

RECOMMENDED USAGE RESTRICTIONS FOR PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS ON SOUTHERN AFRICAN EXPORT CITRUS

Compiled by:

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The purpose of these restrictions is to ensure compliance with residue tolerances in the countries to which Southern African citrus is exported. The recommendations on container labels are based on the **current registrations** of plant protection products. In terms of the SA Act 36 of 1947 (and equivalent legislation in neighbouring countries) the registration requirements must be adhered to at all times. However, the requirements of importing countries have made it necessary to introduce **further restrictions** in order to comply with maximum residue limits.

The active ingredients of the products are listed alphabetically together with an illustrative brand name. In the case of commodity products which may be sold under different brand names only a single name is shown for convenience. This does not imply endorsement of the particular brand concerned.

Due to the multiple fruit set pattern of lemons, plant protection products may only be used as specified during the first spring **blossoming and fruit set** period. Special caution should be exercised to ensure that pesticides applied to protect later sets do not result in unacceptable residues in fruit remaining on the trees from earlier sets.

The following general statements are applicable to the use of plant protection products on all cultivars:

- * Growers should ensure that these restrictions are kept handy and are consulted before the application of plant protection products.
- * The application in accordance with current label requirements will in many instances not ensure that export requirements will be met. The restrictions specified are applicable in addition to the label requirements.
- * The withholding periods specified on product labels provide an indication of the ability of treatments to conform to South African residue levels. Since overseas requirements are generally more stringent these withholding periods are not adequate unless specifically mentioned in this document.
- * These restrictions apply to the period during which fruit is present on trees (between blossom and harvest) and not to the period between harvest and the onset of blossom, during which time standard label requirements apply.
- * All usages apply to normal blossom situations. Under conditions where blossoming occurs over an extended period a more conservative approach must be adopted. Under these conditions treatments should be timed according to the early portion of the blossom.
- * Particular attention must be given to ensuring that spray machinery is calibrated to apply the correct spray volumes in relation to tree size and that spray operators are trained in the handling and application of plant protection products.
- * All treatments referred to above must be applied at the registered concentrations.
- * Alternation of products, where applicable with reference to the restrictions, will reduce the risk of excessive residues of any one chemical and will also reduce selection pressure for resistance.
- * The additional restrictions in this document do not necessarily provide an indication of the compatibility of the products with integrated pest management and good agricultural practice.
- * The addition of oil to a treatment, if not registered as such, should be avoided as this may increase the residue level.

All exporting growers should keep accurate spray records so that in the event of exceeding MRLs the reasons can be determined. These records should be retained in safe-keeping for at least 3 years.

Growers are strongly urged to abide by these restrictions to minimise the risk of residue tolerances being exceeded. However, it must be noted that no absolute guarantee can be given that even by following these guidelines export residue tolerances will in all instances not be exceeded. The efficacy and integrated pest management compatibility of plant protection products listed here are additional considerations that users should bear in mind and which are not covered in this document whatsoever. This document has been compiled with information presently available and in good faith, but with the express condition that the authors, Citrus Research International and Citrus Growers Association of Southern Africa, accept no responsibility whatsoever for any loss or damage resulting directly or indirectly from the use thereof.

