfoxaflor 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.

Detectable residues are expected to occur in pulse crops when treated as proposed. The HR is 0.32 mg/kg, the STMR is 0.05 mg/kg. A Codex MRL of 0.3 mg/kg is established for dry beans, with an MRL of 0.2 mg/kg also established for dry beans in the USA. The applicant has indicated that use of the products is expected to be sporadic dependent on seasonal conditions and as such only a small percentage of any one commodity is expected to be treated in a given season.

No changes have been proposed to the current animal commodity MRLs. Export slaughter intervals which are the same as on the current labels will ensure there are no detectable residues in animal commodities for export.

### 3 CONCLUSIONS

Dow AgroSciences Australia Limited has applied for approval of new uses for Expedite Full Insecticide containing sulfoxaflor on pulses, tree nuts and sweet corn.

Of the pulses included on the label, field peas, chickpeas, faba beans, navy beans and mung beans are considered to be major export commodities<sup>4</sup>, as are commodities of animal origin, such as meat, offal and dairy products, which may be derived from livestock fed feeds produced from treated pulse crops, almonds and sweet corn.

No changes have been proposed to the current animal commodity MRLs. Export slaughter intervals which are the same as on the current labels will ensure there are no detectable residues in animal commodities for export.<sup>5</sup>

Detectable residues are expected to occur in pulse crops when treated as proposed, however relevant MRLs are established in some markets. Comment is sought on the potential risk to trade in pulses from the proposed use.

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<sup>4</sup> APVMA Regulatory Guidelines—Data Guidelines: Agricultural—overseas trade (part 5B)

<sup>5</sup> See Public Release Summary for sulfoxaflor via the [APVMA website](#).

4 APPENDIX: DRAFT LABEL

**POISON**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING**



**Dow AgroSciences**

**Expedite™**

**FULL**

*Insecticide*

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/kg SULFOXAFLOX

**GROUP 4C INSECTICIDE**

**For the control of aphids and other insect pests in canola, cereals, cotton, pulses, tree nuts, soybeans and various fruit and vegetable crops as specified in the Directions for Use.**

**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE.**

**Contents: 400g, 800g, 2kg, 3kg, 4kg, 5kg, 6kg, 8kg**

**Dow AgroSciences Australia Limited  
A.B.N. 24 003 771 659  
20 Rodborough Road  
FRENCHS FOREST NSW 2086  
www.dowagrosciences.com.au  
CUSTOMER SERVICE TOLL FREE**

**1-800 700 096**

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the **drumMUSTER** logo visible.

Triple rinse or preferably pressure rinse containers for disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap.

Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any **drumMUSTER** collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will damage the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), and goggles. When applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow length chemical resistant gloves and goggles. If product or spray in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

## FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: *Australia* 13 11 26.

## SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for the container (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section).

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed on the Material Safety Data Sheet for **Expedite™ FULL Insecticide** which is available from Dow AgroSciences on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or visit [www.dowagrosciences.com.au](http://www.dowagrosciences.com.au)

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**  
(All Hours)  
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN AUSTRALIA  
**1-800 033 882**  
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY ONLY  
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FOR POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

Barcode  
for stock  
identification



APVMA Approval No. : 65464/104345

DRAFT

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**

Broadacre, vegetable and fruit crops (refer to individual tables 1 to 3 below for specific directions).

**DO NOT** use in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses, shade houses or plastic tunnels.

**DO NOT** use this product in domestic situations or areas where the public gathers.

Please note SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS below apply to all uses.

**SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS:**

Except when applying with orchard/vineyard airblast equipment, **DO NOT** apply by air or ground application with spray droplets smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S-572 Standard. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour as measured at the application site.

