



PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF AN AGVET CHEMICAL PRODUCT

**FOR CONTROL OF OLIVE LACE BUG, GREEN VEGETABLE BUG AND
RUTHERGLEN BUG IN OLIVES GROWN FOR OIL PRODUCTION ONLY**

PERMIT NUMBER – PER13999

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 any person to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 19 APRIL 2013 to 31 MARCH 2021

Permit Holder:

HORTICULTURE INNOVATION AUSTRALIA LTD
Level 8, 1 Chifley Square
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Persons who can use the product under this permit:

Persons generally.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Products to be used:

NUFARM DIMETHOATE SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE [APVMA No. 32962]

Plus other REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 400 g/L DIMETHOATE as their only active constituent.

Directions for Use:

DO NOT use on olive trees that are producing table fruit (see warning below)

DO NOT spray during flowering to avoid adverse impact on bees.

Crop Type	Insect Pest	Application Rate
OLIVE TREES FOR OIL PRODUCTION ONLY	Olive Lace Bug (<i>Froggattia olivinia</i>) Green Vegetable Bug (<i>Nezara viridula</i>) Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)	75 mL product / 100 L

Critical Use Comments:

- Apply in a spray volume sufficient to ensure complete coverage of the foliage; 1,200 L water/ha is acceptable.
- 0.5% all season spray oil, or wetting agent used at its label rate, will assist coverage and effectiveness.
- Apply a maximum of four (4) applications per season.

Application Timing

Olive Lace Bug (OLB)

Completely wet the underside of leaves where the pest congregates.

Spring treatment

Spring is the most effective time to control this pest. As eggs cannot be seen, monitor trees carefully to observe the 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).

Apply a second spray 7 to 14 days after the first spray to eradicate the next lot of nymphs that will emerge from the leaf tissue. If the nymphs look large, the shorter time is applicable, if small, choose the longest time.

Summer treatment

If no sprays were applied in Spring, or an alternative chemical used in Spring that cannot be used again, or an earlier spraying failed to give adequate control, monitor the trees again in the December to January period for the second hatching and apply two sprays 7 to 14 days apart, as described above.

It is important to treat either the Spring or Summer hatching. If spraying to control a third hatching in March to April, ensure the harvest does not occur before the expiry of the withholding period.

Green Vegetable Bug (GVB)

From Spring onwards, check the underside of leaves for egg rafts, and apply after eggs hatch.

Rutherglen Bug

Rutherglen Bug is usually only of concern on young trees. The canopy on large trees is usually higher than the bugs will travel. Monitor the trees fortnightly as the surrounding pasture dries off. Spray the bugs only if the numbers warrant action.

WARNING

Dimethoate is **NOT** authorized for use on table olive trees. Dimethoate may only be used on olive trees whose fruit will be used for olive oil production. **DO NOT** spray dimethoate on trees for which the fruit is intended for table olives.

Withholding Periods:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFEED.

Jurisdiction:

ALL STATES

Additional Conditions:

This PERMIT provides for the use of a product in a manner other than specified on the approved label of the product. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the use of the product must be in accordance with instructions on its label.

PERSONS who wish to prepare for use and/or use the products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the permit particularly the information included in DETAILS and CONDITIONS of this permit.

Export of Produce

This use pattern may result in detectable dimethoate residues in olive oil.

To allow treated produce to be supplied or otherwise made available for human consumption Temporary Maximum Residue Limit (TMRL) has been established for dimethoate covering the commodity Olive oil, refined at T0.1mg/kg. The TMRL applies only to produce marketed and consumed in Australia. If treated produce is to be exported, due account should therefore be taken of the residue definition and residue limits/import tolerances of importing countries and that any residues must not exceed those requirements of the importing country.

Growers producing fruit or oil for export markets should determine if appropriate standards exist in the importing country BEFORE using dimethoate.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

Notes:

24/09/2013. Permit extended to 05/10/2014. Issued as version 2.

03/10/2014. Permit extended to 05/10/2015. Issued as version 3.

30/07/2015. Permit extended to 05/10/2017. Issued as version 4.

19/09/2017. Permit extended to 06/03/2019 to align with expiry date for current PER84247, which covers the phase-out period for use of dimethoate products with a previously approved label. Issued as version 5.

31/01/2019. Permit extended to 31/03/2021. Permit holder changed to HIA. Issued as version 6.