SUMMARY TABLE OF RECOMMENDED USAGE RESTRICTIONS

PRODUCT	All markets (including EU) except where other restrictions are specified	CODEX (A) ^a	CODEX (B) ^b	CANADA	U S A	JAPAN	Other ^d
Acetamidrid/ Mospilan	150d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	Korea: 150d PHI as registered for Soft Citrus and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus. Taiwan: 150d PHI as registered for oranges and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus
Acrinathrin/ Rufast	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aldicarb/ Temik	Not permitted in SA ^u . For other southern African countries: 180d PHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amitraz/ Mitac	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	-	150d PHI	-	28d PHI as registered	-
Avermectin/ Agrimec	7d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azadirachtin	See Pyrethrins	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azinphos-methyl/ Gusathion	Not later than 90% petal fall	120d PHI	120d PHI	21d PHI as registered	Not later than 90% petal fall	Not later than 90% petal fall	Korea: 120d PHI
Azoxystrobin/ Ortiva	77d PHI as registered	-	-	- P	- P	-	-
Bacillus thuringiensis/ Dipel	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauveria bassiana/ BroadBand	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromopropylate/ Acarol	Not later than 90% petal fall	21d PHI	21d PHI	21d PHI	-	21d PHI	-
Buprofezin/ Applaud	45d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadusaphos/ Rugby	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbendazim (Bavistin, Bendazid, Knowin, Benomyl, Spotless)	120d PHI for oranges and grapefruit and 90d PHI for other citrus	90d PHI for oranges and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus	14d PHI as registered	14d PHI as registered	14d PHI as registered	14d PHI as registered	Korea: 14d PHI as registered
Chlorfenapyr/ Hunter	Medium cover spray: Before calyx closure (± 3 weeks after petal fall) as registered. Bait spray application (30ml): Not later than mid-December and a 140d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlorpyrifos/ Dursban	60d PHI for sprays as registered, 0d PHI for soil and stem applications as registered ^q	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRODUCT	All markets (including EU) except where other restrictions are specified	CODEX (A) ^a	CODEX (B) ^b	CANADA	U S A	JAPAN	Other ^d
Chlorantraniliprole (Rynaxypyr)/ Coragen	7d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	7d PHI as registered. Not later than 90% petal fall for mandarins.	Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall. Norway: see note g.
Clothianidin/ Dantop	120d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper	14d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyhexatin (Azocyclotin)/ Sipcatin	Only to be used after harvest and before the onset of blossom	-	-	-	Not permitted	Not permitted	Taiwan: Not permitted
Cypermethrin	28d PHI as registered	-	-	-	28d PHI as registered for alpha and zeta-Cypermethrin formulations. Not later than 90% petal fall for Cypermethrin ^c	-	-
Dichlorprop/ Corasil E	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	150d PHI as registered	-	-	150d PHI as registered	-
Dichlorprop-p/ Corasil P	90d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dicofol/ Kethane	Not later than 90% petal fall	14d PHI	14d PHI Russia: Not later than 90% petal fall.	14d PHI	14d PHI	14d PHI	Korea: Not later than 90% petal fall for soft citrus and 28d PHI for other citrus. Taiwan: 28d PHI
Difenoconazole/ Score	Not later than 90% petal fall as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dimethoate/ Rogor	Not later than 50% petal fall for sprays, Not later than white bud stage for soil applications	-	-	42d PHI as registered	42d PHI as registered	42d PHI as registered	-
Dimethyl Didecylammonium Chloride/ Sporekill	Not permitted	-	-	-	-	Not permitted ^k	-