**DO NOT** apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site.

Users of this product **MUST make an accurate written record** of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and **KEEP** this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are: **1** date with start and finish times of application; **2** location address and paddock/s sprayed; **3** full name of this product; **4** amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to; **5** crop/situation and weed/pest; **6** wind speed and direction during application; **7** air temperature and relative humidity during application; **8** nozzle brand, type, spray angle, nozzle capacity and spray system pressure measured during application; **9** name and address of person applying this product. (Additional record details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used.)

**DO NOT** apply if there are aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers downwind from the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zones below:

**Aerial application:** 20 metres

**Ground application:** 5 metres (all crops).

**TABLE 1 BROADACRE CROPS**

Canola, cereals, cotton, pulses and soybeans

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:****RESTRAINTS (specific to broadacre crops):**

**DO NOT** apply more than two (2) times to canola, cereals and pulses or four (4) times to cotton and soybean in any one (1) season.

**DO NOT** apply consecutive applications of Group 4C insecticides for control of aphids.

**DO NOT** use rotary atomisers when applying aerially.

Note: Monitor crops for pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against insect populations when they exceed threshold levels. Make repeated applications at 14– 21 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the **CRITICAL COMMENTS**.

**CAUTION: this product is highly toxic to bees: read the PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK section in this booklet before use.**

CROP	PEST	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions.		
	Aphids (including cabbage aphid, green peach aphid and turnip aphid)	50 + wetting agent ②	<b>DO NOT</b> apply after full flowering. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 applications per crop. <b>DO NOT</b> use on canola grown as a forage crop and <b>DO NOT</b> use on dual-use canola prior to grazing.
Cereals (wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye)	Aphids (including cereal aphid vectors of barley yellow dwarf virus; oat aphid and corn aphid), grain aphid, rose-grain aphid and green peach aphid	25 - 50	<b>DO NOT</b> apply after flag leaf stage <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 applications per crop. Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations and/or when water volume is reduced, such as with aerial application ①. Some species of aphids tend to infest cereal plants at the base of the plant, often inside the leaf sheath and below the soil surface. These entrenched aphids at the base of the plant may not be adequately controlled by Expedite FULL.

Table 1 continued

CROP	PEST	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions		
	Aphids (including green peach aphid, cotton aphid and cowpea aphid)	100–150	Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations and/or when water volume is reduced, such as with aerial application❶.
	Green mirid	100–150	Use the lower rate when infestation is predominately nymphs. Use higher rate when control of adults and/or residual control is desired.
	Greenhouse whitefly	200	Ensure accurate species identification
Pulses (including but not limited to Adzuki bean, navy bean, cowpea, pigeon pea, chickpea, faba bean, field pea, lentil, mungbean and vetch) except lupins	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions.		
	Aphids (including green peach aphid, cow pea aphid and blue green aphid)	50	<b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) applications per crop.
Soybeans	Soybean aphid	50–100	Use higher rate when canopy closure may adversely affect application coverage.
	Greenhouse whitefly	200	Ensure accurate species identification
❶ Apply by air using a minimum water volume of 30 L/ha			
❷ Addition of a wetting agent may improve control under less than ideal application conditions. Use the wetter according to its label directions. See <b>WETTING AGENTS</b> section below for recommended products.			

**TABLE 2: VEGETABLE CROPS**

Cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, root and tuber vegetables and vegetable brassicas.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:****RESTRAINTS (specific to vegetable crops):**

**DO NOT** apply more than four (4) times to any of these crops in any one (1) season, except where otherwise indicated.

**DO NOT** apply consecutive applications of Group 4C insecticides for control of aphids.

**DO NOT** use rotary atomisers when applying aerially.

Note: Monitor crops for pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against insect populations when they exceed threshold levels. Make repeated applications at 7–10 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the **CRITICAL COMMENTS**.

