



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

**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF A REGISTERED AGVET CHEMICAL
PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OF OLIVE LACE BUG IN OLIVE PLANTATIONS**

PERMIT NUMBER – PER14897

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 4 MARCH 2015 TO 31 JANUARY 2026

Permit Holder:

AUSTRALIAN OLIVE ASSOCIATION LTD
C/O HORTICULTURE INNOVATION AUST 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:

SUMITOMO SAMURAI SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 60687)
PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS
Containing: 500 g/kg CLOTHIANIDIN as the only active constituent.

RESTRAINTS:

Spray drift restraints

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label 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/s 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 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 are observed.

Buffer zones for vertical sprayers

Type of target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones	
	Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation areas
Orchards	250 m	10 m

Directions for Use:

Crop	Pest	Rate
Olives	Olive Lace Bug (<i>Froggattia olivinia</i>)	25 - 40 g/100 L Add MAXX Organosilicone Surfactant (APVMA No. 54348) at a rate of 50 mL/100 L (0.05%) of spray

Critical Use Comments:

- Apply when insects are first noticed and whilst still at nymphal stage.
- Apply by ground airblast sprayer or similar equipment.
- Apply sufficient quantity of the diluent to wet all surfaces of leaves and fruit. Use a spray volume of 1000 - 2000 L/ha, depending upon tree size.
- DO NOT apply more than 1 application per season.

Note: Spring is the most effective time to control this pest. As eggs cannot be seen, monitor trees carefully to observe first nymphal instars. This will occur early September in the northern areas of Australia to early October in the southern areas. For maximum impact, apply just before the oldest nymphs develop wings (approximately 10 days after hatching).

Protection of Honey Bees and other Insect Pollinators:

Highly toxic to bees. DO NOT apply if bees are foraging in the orchard. Will kill bees foraging in the crop to be treated or in hives by exposure to residues transported by foraging bees, overspray or spray drift and residues may remain toxic to bees for several days after application. Bee brood development will also be harmed by exposure to residues. Mortality is most likely if bees drink from irrigation water or dew on the ground after irrigation. Application should not be before two weeks after flowering has finished to ensure all bees have stopped foraging in the crop and to give beekeepers time to move their hives away from blocks to be treated. Beekeepers that are known to have hives within 2 km of the orchard should be notified at least 48 hours prior to application.

Withholding Period:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 8 weeks after application.

Grazing: Do not graze treated areas or cut for stock food.

Jurisdiction:

All States and Territories, except VIC.

Note: Victoria is not included in this permit, as their Control-of-Use legislation means a permit is not required to legalise this off-label use in that State.

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 cultivars of the crops to be treated under this permit has not been fully evaluated under all growing conditions. A small number of olive trees should therefore be sprayed in the first instance, and tree health closely monitored over the following days/weeks. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post-treatment are observed.

Export of treated produce

Temporary Maximum Residue Limits (TMRLs) have been established to allow treated produce to be used for human consumption. MRLs has been established for CLOTHIANIDIN in OLIVES FOR OIL PRODUCTION and TABLE OLIVES. MRLs can be found in the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard) Instrument 2019*. MRLs 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.

Other Matters

Continued issuance of this permit is subject to the outcomes of the current APVMA review of neonicotinoids. This permit may be impacted by the outcomes of this review.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

Note: Permit amended to extend expiry date until 31 March 2023. Permit version 2 issued 21 March 2018. 03/01/2022 – Permit updated to current standards, spray drift restraints added, bee safety statement added, and chemical review statement included. Permit expiry extended to 31/01/2026. Permit issued as Version 3.