PRODUCT	All markets (including EU) except where other restrictions are specified	CODEX (A) ^a	CODEX (B) ^b	CANADA	U S A	JAPAN	Other ^d
Dithiocarbamates (Mancozeb/Maneb)	21d PHI or 28d PHI as registered	Not later than 90% petal fall for Lemons and Grapefruit and 21d or 28d PHI as registered for Soft Citrus and Oranges	-	Not later than end December and only where packhouses have either a non-recycling high pressure spray or non-recycling Deccosol foam curtain and regular (twice daily) cleaning of brushes	Not later than 90% petal fall for Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit and 21d or 28d PHI as registered for Soft Citrus	Not later than end-January	Korea: 21d PHI or 28d PHI as registered for Soft Citrus and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus
(E)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate + (Z)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate/ Checkmate	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endosulfan/ Thiodan ^h	Not permitted in SA ^h . Not later than 90% petal fall in other southern African countries Not permitted	- ^h	28d PHI ^h	- ^h	- ^h	28d PHI ^h	- ^h
Ethephon/ Ethrel	Not permitted	-	As registered	As registered	-	Post harvest use not permitted	-
Ethoprophos/ MOCAP	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etoxazole/ Smite	28d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fenamiphos/ NemaCur	150d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fenazaquin	56d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fenbutatin-oxide/ Torque	7d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fenpropathrin/ Meothrin	28d PHI as registered	185 PHI	-	-	-	-	Korea: 28d PHI as registered for soft citrus and 185d PHI for other citrus
Fenpropathrin + Phenthoate/ Meothrin + Eisan	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRODUCT	All markets (including EU) except where other restrictions are specified	CODEX (A) ^a	CODEX (B) ^b	CANADA	U S A	JAPAN	Other ^d
Fenpyroximate/ Mitigate	28d PHI as registered	-	-	150d PHI and not later than end-October	-	-	Korea: 28d PHI as registered for soft citrus, 150d PHI and not later than end-October for other citrus
Fipronil/ Regent	Before calyx closure (± 3 weeks after petal fall) as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flutriafol/ Impact	Not later than 100% petal fall as registered	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	-	Not later than 90% petal fall	Not later than 90% petal fall	Korea and Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall
Formetanate/ Dicarzol	90d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fosetyl-Al/Aliette	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fosthiazate/ Nemathorin	43d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibberellic Acid	15d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furfural/ Crop Guard	43d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granulovirus (Cryptogran, Cryptex)	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guazatine	Post-harvest as registered	-	-	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted	Korea: not permitted
Helicoverpa armigera nucleopolyhedrovirus/ Helicovir	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imazalil (Chloramizol)	Post-harvest as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imidacloprid/ Confidor	212d PHI as registered	-	-		-	212d PHI as registered for oranges, grapefruit and lemons, and not later than 90% petal fall for soft citrus	Korea: 212d PHI as registered for Soft Citrus and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus Taiwan: 212d PHI as registered for oranges and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus
Iprodione/ Rovral (Dicarboxamil)	115d PHI as registered for Lemons and Soft Citrus, not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus. (115d PHI as registered for Lemons and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus) ⁱ	Not later than 90% petal fall	115d PHI as registered	-	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	Switzerland and Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall Korea: 115d PHI as registered for soft citrus and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus ^m .
Isazophos/ Miral	56d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRODUCT	All markets (including EU) except where other restrictions are specified	CODEX (A) ^a	CODEX (B) ^b	CANADA	U S A	JAPAN	Other ^d
Kresoxim-methyl/ Strobry	Not later than 90% petal fall	56d PHI for Grapefruit & Oranges. Not later than 90% petal fall for Lemons & Soft Citrus	56d PHI	-	-	56d PHI	-
Mercaptothion/ Malathion (fruit fly baiting only)	Only dilute concentration, do not use higher concentrations. 28d PHI	7d PHI	7d PHI	14d PHI	7d PHI	7d PHI	-
Metaxyl M/ Ridomil Gold	30d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamidophos/ Citrimet	60d PHI	-	21d PHI as registered	21d PHI as registered	-	21d PHI as registered	Korea: 21d PHI as registered
Methidathion/ Ultracide	No later than 90% petal fall	56d PHI as registered	56d PHI as registered	56d PHI as registered	56d PHI as registered	56d PHI as registered	Korea: Not later than 90% petal fall for oranges, grapefruit & lemons and 56d PHI as registered for soft citrus
Methiocarb/ Mesurol	21d PHI as registered	Not later than the end of January	-	-	Not later than the end of January	Not later than the end of January	Korea: 21d PHI as registered for mandarins and not later than the end of January for others
Methomyl (Thiodicarb) / Lannate	60d PHI for all registered usages	28d PHI for all registered usages	28d PHI for all registered usages	28d PHI for all registered usages	28d PHI for all registered usages	28d PHI for all registered usages	-
Methoxyfenozide / Runner	30d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall.
Methyl-parathion / Pencap	Not later than 50% petal fall	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mevinphos	28d PHI	-	3d PHI as registered	3d PHI as registered	-	3d PHI as registered	Korea: 3d PHI as registered
Monocrotophos/ Azodrin	Not for use in SA; 90d PHI in other southern African countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange Oil/ Pre-vam	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omethoate/ Folimat	Apply no more than once in a season, not later than beginning of December and ensure at least a 150d PHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paecilomyces iliacinus/ PL+	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parathion/ Parathion	Not later than 50% petal fall	-	-	Not later than 4 weeks after petal fall	-	Not later than 4 weeks after petal fall	-
Permethrin/ Last Call	0d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRODUCT	All markets (including EU) except where other restrictions are specified	CODEX (A) ^a	CODEX (B) ^b	CANADA	U S A	JAPAN	Other ^d
Phenthoate/ Eisan	Not later than 50% petal fall	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphorous acid	0d PHI, 14d PHI or 28d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pirimicarb/ Aphox	14d PHI as registered	-	-	Not later than 90% petal fall	Not later than 90% petal fall	Not later than 90% petal fall	Switzerland: Not later than 90% petal fall. Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall for grapefruit, lemons and soft citrus and 14d PHI for oranges.
Prochloraz	Post-harvest as registered	-	-	Not permitted	Not permitted	Oranges only	Korea: not permitted on lemons
Profenofos/ Selecron	Between blossom and harvest, use Selecron only once and not more than 100mℓ/100ℓ water at not later than 50% petal fall ^Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Propargite/ Omite	14d PHI as registered	-	-	-	Not later than 90% petal fall for Soft Citrus, ^{U.S.} for other citrus	Not later than 90% petal fall	-
Prothiofos/ Tokuthion	Between blossom and harvest, Prothiofos should be used only once and not later than 90% petal fall	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyraclostrobin/ Cabrio	45d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall for Soft citrus and 45d PHI for other citrus
Pyrethrin (incl natural Pyrethrum) / Erador	2d PHI as registered	Not later than 90% petal fall	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	-	-	Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall
Pyrimethanil / Philabuster	Post-harvest as registered. Do not use in HOT water bath.	Post-harvest as registered. Do not use in HOT water bath and not recommended for wax application.	-	-	-	-	Korea: Not permitted for soft citrus ^m . Taiwan: Not permitted for soft citrus
Pyriproxyfen/ Nemesis	90d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	Switzerland and Korea: 120d PHI Taiwan: 90d PHI as registered for oranges and soft citrus and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus
Sodium ortho-phenyl-phenol	Post-harvest as registered	-	-	-	-	-	Taiwan: Not permitted on soft citrus