**CAUTION: this product is highly toxic to bees: read the PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK section in this booklet before use.**

CROPS	PEST	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cucurbits, field-grown, including pumpkin, squash, melons, cucumbers	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions		
	Green peach aphid, melon (cotton) aphid	100–150	Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations or if longer residual control (>7 days) is required.
	Greenhouse whitefly	200	Ensure accurate species identification.
Fruiting vegetables, including chilli, capsicum, eggplant, okra and tomatoes [excluding sweet corn and mushrooms]	Green peach aphid	100–150	Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations or if longer residual control (>7 days) is required.
	Greenhouse whitefly	200	Ensure accurate species identification.

Table 2 continued

CROPS	PEST	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fruiting vegetables, sweet corn	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions.		
	Green peach aphid	100	<b>DO NOT</b> make more than two (2) applications per crop. If a second application is required, apply after a 14 day interval.
Leafy vegetables, including lettuce (all varieties), Asian greens, silver beet and spinach	Green peach aphid, brown sowthistle aphid	100–150	Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations or if longer residual control (>7 days) is required.
	Greenhouse whitefly	200	Ensure accurate species identification.
Root and tuber vegetables, including potatoes, carrots and turnips	Green peach aphid	100–150	Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations or if longer residual control (>7 days) is required.
Vegetable brassicas, including Asian greens, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage and cauliflower	Aphids, including cabbage aphid, green peach aphid and turnip aphid	100–150 (+ wetting agent) ❶	Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations or if longer residual control (>7 days) is required
	Greenhouse whitefly	200 (+ wetting agent) ❶	Ensure accurate species identification
❶ Addition of a wetting agent may improve control under less than ideal application conditions. Use the wetter according to its label directions. See <b>WETTING AGENTS</b> section below for recommended products.			

**TABLE 3: TREE and VINE CROPS**

Tree nuts, citrus, grapes, pome and stone fruit

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:****RESTRAINTS (specific to tree and vine crops):**

**DO NOT** apply with aircraft.

**DO NOT** apply more than twice per crop per season for all situations except for aphid control on stone fruit.

**DO NOT** apply more than four (4) times per season for aphid control on stone fruit.

**DO NOT** apply consecutive applications of Group 4C insecticides for control of aphids excluding woolly apple aphid.

Carefully monitor crops for pest species by regular field scouting. Repeat applications at a 14 day interval if a new infestation occurs unless otherwise directed in the **CRITICAL COMMENTS**.

**CAUTION: this product is highly toxic to bees: read the PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK section in this booklet before use.**

**SPRAYING TREE and VINE CROPS:** In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying where spray volumes may vary in order to obtain good coverage to the point of run-off. For concentrate spraying refer to the “**CONCENTRATE SPRAYING**” section on this label.

<b>CROPS</b>	<b>PEST</b>	<b>RATE g/100L)</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Tree nuts (including almond, cashew, chestnut, filbert (hazelnut), pecan, walnuts and pistachios) except macadamia	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions.		
	Aphids (including green peach aphid and black peach aphid)	5	Apply when the pest reaches threshold levels. Good coverage is essential. Aphids that are protected inside curled leaves may not be controlled. Apply to the point of run-off. Do not apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 8000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
Citrus, including oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, mandarins and tangerines	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions		
	Citrophilous mealybug Citrus mealybug Longtailed mealybug	20	Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed and before they are protected under the fruit calyces or established between touching fruit. Mealybugs entrenched in protected feeding sites or protected by dense foliage may not be controlled. Make two (2) applications 14–21 days apart when crawlers are active. Apply to the point of run-off. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 400 g product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly (i.e. increase the

Table 3 continued

<b>CROPS</b>	<b>PEST</b>	<b>RATE (g/100L)</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
<i>Citrus continued</i>			dilution rate but not the amount of product). Addition of an adjuvant may improve control.

