



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

**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF A REGISTERED AGVET CHEMICAL
PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF BROWN MARMORATED STINK
BUG AND YELLOW SPOTTED STINK BUG IN VARIOUS CROPS**

PERMIT NUMBER – PER82552

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 12 APRIL 2018 TO 30 APRIL 2023

Permit Holder:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND THE ENVIRONMENT
18 Marcus Clarke Street
CANBERRA CITY ACT 2601

Persons who can use the product under this permit:

Personnel who have been authorised by the Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources or by the Chief Plant Protection Officers of the states/territory departments of primary industries (or equivalents and their delegates) as appropriate of the Commonwealth/State Territory.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Products to be used:

KARATE ZEON INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 51422)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 250 g/L LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN as the only active constituent.

NUFARM KAISO 240EG INSECTICIDE WITH SORBIE TECHNOLOGY (APVMA No. 83077)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 240 g/kg LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN as the only active constituent.

Directions for Use:

Crop	Pest	Rate
Cotton	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	<u>250 g/L products:</u>
Tomatoes	<i>(Halyomorpha halys)</i>	80 mL/ha
Mung Beans, Navy Beans	Yellow Spotted Stink Bug	<u>240 g/kg products:</u>
Sorghum	<i>(Erthesina fullo and E. acuminata)</i>	83 g/ha
Soybeans	(suppression on may be achieved)	
Sunflower		

Critical Use Comments:

- To be used only in the event of a suspected or confirmed incursion of Brown Marmorated Stink Bug and Yellow Spotted Stink Bug
- Apply a maximum of three (3) applications per crop using a calibrated boomspray or equivalent equipment.
- Apply in a water volume sufficient to ensure thorough coverage. Good coverage is essential to ensure adequate control.
- Do not apply if rain is expected within 6 hours.
- Toxic to bees. DO NOT spray while bees are actively foraging on and around the treatment area. If there is potential for managed hives to be affected by the spray or spray drift, notify beekeepers 48 hours before spraying to move hives to a safe location. The risk to bees may be reduced by spraying in the early morning or late evening while bees are not foraging, provided that surface temperature inversion conditions are not present.
- Level of control or suppression may vary according to the situations and growth stage of pest at time of pesticide application.

Withholding Period:

Cotton:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 21 days after application.

Grazing: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 1 day after application.

Tomatoes:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 1 day after application.

Navy Beans and Mung Beans (if harvested green):

Harvest: Do not harvest for 1 day after application.

Grazing: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 1 day after application.

Navy Beans and Mung Beans (if harvested dry), and Sorghum:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 14 days after application.

Grazing: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.

Soybean:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 1 days after application.

Grazing: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 21 days after application.

Sunflower:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 28 days after application.

Cutting Crops and Pastures for Stockfeed

If the crop or pasture is to be cut for stockfeed, do not sell any stock that have been fed cut material for export slaughter until the Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) set below has been observed. The ESI is the minimum period that must elapse between removal of grazing livestock to clean pasture or clean feed and slaughter.

Grazing Treated Areas and Crops for Domestic and Export Markets and for Livestock Producing Milk for Human Consumption Livestock Destined for the Domestic Market

Observe the grazing withholding periods as specified above before grazing treated pastures or fodder crops or cutting them for stockfeed. OR If over-spraying of grazing livestock is unavoidable and does occur, withhold stock from slaughter until the Export Grazing Interval (EGI) or Export Slaughter Interval is met. The EGI is the minimum period that must elapse between the application of the chemical product and slaughter of the stock, where grazing has continued on the crop/pasture from the time that the chemical product was applied.

Livestock Destined for Export Markets

The label withholding period for grazing only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that the Export Slaughter Interval or the Export Grazing interval is observed before stock is sold or slaughtered.

Livestock Producing Milk for Human Consumption

Observe the grazing or cutting for stockfeed withholding period specified above before grazing lactating dairy stock on treated pastures or fodder crops, or before cutting treated crops as feed for lactating dairy stock.

Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) - 42 Days:

Livestock that have been grazing on or fed treated crops and/or over-sprayed should be placed on clean feed for 42 days (6 weeks) prior to export slaughter.

Export Grazing Interval (EGI) - 56 Days:

Livestock that have been grazing on treated crops/pastures and/or over-sprayed should not be sold for export slaughter for 56 days (8 weeks) after application of the chemical product, unless the Export Slaughter Interval has been observed.

Additional Information

These insecticides may persist on dry pasture (or in harvested and stored animal feed, eg hay) for long periods. Livestock fed on pastures that were treated when drying off or while dry, may have residues at levels unacceptable to our overseas markets. Similarly, feeds harvested from pastures or crops treated when drying off or while dry, may have unacceptable levels of residues. The pasture, or crop, must be regarded as contaminated until such times as there has been substantial regrowth (ie following good rains or the Autumn break). Livestock grazing or receiving contaminated feed should be managed in accordance with the Export Intervals described above. If further advice is required, contact your local State Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries, or the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

Jurisdiction:

All States and Territories.

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.

Export of treated produce

Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been established to allow treated produce to be used for human and/or animal consumption. 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.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

Note: 06/10/2020 – Permit updated to add Nufarm Kaiso 240EG Insecticide with Sorbie Technology and trade advice. Permit issued as Version 2.