PRODUCT	All markets (including EU) except where other restrictions are specified	CODEX (A) ^a	CODEX (B) ^b	CANADA	U S A	JAPAN	Other ^d
Spinetoram/ Delegate	7d PHI as registered	7d PHI as registered for oranges and 14d PHI for other citrus	-	-	-	-	-
Spinosad/ (Tracer/GF120)	1d PHI as registered for fruit fly baiting (GF120), but 28d PHI for other applications (Tracer)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirodiclofen/ Envidor	14d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirotetramat/ Movento	60d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	Korea: 60d PHI as registered for soft citrus and not later than 90% petal for other citrus ^m . Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall for oranges and soft citrus and 60d PHI for grapefruit and lemons.
Sulfoxaflor (Isoclast) / Closer	21d PHI as registered ^r	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	Not later than 90% PF	Not later than 90% petal fall
Tartar emetic/ Tartox	30d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tau-fluvalinate/ Klartan	Not later than mid-November as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tebuconazole/ Folicur	Not later than 90% petal fall as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teflubenzuron/ Nomolt	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	30d PHI	-	-	30d PHI as registered	Korea: 30d PHI on soft citrus and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus
Temephos/ Abate	200d PHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terbufos/ (AC92-100, Counter)	30d PHI as registered and not to be used between December and 1 April	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetradifon/ Tedium	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	15d PHI	15d PHI	Not Permitted	15d PHI	Switzerland: Not later than 90% petal fall
Thiabendazole	Post-harvest as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thiacloprid/ Calypso	No later than 3 weeks after petal-fall	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thiophanate-methyl/ Topsin	Not later than 90% petal fall	-	14d PHI as registered	14d PHI as registered	14d PHI as registered	14d PHI as registered	-
Trichlorfon/ Dipterex	28d PHI as registered	-	10d PHI as registered	-	-	-	Korea: 10d PHI as registered for Soft Citrus and 28d PHI for other citrus

PRODUCT	All markets (including EU) except where other restrictions are specified	CODEX (A) ^a	CODEX (B) ^b	CANADA	U S A	JAPAN	Other ^d
Trifloxystrobin/ Flint	76d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	Korea: 76d PHI as registered for soft citrus, otherwise on Valencias only and not later than mid-January Taiwan: Not later than 90% petal fall for soft citrus and 76d PHI as registered for other citrus
Triflumuron/ Alysistin	Not later than 90% petal fall for lemons and 30d PHI as registered for other citrus	Not later than 90% petal fall	30d PHI as registered	60d PHI	Not permitted	Not later than 90% petal fall	China, Taiwan Switzerland and Korea: Not later than 90% petal fall
2,4-D	Post-harvest, not more than 250ppm in a packhouse treatment and not more than 250ppm in a pre-degreening drench	-	-	Post-harvest as registered	Post-harvest as registered	Post-harvest as registered	Korea: not recommended on oranges, grapefruit and soft citrus, post-harvest as registered for lemons
3,5,6 TPA / Maxim	120d PHI as registered	-	-	-	-	-	-

PHI = Pre-harvest interval. - = as for "all markets", that is no additional restrictions apply.



