



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



TRADE ADVICE NOTICE

on acetamiprid and novaluron in the product Cormoran Insecticide
for use on stone fruit

APVMA Product Number 70152

FEBRUARY 2018

© Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority 2018

ISBN 978-1-925767-00-1 (electronic)

Ownership of intellectual property rights in this publication

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights, if any) in this publication is owned by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

Creative Commons licence

With the exception of the Coat of Arms and other elements specifically identified, this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence. This is a standard form agreement that allows you to copy, distribute, transmit and adapt this publication provided that you attribute the work.



A summary of the licence terms is available from www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en. The full licence terms are available from www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode.

The APVMA's preference is that you attribute this publication (and any approved material sourced from it) using the following wording:

Source: Licensed from the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence.

In referencing this document the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority should be cited as the author, publisher and copyright owner.

Use of the Coat of Arms

The terms under which the Coat of Arms can be used are set out on the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet website (see www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/commonwealth-coat-arms-information-and-guidelines).

Disclaimer

The material in or linking from this report may contain the views or recommendations of third parties. Third party material does not necessarily reflect the views of the APVMA, or indicate a commitment to a particular course of action.

There may be links in this document that will transfer you to external websites. The APVMA does not have responsibility for these websites, nor does linking to or from this document constitute any form of endorsement.

The APVMA is not responsible for any errors, omissions or matters of interpretation in any third-party information contained within this document.

Comments and enquiries regarding copyright:

Director Public Affairs and Communication
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
PO Box 6182
KINGSTON ACT 2604 Australia

Telephone: +61 2 6210 4701

Email: communications@apvma.gov.au

This publication is available from the APVMA website: www.apvma.gov.au.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	IV
About this document	iv
Making a submission	iv
Further information	v
<hr/>	
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 TRADE CONSIDERATIONS	6
2.1 Commodities exported	6
2.2 Destination of exports	6
2.3 Proposed Australian use-pattern	7
2.4 Results from residues trials presented to the APVMA	8
2.5 Overseas registration and approved label instructions	9
2.6 Codex alimentarius commission and overseas MRLs	9
2.7 Proposed Australian MRLs for acetamiprid and novaluron	12
2.8 Potential risk to trade	12
<hr/>	
3 CONCLUSIONS	14

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Major destinations for Australian stone fruit crops	6
Table 2: Proposed use pattern	7
Table 3: Relevant overseas MRLs for acetamiprid in stone fruit	9
Table 4: Relevant overseas MRLs for novaluron in stone fruit	11
Table 5: Proposed changes to MRL Standard—Table 1	12

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 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 vary the registration of *Cormoran 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 Tuesday 13 March 2018 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:

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

Email: 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

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 Adama Australia Pty Ltd, to vary the registration of *Cormoran Insecticide* containing acetamiprid and novaluron. The product is currently registered for use on apples and pears. The Applicant proposes to allow use on stone fruit.

The Applicant has proposed the following restraint: ‘Grazing: DO NOT graze any treated area or cut for stockfood.’ In addition, stone fruit and stone fruit by-products are not livestock feeds. As the livestock burden and animal commodity MRLs are unchanged, the trade implications of stone fruit only are discussed here.

2 TRADE CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 Commodities exported

Stone fruit are considered to be major export commodities². Residues in stone fruit commodities resulting from the use of *Cormoran Insecticide* may have the potential to unduly prejudice trade.

2.2 Destination of exports

Major export markets for Australian stone fruit crops are presented below.

