



**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF A REGISTERED AGVET CHEMICAL
PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OF DOWNY MILDEW IN SPECIFIC FLOWERHEAD
BRASSICAS, SPECIFIC LEAFY VEGETABLES AND PROCESSING PEAS**

PERMIT NUMBER – PER11951

This permit is issued to the Permit Holder in response to an application granted by the APVMA under section 112 of the Agvet Codes of the jurisdictions set out below. This permit allows a person, as stipulated below, to use the product in the manner specified in this permit in the designated jurisdictions. This permit also allows the Permit Holder and any person stipulated below to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 05 DECEMBER 2014 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2030

Permit Holder:

HORTICULTURE INNOVATION AUSTRALIA LTD
Level 7, 141 Walker Street
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Persons who can use the product under this permit:

Persons generally.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Products to be used:

AGRI-FOS SUPA 400 SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE (APVMA No. 46229)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 400g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID present as MONO-DI POTASSIUM PHOSPHONATE as the only active constituent.

AGRI-FOS 600 SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE (APVMA No. 54430)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 600 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID present as MONO-DI POTASSIUM PHOSPHONATE as the only active constituent.

SPRAYPHOS 620 SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE (APVMA No. 59052)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 620 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID present as MONO-DI POTASSIUM PHOSPHONATE as the only active constituent.

Restraints:

DO NOT apply at volumes which cause excessive run off.

DO NOT apply by aircraft.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.

Harmful to wild mammals that may feed on weeds or other vegetation in the treatment area. To protect wild mammals, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 (leafy vegetables) or 2 (processing peas) times prior to inflorescence emergence (BBCH 50) when crop interception is minimal.

Spray Drift Restraints:

Specific definitions for terms used in this section can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings 1 to 2 hours before sunset and persist until 1 to 2 hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by boom sprayer unless the minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray is not directed above the target canopy
- the outside of the sprayer is turned off when turning at the end of rows and when spraying the outer row on each side of the application site
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for vertical sprayers') are observed.

Buffer Zones for Vertical Sprayers and Boom Sprayers

Application Rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones	
Up to maximum permitted rate	Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation areas
	15 m	Not required

Directions for Use:**Table 1: SPECIFIED FLOWERHEAD BRASSICAS AND SPECIFIED LEAFY VEGETABLES**

Crop	Disease	Products (apply ONE product only)	Rate (L/ha)
Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cauliflower	Downy mildew	Products containing: 400 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID	4.5 L / ha
Spinach Silverbeet Endive Chicory Radicchio		Products containing: 600 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID	3.0 L / ha
		Products containing: 620 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID	2.9 L / ha

Critical Use Comments:**FLOWERHEAD BRASSICAS:**

Use weekly spray intervals when conditions favour disease development in a total spray volume of 800 – 1000 L water per hectare.

LEAFY VEGETABLES:

Apply as required when conditions favour disease development. Use a sprayer that is appropriate for applying enough water to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. To avoid phytotoxicity with some varieties, it is recommended that the product be tested on a small area for crop safety, before treating the whole crop.

Harmful to wild mammals that may feed on weeds or other vegetation in the treatment area. To protect wild mammals, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 times to **LEAFY VEGETABLES** prior to inflorescence emergence (BBCH 50) when crop interception is minimal.

Withholding Period:

All crops – Not required when used as directed.

Jurisdiction:

ACT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, NT, WA only

(Note: Victoria is not included in this permit because their 'control-of-use' legislation means that a permit is not required to legalise this off-label use in VIC).

Directions for use:**Table 2: PROCESSING PEAS**

Crop	Disease	Products (apply ONE product only)	Rate (L/ha)
PEAS - PROCESSING	DOWNY MILDEW	Products containing: 400 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID	5.0 L / ha
		Products containing: 600 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID	3.5 L / ha
		Products containing: 620 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID	3.3 L / ha

Critical Use Comments:

Apply as required when conditions favour disease development. Use a sprayer that is appropriate for applying enough water to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. To avoid phytotoxicity with some varieties, it is recommended that the product be tested on small area for crop safety, before treating the whole crop.

Harmful to wild mammals that may feed on weeds or other vegetation in the treatment area. To protect wild mammals, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 times to **PROCESSING PEAS** prior to inflorescence emergence (BBCH 50) when crop interception is minimal.

Withholding Period:

Not required when used as directed.

Jurisdiction:

NSW & TAS only.

(Note: Victoria is not included in this permit because their 'control-of-use' legislation means that a permit is not required to legalise this off-label use in VIC).

Additional Conditions:

This permit allows for the use of a product in a manner specified on the permit. Persons who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of this permit. Unless otherwise stated, the use of the product must be in accordance with the product label.

The holder of the permit must notify the APVMA of new information, including relevant information in accordance with section 161 of the Schedule to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994, in accordance with the obligation imposed by that section.

To Avoid Crop Damage:

The sensitivity of some species and varieties of the crops to be treated under this permit has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore, to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

Export of treated produce

Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) or Temporary Maximum Residue Limits (TMRLs) have been established to allow treated produce to be used for human consumption. An MRL or TMRL has been established for PHOSPHOROUS ACID in BRASSICA, FLOWERHEAD

BRASSICAS, LEAFY VEGETABLES AND PEAS-SHELLED. MRLs and TMRLs can be found in the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (MRL Standard for Residues of Chemical Products) Instrument 2023*. MRLs and TMRLs apply only to produce marketed and consumed in Australia. If treated produce is to be exported, residues must not exceed the limits/tolerances of the importing country.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

Note:

21/10/2011- permit amended to extend expiry date to 31 March 2015 and include QLD Fruit and Vegetable Growers Ltd T/as Growcom as the permit holder. Permit issued as version 2.

31/01/2015- permit amended to extend expiry date to 31 March 2020. Permit issued as version 3.

04/02/2018- permit amended to update permit holder details. Permit issued as version 4.

31/03/2020- permit amended to update export of product statement and to extend expiry date to 31/03/2025. Permit issued as version 5.

31/01/2025 - permit amended to update export of produce statement, include restraints, add s161 statement, and extend expiry date to 28/02/2030. Permit issued as version 6.