SUMMARY TABLE OF RESIDUE TOLERANCES

Chemical	RSA	General export tolerance	Codex	Canada	USA	Japan	Korea
Acetamiprid	0.5	0.5	None	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.0 ¹³
Acrinathrin	None ⁿ	0.2	None	0.1	None	2.0	1.0 ¹³
Aldicarb	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.1	None ¹³ , 0.3 ¹¹ (None) ^e	0.2, 0.01 ¹⁶	0.02 ¹³
Amitraz	0.2	0.05	0.5 ⁷	0.1	None	0.5	0.5 ⁶ , 0.2 ¹³
Avermectin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02 ¹³
Azadirachtin	None	0.01	None	0.1	Exempt	Exempt	None
Azinphos-methyl	2.0	0.05	1.0	2.0	None	0.01	2.0
Azoxystrobin	0.5	0.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0, 1.0 ¹³	1.0 ¹³ (10.0 ^x)
Bacillus thuringiensis	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Bromopropylate	3.0	0.01	2.0	2.0	None	2.0	5.0
Buprofezin	0.05	0.05	1.0	0.1	2.5	2.0 ⁷ , 2.5 ¹¹	0.3 ⁷ , 1.3
Cadusafos	0.05	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.01	None
Carbendazim	5.0	0.2 ^{7,19} , 0.7 ^{13,20}	1.0 ⁷	10.0	10.0	7.0 ^{19,20} , 3.0 ¹¹	7.0
Chinomethionat	0.5	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.5	0.5
Chlorfenapyr	0.01	0.01	None	0.1	0.01	2.0	1.0 ¹³
Chlorantraniliprole	0.5	0.5 (0.01) ⁹	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.0, 0.1 ¹³ (0.5) ^v	None
Chlorpyrifos	0.3	0.3 ¹¹ , 0.2 ^{20 q}	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3
Clothianidin	0.01	0.01	None	0.1	0.4	2.0	1.0 ¹³
Copper	20.0	20.0	None	50.0	Exempt	Exempt	None
Cyhexatin (Azocytotin)	2.0	0.2 (0.01) ^j	0.2	0.1	Not permitted, 0.1 ¹⁸	Not permitted	2.0
Cypermethrin	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	None, 0.35 ^c	2.0	2.0
Dichlorprop-p	None	0.05	None	0.1	None	3.0	None
Dicofol	5.0	0.02	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	1.0 ⁶
Difenoconazole	0.05	0.05	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6 ⁶ , 0.01 ¹³	1.0 ¹³
Dimethoate	2.0	0.02	5.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dimethyl Didecyl ammonium Chloride	2.0	0.01	None	0.1	None	Not permitted ^k	None
Dithiocarbamate	3.0	3.0	2.0 ⁷ , 10.0 ¹³	0.1	None ¹¹ , 10.0 ¹³	2.0 ¹¹ , 10.0 ¹³	5.0 ¹³
(E)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate + (Z)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate	None	None	None	None	Exempt	None	None
Endosulfan ^h	1.0 ^h	0.05	None	0.1	None	0.5	0.1 ^{19, 20} , None ^{7,13}
Ethephon	2.0	0.05	None	1.0	None	2.0	2.0 ²⁰ , 0.5 ¹³
Ethoprophos	0.05	0.02	None	0.1	None	0.005	None
Etoxazole	None	0.01	None	0.1	0.1 ⁶	0.7	0.5 ¹³
Fenamiphos	0.05	0.02	None	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5 ⁶
Fenazaquin	0.05	0.05	None	0.1	0.5 ¹¹ , None ¹⁹	0.01	0.7 ¹³
Fenbutatin-oxide (Hexakis)	1.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	20.0	5.0	5.0
Fenpropathrin	0.5	0.5	None	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0 ¹³
Fenpyroximate	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.5 ¹³
Fipronil	0.05	0.005	None	0.1	None	0.01	0.05 ¹³
Flutriafol	0.1	0.1	None	0.1	None	0.01	None
Formetanate	0.5	0.01	None	4.0	1.5 ^{7,19} , 0.6 ²⁰ , 0.03 ¹⁰	4.0	None
Fosetyl-Al	15.0	15.0	None	9.0	None	150.0	None