Table 1: Major destinations for Australian stone fruit crops³

CROP	MAJOR DESTINATIONS
Apricots	United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Kuwait, Hong Kong (84% of exports)
Cherries	Hong Kong, China, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea (79% of exports)
Nectarines and peaches	Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia (89% of exports)
Plums	Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates (93% of exports)

² APVMA Regulatory Guidelines—Data Guidelines: Agricultural—Overseas trade (Part 5B)

³ Australian Horticulture Statistics Handbook (2015/16), <https://horticulture.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Horticulture-Statistics-Handbook-2015-16-Fruit.pdf>

2.3 Proposed Australian use-pattern

Table 2: Proposed use pattern

CORMORAN INSECTICIDE (80 g/l ACETAMIPRID AND 100 g/l NOVALURON)

CROP	PEST	RATE/ CONCENTRATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Stone fruit (including apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches and plums)	Black peach aphid (<i>Brachycaudus persicae</i>)	70 mL/ 100 L (≅ 7 g novaluron/ 100 L and 5.6 g acetamiprid /100 L)	Apply up to two applications of CORMORAN® per season in stone fruit. Always apply CORMORAN as part of a season long spray program using pest monitoring and in rotation with registered alternative mode of action insecticides.
	Green peach aphid (<i>Myzus persicae</i>)	or 1.4 L/ha (≅ 140 g novaluron/ ha and 112 g acetamiprid /ha)	<i>Black Peach Aphid and Green Peach Aphid</i> - Apply CORMORAN when monitoring indicates aphid numbers are above the economic threshold. Aphids that are within curled leaves may not be adequately controlled.
	Light Brown Apple Moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)		<i>Light Brown Apple Moth</i> - Monitor for Light Brown Apple Moth activity from late flowering by pheromone trapping. Apply CORMORAN® after petal fall or 140 Degree Days after Light Brown Apple Moth are detected in traps. If required, apply a second application after a 14 day interval. Additional treatments should be made using alternative mode of action insecticides. See Application Timing in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for further detail.
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly (<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>) Suppression only		<i>Mediterranean Fruit Fly and Queensland Fruit Fly</i> - Apply CORMORAN® as part of a broader program involving other products for control of fruit fly, appropriate pest monitoring and farm hygiene. Apply when monitoring indicates fruit fly activity. Apply CORMORAN® in rotation with insecticides from a different mode of action using a 7-10 day spray interval. DO NOT apply consecutive applications of CORMORAN®. Orchard floors with flowering weeds must be mowed prior to application. Beekeepers that are known to have hives in, or nearby the orchard should be notified at least 48 hours prior to application so that bees can be removed or otherwise protected prior to spraying.
	Oriental Fruit Moth (<i>Grapholitha molesta</i>)		<i>Oriental Fruit Moth</i> - Monitor Oriental fruit moth using pheromone traps and target sprays against eggs and newly hatched larvae before they become entrenched. If targeting the first generation, apply CORMORAN before 110 Degree Days after Oriental fruit moth are detected in traps. Further applications should be made on 14 day spray intervals. After applying CORMORAN, rotate to an insecticide from an alternative mode of action prior to a second CORMORAN application. See Application Timing in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for further detail.
	Queensland Fruit Fly (<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>) Suppression only		<i>San Jose Scale</i> - Apply CORMORAN from petal fall to control San Jose Scale, targeting crawlers when they become active in the canopy. Up to two applications of CORMORAN can be applied for San Jose Scale control as part of a spray program in rotation with registered insecticides from alternative mode of action groups, using a minimum spray interval of 14 days. Ensure thorough spray coverage of limbs and branches.
	San Jose Scale (<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>)		

Application—Apply CORMORAN as a dilute (high volume) spray ensuring thorough coverage of fruitlets and foliage. If the water volume will exceed 2000 L/ha, use the per hectare rate and adjust the dilute concentration accordingly. Concentrate spraying is not recommended when targeting San Jose Scale as thorough coverage is critical for control.

Withholding periods:

Harvest: DO NOT harvest for 7 days after application
Grazing: DO NOT graze any treated areas or cut for stock food

Restraints:

DO NOT apply CORMORAN during flowering
DO NOT apply by aircraft
DO NOT apply more than two applications of CORMORAN per season in stone fruit.

Trade advice:

CROPS FOR EXPORT

Before using CORMORAN on crops destined for export it is essential to consult your exporter or ADAMA to ensure that an appropriate MRL is in place in the importing country.

