



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



Trade Advice Notice

on fenhexamid for use on cherries

Minor use permit PER88787

October 2020

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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.

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 Trade Advice Notice 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 for a minor use permit for use of Teldor 500 SC Fungicide on cherries 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 5 November 2020 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 organisation name (if relevant)

- email or postal address (if available)
- the date you made the submission.

Please note: submissions will be published on the APVMA's website, unless you have asked for the submission to remain confidential, or if the APVMA chooses at its discretion not to publish any submissions received (refer to the [public consultation coversheet](#)).

Please lodge your submission using the [public consultation coversheet](#), which provides options for how your submission will be published.

Note that all APVMA documents are subject to the access provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and may be required to be released under that Act should a request for access be made.

Unless you request for your submission to remain confidential, the APVMA may release your submission to the applicant for comment.

Written submissions should be addressed to:

Residues and Trade, Risk Assessment Capability
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
GPO Box 3262
Sydney NSW 2001

Phone: +61 2 6770 2300

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](#).

1 INTRODUCTION

The APVMA has before it a minor use permit application from Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited for use of fenhexamid on cherries to treat grey mould (*Botrytis cinerea*).

The use of fenhexamid on cherries is currently allowed under emergency permit PER88787, however is permitted only in Tasmania until 30 November 2022¹. The proposed minor use permit is for all states of Australia for a period of 5 years.

2 TRADE CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 Commodities exported

Cherries are considered to be a major export commodity. Residues in cherries resulting from the use of fenhexamid have the potential to unduly prejudice trade.

2.2 Destination and value of exports

Australian exports of cherries totalled 4,114 tonnes (value \$62 million) in 2017 to 2018. This represents 26% of Australia's cherry production. The major export markets for cherries in 2017 to 2018 included Hong Kong (30%), China (16%), Singapore (12%), Vietnam (10%) and Taiwan (6%)². Emerging and potential markets include the Middle East and the United States of America.

2.3 Proposed Australian use-pattern

Table 1: Proposed use pattern

Crop	Pest	Rate/concentration	Critical comments
Cherries	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	100 mL/100L (50 g ai/100L)	Apply prior to disease onset as part of a preventative program. Apply foliar application by airblast sprayer or equivalent in sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage of all plant foliage. DO NOT apply in a spray volume of less than 250 L/ha. DO NOT apply more than 2 sprays of fenhexamid per crop. Apply with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 to 10 days between applications.

Teldor 500 SC Fungicide and all other similar registered products containing 500 g/L fenhexamid

¹ permits.apvma.gov.au/PER88787.PDF

² Australian Horticulture Statistics Handbook 2017/18, horticulture.com.au

Withholding periods:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 1 day after application.

Grazing: Do not allow livestock to graze orchards for 14 days after application.

2.4 Results from residues trials presented to the APVMA

Residue data for fenhexamid on cherries grown in Europe, the United States of America and Japan is available in the 2005 Joint Meeting of Pesticide Residues evaluation³.

At a Post Harvest Interval (PHI) of 1 day (or later if higher residues were evident), following 3 to 4 applications of fenhexamid at 50 to 75 g ai/100L (1x to 1.5x proposed), residues were 0.63, 0.91, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.0 and 3.5 mg/kg. The Supervised Trial Median Residue (STMR) was 1.2 mg/kg. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) maximum residue limit (MRL) calculator estimates an MRL of 6 mg/kg.

The current fenhexamid MRL of 7 mg/kg for FS 0013 cherries is considered appropriate in conjunction with the proposed harvest withholding period of one day, noting that this is considered conservative due to the higher number of applications in the trials (3 to 4 applications) than what is proposed (2 applications).

2.5 Overseas registration and approved label instructions

The applicant provided overseas labels indicating fenhexamid products are registered for use on cherries in the USA.

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. Fenhexamid has been considered by Codex. The relevant Codex CXLs and overseas MRLs in Table 2 have been established for fenhexamid.

³ fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/Evaluation05/2005_Fenhexamid1.pdf

Table 2: International MRLs

Commodity	Tolerance for residues arising from the use of fenhexamid (mg/kg)								
	Australia ⁴	Codex ⁵	EU ⁶	USA ⁷	Japan ⁸	Korea ⁹	Hong Kong ¹⁰	Taiwan ¹¹	Canada ¹²
Cherries	T7	7	7	10 (Stone fruit except plum and prune)	10	5	10 (Stone fruit except plum and prune)	7	6

Note: A MRL for stone fruits [except plums] at 10 mg/kg is established in Schedule 20 of the Australian food standards code.

2.7 Current and proposed Australian MRLs for fenhexamid

Table 3: Current MRL Standard – Table1

COMPOUND	FOOD	MRL (mg/kg)
Fenhexamid		
FS 0012	Cherries	T7
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	2
MM 0095	Meat (mammalian) [in the fat]	*0.05
ML 0106	Milks	*0.01

⁴ legislation.gov.au/Series/F2019L01105

⁵ codexalimentarius.net

⁶ ec.europa.eu

⁷ ecfr.gov

⁸ db.ffcr.or.jp/front/

⁹ foodsafetykorea.go.kr/residue/main.do

¹⁰ cfs.gov.hk/english/mrl/mrl_report.php

¹¹ fda.gov.tw/EN/law.aspx?cid=16&key=residue%20limits%20

¹² pr-rp.hc-sc.gc.ca/mrl-lrm/index-eng.php

2.8 Potential risk to trade

Fenhexamid MRL coverage exists in all significant cherry export markets, with the same MRL at 7 mg/kg being established by Codex, the EU, and Taiwan and a higher MRL at 10 mg/kg being established in the US and Hong Kong. Korea (5 mg/kg) and Canada (6 mg/kg) have an MRL slightly lower than that proposed, but the highest residue (3.5 mg/kg) observed in the trials is within all international MRLs.

Given that there is appropriate MRL coverage in overseas markets for cherries, the APVMA considers that the risk to international trade is low and a harvest interval other than the proposed one day withholding period should not be required for any of the markets with established MRLs.

3 CONCLUSION

Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited has applied for a minor use permit for use of fenhexamid on cherries. The current MRL of 7 mg/kg for fenhexamid on cherries is considered appropriate for the proposed use. Comment is sought on the potential for the proposed use to prejudice Australian trade on cherries.