Chemical	RSA	General export tolerance	Codex	Canada	USA	Japan	Korea
Fosthiazate	0.1	0.02	None	0.1	None	0.01	None
Furfural	1.0	1.0	None	None	None	None	None
Gibberellic Acid	0.2	0.2	None	0.1	Exempt	0.2	None
Granulovirus	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Guazatine	5.0	5.0	5.0 ^o	0.1	None	None	None
Helicoverpa armigera nucleopolyhedrovirus	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Imazalil (Chloramizol)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	5.0
Imidacloprid	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7 ⁶ , 0.3 ^{13 s}	0.5 ¹³
Iprodione	1.0	1.0 ^{20,10} , 0.02 ¹¹ (1.0 ²⁰ , 0.01 ¹¹) ⁱ	None	0.1	None	10.0	2.0 ¹³
Isazophos	0.02	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.01	None
Kresoxim-methyl	0.5	0.05	0.5 ²²	0.1	None	10.0 (10.0, 5.0 ¹³) ^p	2.0 ¹³
Mercaptothion	4.0	0.02	7.0	0.1	4.0	4.0	None
Metalaxyl M (Mefenoxam)	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.7	None
Methamidophos	0.2	0.01	None	0.1	None	1.0	0.5
Methidathion	2.0	0.02	2.0	2.0	4.0 ⁶ , 6.0 ¹⁰	5.0	None ⁶ , 5.0 ¹³
Methiocarb	0.1	0.1	None	0.1	None	0.05	0.05 ⁶ , 0.5 ¹³
Methomyl (Thiodicarb)	0.2	0.01	1.0	1.0	2.0	10.0	0.7 ¹³ , 1.0
Methoxyfenozide	None ⁿ	0.5	2.0	10.0	3.0	0.7	0.7 ¹⁹ , 3.0 ⁷ , 1.5 ²⁰ , 1.0 ¹³
Methyl-parathion	1.0	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.2	None
Mevinphos	0.1	0.01	None	0.2	None	0.2	0.2
Monocrotophos	Not permitted	Not permitted on SA fruit; 0.01 on fruit from other Sthn African countries	None	0.1	None	0.2	0.2
Orange Oil	Exempt	None	None	None	None	Exempt	None
Omethoate	2.0	0.02	None	1.5	None	1.0	0.2 ¹³ , 0.01 ⁶
Parathion	0.5	0.05	None	1.0	None	0.5	None
Permethrin	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.1	None	5.0	0.5
Phenthoate	1.0	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.1 (2.0 ²⁰ , 5.0 ¹¹) ^f	None
Phosphorous acid	50.0	15.0	None	0.1	Exempt	0.01	None
Pirimicarb	0.5	0.5	3.0	0.1	None	0.05	0.05 ¹¹ , 0.5 ²
Paecilomyces lilacinus	None	None	None	None	None	0.01	None
Prochloraz	2.0	2.0	10.0	0.1	None	10.0 ¹¹ , 5.0 ⁷	2.0 ¹³ , 5.0 ²²
Procymidone	0.2	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.5	None
Profenofos	1.0	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.05	None
Propargite	2.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	5.0 ⁶	0.01	5.0
Prothiofos	0.05	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.1	0.2 ¹³
Pyraclostrobin	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.5 ¹³
Pyrethrins (incl Pyrethrum)	1.0	1.0	0.05	1.0 ²	Exempt	1.0	1.0
Pyrimethanil	10.0	8.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0 ⁶ , 1.0 ¹³
Pyriproxyfen	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	None
SOPP	10.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Spinetoram	0.05	0.05	0.07 ⁷	0.3	0.3	0.1 ¹³ , 0.7	0.05

