



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

**PERMIT TO ALLOW EMERGENCY USE OF A REGISTERED AGVET CHEMICAL
PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OF SILVERLEAF WHITEFLY IN SOYA BEANS**

PERMIT NUMBER – PER89779

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 12 FEBRUARY 2021 TO 31 MARCH 2026

Permit Holder:

AUSTRALIAN OILSEEDS FEDERATION INC
30 Coronga Crescent
KILLARA NSW 2071

Persons who can use the product under this permit:

Persons generally.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Products to be used:

MOVENTO 240 SC INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 61864)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 240 g/L SPIROTETRAMAT as the only active constituent.

Restraints

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop, with a minimum retreatment interval of 14 days.

DO NOT apply consecutive applications of spirotetramat. Alternate sprays with chemicals from a different mode of action.

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each days use.

Spray drift restraints:

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the permit 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. 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 three 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 one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

Boom sprayers

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

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see 'Mandatory downwind buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers').

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Up to 400 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	0 m	0 m	0 m	0 m	0 m
	1.0 m or lower	0 m	0 m	0 m	0 m	10 m

Aircraft

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category
- for maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3m or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

Buffer zones for aircraft

Type of aircraft	Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Fixed-wing	0 m	0 m	0 m	15 metres	90 m
Helicopter	0 m	0 m	0 m	25 metres	60 m

Directions for Use:

Crop	Pest	Rate
Soya beans	Silverleaf whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	300-400 mL / ha

Critical Use Comments:

- Apply with the addition of Hasten Spray Adjuvant (APVMA No. 47999) at 1.0 L/ha.
- Ground application: Use a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha.
- Aerial application: Use a minimum spray volume of 30 L/ha.
- Apply using MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Monitor crops and commence applications once local thresholds are reached.
- Ensure thorough foliar coverage of the target crop.
- Best results are obtained when applied to low to moderate pest populations.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause symptoms of phytotoxicity in crops/plants other than those specified on the product label. Refer to 'Protections' statement on the product label.
- Spirotetramat may not control Silverleaf whitefly adults and eggs. However, a decline in the total Silverleaf whitefly population will occur over time as the juvenile stages are controlled.
- Refer to the CropLife Resistance Management Strategy for Silverleaf whitefly (<https://www.croplife.org.au/resources/programs/resistance-management/various-silverleaf-whitefly-2/>)

Withholding Period:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 21 days after application.

Grazing: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 7 days after application.

Livestock destined for export markets:

The above grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the following Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

Export slaughter interval¹:

Livestock that has been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 3 days prior to slaughter.

Jurisdiction:

NSW & QLD only.

¹ The ESI is the minimum period that must elapse between removal of grazing livestock to clean pasture or clean feed and slaughter.

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 the crop to be treated under this permit has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable to only treat a small area to ascertain the reaction before treating the whole crop.

Export of treated produce

Maximum Residue Limits (TMRLs) have been established to allow treated produce to be used for human consumption. An MRL has been established for spirotetramat in soya bean (dry). MRLs can be found in the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (MRL Standard for Residues of Chemical Products) Instrument 2023*. 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: 15/03/2024 – Permit updated to emergency use permit and include other registered products. Spray drift restraints and buffer zones updated. NSW added. S161 statement added. Permit expiry extended to 31/03/2026.