	Citricola scale, Pink wax scale Citrus snow (white louse) scale and red scale	20	Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed. Make two (2) applications 14–21 days apart when crawlers are active. Complete spray coverage is essential—concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control.
	Kelly's citrus thrip	20	Apply as part of a spray programme. Monitor crops from flowering onwards and commence applications once local pest thresholds are reached. Continue to monitor crops and make further applications as required. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control. Thrips entrenched under fruit calyces will not be controlled.
Grapes (table grapes)	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions		
	Longtailed mealybug	20	Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed and before they become entrenched. Best control will be achieved by making two (2) applications 14–21 days apart when crawlers are active early in the season when good coverage can be achieved. Use 20 g/100 L in up to 2,000 L water/ha. If using higher application volumes, dilute accordingly. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application <b>DO NOT apply after 80% capfall.</b> Complete spray coverage is essential - concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Table 3 continued

CROPS	PEST	RATE (g/100L)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Grapes (wine grapes)	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions		
	Longtailed mealybug	15	Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed and before they become entrenched. Best control will be achieved by making two (2) applications 14–21 days apart when crawlers are active early in the season when good coverage can be achieved. Use 15 g/100 L in up to 1,000 L water/ha. If using higher application volumes, dilute accordingly. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 150 g of product per hectare in a single application <b>DO NOT apply after 80% capfall.</b> Complete spray coverage is essential—concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control.
Pome fruit, including apples, pears and nashi	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions		
	Apple dimpling bug	15	Apply when the pest reaches threshold levels in the lead up to flowering. As Apple dimpling bugs are a highly mobile pest and can rapidly invade crops, further sprays of Expedite (or another product) 14 days after application may be necessary. Apply to the point of run-off. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2600 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
	Longtailed mealybug and tuber mealybug	20	Apply in spring as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed and before they become entrenched. Monitor for crawler emergence in spring and make two (2) applications of Expedite FULL 14 days apart (or as indicated by monitoring). Good coverage is essential—concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control. Apply to the point of run-off. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 400 g of

Table 3 continued

CROPS	PEST	RATE (g/100L)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Pome fruit continued</i>			product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly. Monitoring for crawler emergence should continue and, if required, a product from a different mode of action group should be applied (e.g. Applaud®).
	Woolly (apple) aphid	20	Apply as part of a spray programme. Monitor for aphid activity and apply Expedite FULL before colonies become clumped or heavily covered in wool. Consecutive applications of Expedite FULL may be made if required. Repeat applications of Expedite 14–21 days apart will be required if targeting heavy, mature colonies. Continue monitoring throughout the season and apply further control measures as required. Addition of an adjuvant may improve wetting of plant surfaces and wool. Good coverage is essential—concentrate or low volume sprays are not suitable for control of this pest. Apply to the point of run-off. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
Stone fruit, including apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches and plums	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the <b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> directions		
	Apple dimpling bug	15	Apply when the pest reaches threshold levels in the lead up to flowering. As Apple dimpling bugs are a highly mobile pest and can rapidly reinvade crops, further sprays of Expedite (or another product) 14 days after application may be necessary. Apply to the point of run-off. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2600 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
	Cherry aphid, green peach aphid, black peach aphid	5	Apply when the pest reaches threshold levels. Good coverage is essential. Aphids that are protected inside curled leaves may not be controlled. Apply to the point of run-off. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 100 g of product per hectare in a single

			application. If using more than 4000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
<p><b>PEST NAMES:</b> Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>), Black peach aphid (<i>Brachycaudus persica</i>), Brown sowthistle aphid (<i>Uroleucon sonchi</i>), Cabbage aphid (<i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i>), Cereal aphids (<i>Rhopalosiphum</i> spp. – vectors of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus), Cherry aphid (<i>Myzus cerasi</i>), Citricola scale (<i>Coccus pseudomagnoliarum</i>), Citrophilous mealybug (<i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i>), Citrus mealybug (<i>Planococcus citri</i>), Citrus snow (white louse) scale (<i>Unaspis citri</i>) Corn aphid (<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i>), Cotton aphid (<i>Aphis gossypii</i>), Cowpea aphid (<i>Aphis craccivora</i>), Grain aphid (<i>Sitobion miscanthi</i>), Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), Green peach aphid (<i>Myzus persicae</i>), Greenhouse whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>), Kelly's citrus thrips (<i>Pezothrips kellyanus</i>), Longtailed mealybug (<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>), Melon aphid (<i>Aphis gossypii</i>), Oat aphid (<i>Rhopalosiphum padi</i>), Pink wax scale (<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>), Red scale (<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i>), Rose-grain aphid (<i>Metopolophium dirhodum</i>), Soybean aphid (<i>Aphis glycines</i>), Tuber mealybug (<i>Pseudococcus viburni</i>), Turnip aphid (<i>Lipaphis pseudobrassicae</i>) and Woolly (apple) aphid (<i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i>).</p>			