2.4 Results from residues trials presented to the APVMA

Six Australian trials were conducted in peaches, four trials in nectarines, two trials in plums, two trials in prunes, four trials in apricots and four trials in cherries. Two foliar applications (14 days apart) were made to stone fruit at 70 mL/100 L (7.0 g novaluron/100 L and 5.6 g acetamiprid/100 L) and at 140 mL/100 L (14.0 g novaluron/100 L and 11.2 g acetamiprid/100 L). Samples of stone fruit were collected at 0, 7, 14, 21, 28 and 35 DALA (days after the last application) or 6-7, 14, 21–22 and 35 DALA, for residue analysis.

The combined peaches, nectarines, plums, prunes and apricots dataset for novaluron (6–7 day WHP) is in rank order: 0.07, 0.07, 0.10, 0.11, 0.12, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.14, 0.15, 0.18, 0.18, 0.19, 0.21, 0.24, 0.25, 0.27 and 0.29 mg/kg (n = 18, STMR = 0.145 mg/kg). A novaluron MRL at 0.5 mg/kg for FS 0012 Stone fruits [except cherries] is considered appropriate to cover residues arising from the proposed use pattern, noting the diversity of fruit in the stone fruit crop group.

The cherries only dataset for novaluron (7 day WHP) is in rank order: 0.46, 0.67, 0.68 and 1.17 mg/kg (n=4, STMR = 0.675 mg/kg). A novaluron MRL at 3 mg/kg for FS 0013 Cherries is considered appropriate to cover residues arising from the proposed use pattern.

The combined peaches, nectarines, plums, prunes and apricots dataset for acetamiprid (6–7 day WHP) is in rank order: 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.07, 0.07, 0.08, 0.08, 0.08, 0.10, 0.11, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16, 0.19, 0.19 and 0.23 mg/kg (n = 18, STMR = 0.09 mg/kg). An acetamiprid MRL at 0.5 mg/kg for FS 0012 Stone fruits [except cherries] is considered appropriate to cover residues arising from the proposed use pattern, noting the diversity of fruit in the stone fruit crop group.

The cherries only dataset for acetamiprid (7 day WHP) is in rank order: 0.28, 0.38, 0.42 and 0.80 mg/kg (n=4, STMR = 0.40 mg/kg). An acetamiprid MRL at 2 mg/kg for FS 0013 Cherries is considered appropriate to cover residues arising from the proposed use pattern.

The harvest WHP for stone fruit of 7 days is supported.

2.5 Overseas registration and approved label instructions

The applicant indicated that *Cormoran Insecticide* (or equivalent trade name) is currently registered in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, South Africa, Turkey and Uruguay.

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. Both acetamiprid and novaluron have been considered by Codex. The following relevant international MRLs have been established for acetamiprid and novaluron:

Table 3: Relevant overseas MRLs for acetamiprid in stone fruit

COUNTRY/ STATUS	RESIDUE DEFINITION	COMMODITY	TOLERANCE (mg/kg)
Australia	Commodities of plant origin: Parent	Cherries	2 (proposed)
		Stone fruit (except cherries)	0.5 (proposed)
CODEX	For compliance with MRL for plant commodities and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities): acetamiprid. Definition of the residue (for compliance with MRL for animal commodities and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities): sum of acetamiprid and its desmethyl (IM-2-1) metabolite, expressed as acetamiprid. The residue is not fat-soluble	Cherries	1.5
		Nectarines	0.7
		Peach	0.7
		Plum (except prunes)	0.2
		Prunes	0.6
EU	Parent	Apricots	0.8
		Cherries	1.5
		Peach	0.8
		Plum	0.03
		Other stone fruit	*0.01

Japan	MRLs for acetamiprid are established for the sum of residues of acetamiprid and its metabolite IM-2-1(N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N2-cyano-acetamidine), calculated as acetamiprid on animal products, and for the sum of the residue of acetamiprid alone on other foods.	Apricots	3
		Cherries	5
		Nectarine	1
		Peach	2
		Plum [Japanese plume (including prune), Mume plum]	3
KOREA		Cherries	0.2
		Korean plum	1.0
		Peach	1.0
		Plum	0.1
TAIWAN		Others (vegetables and fruits)	*0.01
USA	Acetamiprid including its metabolites and degradates	Plum, prune	0.40 (dried) 0.20 (fresh)
		Stone fruit (except plum, prune)	1.2