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION**

**HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)**

*Canola, cereals, table grapes and wine grapes:*  
**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

*Citrus fruit, cucurbits and fruiting vegetables (except sweet corn):*  
**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.**

*Brassica vegetables, leafy vegetables:*  
**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.**

*Tree nuts, pome fruit, root and tuber vegetables, stone fruit and sweet corn:*  
**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.**

*Cotton, pulses and soybeans:*  
**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.**

**GRAZING AND STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP):**

*Canola forage (failed crop), straw and stubble:*

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

*Cereals:*

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

*Cotton:*

**DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO ANIMALS**

*Pulses (except soybeans):*

**Grazing or cutting for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**Grazing or cutting for milk production: DO NOT FEED OR ALLOW LACTATING ANIMALS PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION TO GRAZE TREATED FORAGE OR FODDER.**

*Soybeans:*

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

*Sweet corn:*

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT FEED TO LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.**

**LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS**

The grazing withholding periods (above) only apply to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, that the Export Slaughter Interval, is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

**EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI)—14 days:**

After observing the grazing withholding period, livestock that has been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 14 days prior to slaughter.

**CROPS FOR EXPORT—Before** using Expedite FULL Insecticide on crops destined for export it is essential to consult your exporter or Dow AgroSciences to ensure that an appropriate MRL is in place in the importing country.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS****Insecticide Resistance Warning**

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>4C</b>	<b>INSECTICIDE</b>
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For insecticide resistance management, Expedite FULL Insecticide is a Group 4C insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Expedite FULL Insecticide and other Group 4C insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Expedite FULL Insecticide and other Group 4C insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Expedite FULL Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Expedite FULL Insecticide to control resistant insects. Expedite FULL Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Dow AgroSciences representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

## MIXING

- Agitate or shake the container immediately prior to use.
- Half fill the spray tank with water, add the appropriate amount of accurately measured Expedite FULL Insecticide, then complete filling the tank.
- Ensure thorough agitation by mechanical or hydraulic action at all times during mixing and application.
- Use only clean water within the range pH 5-9 to dilute Expedite FULL Insecticide.

## COMPATABILITY

If intending to tank mix Expedite FULL with other agricultural chemicals or plant nutrients consult Dow AgroSciences.

## WETTING AGENTS

Not all surfactants or crop oils are of equal quality. Dow AgroSciences does not support the use of alternative products other than those listed below.

Agral® Spray Adjuvant, Nufarm Chemwet 1000 and Spreadwet 1000 Wetting Agent. If intending to use other wetting agents consult Dow AgroSciences.

Agral® Trademark of a Syngenta Group Company

## STORAGE OF DILUTED SPRAY MIX

Whenever possible the spray mix should be used immediately after it is prepared. However, if weather conditions or mechanical breakdown prevent immediate use, the spray mix may be stored for up to 72 hours without loss of activity. The spray mix should be agitated thoroughly by mechanical or hydraulic action at regular intervals during storage to prevent sedimentation. Ensure that the stored spray mix is thoroughly agitated at least once every 8 hours. The spray mix must be stored out of direct sunlight.