Table 4: Relevant overseas MRLs for novaluron in stone fruit

COUNTRY/ STATUS	RESIDUE DEFINITION	COMMODITY	TOLERANCE (mg/kg)
Australia	Parent	Cherries	3 (proposed)
		Stone fruit (except cherries)	0.5 (proposed)
CODEX	Parent (Residue is fat-soluble)	Prunes	3
		Stone fruit	7
EU	Parent	Apricots	2
		Cherries	7
		Peach	2
		Plum	1.5
		Other stone fruit	*0.01
Japan	Parent	Apricots	7
		Cherries	7
		Nectarines	7
		Plum [Japanese plum (including prune), Mume plum]	7
USA	Parent including all its metabolites and degradates	Peach (Peach subgroup 12-12B)	1.9
		Plum (Plum subgroup 12-12C)	1.9
		Plum, prune (dried)	3.0

2.7 Proposed Australian MRLs for acetamiprid and novaluron

Table 5: Proposed changes to MRL Standard—Table 1

COMPOUND	FOOD	MRL (mg/kg)
Acetamiprid		
ADD:		
FS 0013	Cherries	2
FS 0012	Stone fruits [except Cherries]	0.5
Novaluron		
ADD:		
FS 0013	Cherries	3
FS 0012	Stone fruits [except Cherries]	0.5

2.8 Potential risk to trade

Acetamiprid

The proposed MRL for acetamiprid in cherries is 2 mg/kg and in stone fruit (except cherries) is 0.5 mg/kg. It is noted that cherries MRLs are set at 0.2 mg/kg by Korea, 1.2 mg/kg by the USA, 1.5 mg/kg by the EU and by Codex and 5 mg/kg by Japan. In the Australian trials the highest observed acetamiprid residue in cherries was 1.17 mg/kg.

Overseas acetamiprid MRLs for stone fruit (except cherries) are generally higher than the proposed Australian MRL of 0.5 mg/kg. Exceptions include MRLs for plums at 0.03 mg/kg in the EU, 0.2 mg/kg for fresh plums/ prunes in the USA and 0.1 mg/kg in Korea. The highest observed residues in plums and prunes at the proposed WHP were 0.07 and 0.16 mg/kg respectively.

Novaluron

The proposed MRLs for novaluron in cherries is 3 mg/kg and in stone fruit (except cherries) is 0.5 mg/kg. It is noted that cherries MRLs are established at 7 mg/kg in the EU and by Codex.

Overseas novaluron MRLs for stone fruit (except cherries) are higher than the proposed Australian MRL of 0.5 mg/kg. For example, a Codex MRL at 7 mg/kg is established for stone fruit, MRLs at 7 mg/kg are established in Japan for apricots, cherries, nectarine and plums, MRLs at 2, 7, 2 and 1.5 mg/kg are established in the EU for apricots, cherries, peach and plums, MRLs at 1.9 mg/kg are established in the USA for the peach and plum subgroup and 3.0 mg/kg for plums.

The Applicant has proposed the following statement to mitigate the risk to trade in stone fruit 1000432888 t:

CROPS FOR EXPORT

Before using CORMORAN on crops destined for export it is essential to consult your exporter or ADAMA to ensure that an appropriate MRL is in place in the importing country.

The Applicant has proposed export harvest intervals, which are the minimum time that should elapse between the last application of a pesticide to a crop and the harvesting for export. Information regarding appropriate export harvest intervals appropriate to the relevant commodity and export market is available from Adama on request.

3 CONCLUSIONS

Adama Australia Pty Ltd, has applied for a variation of the registration of *Cormoran Insecticide*, to allow use on stone fruit. Comment is sought on the potential risk to trade in stone fruit from the proposed use and the ability of the industry to manage any potential risk.