## APPLICATION

Thorough coverage of the crop is essential. Ensure this by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Do not apply when conditions are unsuitable for water-based spray applications. Avoid high temperature, strong winds, inversion conditions, imminent rain or any conditions that may reduce the quality of spray coverage or result in drift from the target area. Techniques to minimise drift should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas (see RESTRAINTS).

For optimum results follow the application specifications listed below:

**Ground Spraying (Broadacre crops):** Apply in a minimum of 250 L/ha of water. Increase spray volumes as the crop grows. With spray droplets no smaller than medium category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S-572 Standard. Increase spray volumes as the crop grows.

**Ground Spraying (Vegetable crops):** Apply in a minimum of 250 L/ha of water with spray droplets no smaller than medium category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S-572 Standard. Increase spray volumes as the crop grows.

**Aerial Spraying (Broadacre arable and vegetable crops only):** Apply in a minimum of 30 L/ha of water with spray droplets no smaller than a medium spray droplet size category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S-572 Standard.

**PRECAUTION (Aerial Application)**

**DO NOT** use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

**DILUTE SPRAYING**

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and match to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of first run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of runoff. If volume to be applied is <1000L/ha then use the low volume (concentrate) application method for calculation of chemical rate. For volumes > 1000 L/ha use dilute spray rate.

**CONCENTRATE SPRAYING**

Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see **DILUTE SPRAYING** above) for the crop canopy. Consult your local advisor, agronomist or Department of Primary Industries to determine this volume. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

**Concentrate Spraying Example**

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: e.g. 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: e.g. 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor is 2X (1000 / 500)
4. If the dilute label rate is 20 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 X 20, i.e. 40 g/100 L of concentrate spray

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training. Always follow Industry Best Practices.

**RAINFESTNESS**

Rain can wash Expedite FULL Insecticide from treated plant surfaces and result in reduced insect control. Avoid making spray applications if rain is expected before the spray can dry completely.

**CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

After using Expedite FULL Insecticide empty the tank and completely drain the system. Rinse the tank, pumps, lines, hoses, filters and nozzles by circulating clean water through the system. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

**PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK****Hazard:**

Highly toxic to bees. Will kill foraging bees directly exposed through contact during spraying and while spray droplets are still wet. May harm bees in hives which are over-sprayed or reached by spray drift. **DO NOT** apply this product while bees are foraging in the crop to be treated.

**Risk Management:**

Treatments made to crops in flower or upwind of adjacent plants in flower that are likely to be visited by bees at the time of application, should not occur during the daytime if temperatures within an hour after the completion of spraying are expected to exceed 12 °C. It is recommended that orchard floors containing flowering plants be mown just prior to spraying. Beekeepers who are known to have hives in, or nearby, the area to be sprayed should be notified no less than 48 hours prior to the time of the planned application so that bees can be removed or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT**

Very toxic to aquatic life. **DO NOT** contaminate wetlands or water courses with this product or used containers.

**PROTECTION OF NON-TARGET INSECTS**

Sulfoxaflor may have adverse effects on parasitic wasp particularly where IPM is practiced.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. **DO NOT** store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the **drumMUSTER** logo visible.

Triple rinse or preferably pressure rinse containers for disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap.

Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any **drumMUSTER** collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. **DO NOT** burn empty containers or product.

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Will damage the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), and goggles. When applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow length chemical resistant gloves and goggles.

If product or spray in eyes, wash it out immediately with water.

Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

**FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: *Australia* 13 11 26; *New Zealand* 0800 764 766.

**SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT**

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for the container (see **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section).

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed on the Material Safety Data Sheet for **Expedite™ FULL Insecticide** which is available from Dow AgroSciences on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or visit [www.dowagrosciences.com.au](http://www.dowagrosciences.com.au)

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

(All Hours)  
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN AUSTRALIA  
**1-800 033 882**  
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY ONLY  
DIAL 000  
FOR POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

Barcode  
for stock  
identification



APVMA Approval No. :65464/104345

DRAFT