Chemical	RSA	General export tolerance	Codex	Canada	USA	Japan	Korea
Spinosad	0.05	0.05	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1 ¹³
Spirodiclofen	0.01	0.01	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.0 ¹³
Spirotetramat	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5 ¹³
Sulfoxaflor	0.3 ^r	0.01	None	0.1	0.7	None	None
Tartar emetic (Antimony)	3.0	1.0	None	0.1	None	0.01	None
Tau-Fluvalinate	1.0	0.1	None	0.1	None	2.0	None
Tebuconazole	0.02	0.02	None	0.1	None ¹¹ , 1.0 ⁷	5.0 ⁶ , 0.01 ¹³	2.0 ¹³
Teflubenzuron	0.5	0.05	None	0.1	None	1.0	0.7 ¹³
Temephos	1.0	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.01	None
Terbufos	0.1	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.005	None
Tetradifon	5.0	0.02	None	2.0	None	3.0	2.0
Thiabendazole	6.0	5.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Thiacloprid	None	0.02	None	0.1	None	0.01	0.3 ¹³
Thiophanate-Methyl	5.0	0.01	None	10.0	10.0	7.0 ^{19,20} , 3.0 ¹¹	None
Trichlorfon	0.1	0.01	None	0.1	None	0.1	0.1 ¹³
Trifloxystrobin	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5 ¹³
Triflumuron	0.5	0.05 ²⁰ , 0.5 ¹¹	None	0.1	None	0.02	0.05
2,4-D	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	0.15 ¹⁹ , 0.05 ⁷ , 1.0 ²⁰
3,5,6 TPA/Trichlopyr	0.1	0.05	None	0.1	None	0.1	0.1 ¹³

"None" = no MRL, therefore fruit must be free of detectable residue. However, in the case of CODEX countries additional options may apply – refer to notes.

SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES EFFECTIVE FROM THIS EDITION

Active	Country	Previous MRL	New MRL	PHI Changes
Azoxystrobin	Canada	0.8	15.0	No change
Azoxystrobin	USA	10.0	15.0	No change
Chlorantraniliprole	Japan	1.0, 0.1 ¹³	1.0, 0.1 ¹³ (0.5) ^v	No change
Cypermethrin	USA	None, 0.35, 10.0 ^c	None, 0.35 ^c	No change
Difenoconazole	Canada	0.8	0.1	No change
Difenoconazole	Codex	None	0.6	No change
Guazatine	Codex	None	5.0 ^o	Post-harvest as registered
Kresoxim-methyl	Japan	10.0	10.0 (10.0, 5.0 ¹³) ^p	No change
Propargite	Japan	3.0	0.01	Not later than 90% petal fall
Pyriproxyfen	Canada	0.1	0.5	90d PHI as registered
Sulfoxaflor	All		See MRL table	See Recommended Usage Restrictions table

NOTES

Numerical Superscripts:

- 1 fruit without peel/pulp
- 2 just oranges
- 3 exocarp of summer oranges
- 4 fruit (except exocarp of summer oranges)
- 5 just peel
- 6 except mandarin oranges
- 7 Oranges, sweet, sour
- 8 Citrus pulp, dried
- 9 Whole fruit
- 10 Clementines, mandarins
- 11 Other citrus
- 12 Except summer oranges
- 13 Mandarins
- 14 Pulp juice
- 15 No specific crop
- 16 Summer orange and mandarins
- 17 Summer orange, pulp and peel
- 18 Summer orange, pulp
- 19 Only grapefruit
- 20 Only lemons
- 21 mandarins, limes and lemons
- 22 grapefruit, oranges and pommelos.

“None” = no MRL, therefore fruit must be free of detectable residue. However, in the case of CODEX countries additional options may apply – refer to notes.

Alphabetical Superscripts:

- a = CODEX (A): See Regions and Country Groupings Table below.
- b = CODEX (B): See Regions and Country Groupings Table below.
- c = USA has a MRL on citrus for Alpha- Cypermethrin (10mg/kg) and Zeta-Cypermethrin (0.35mg/kg) but none for Cypermethrin, which means only Alpha and Zeta-Cypermethrin formulations are suitable for the USA. WTO notification NUSA2698A1 indicates the USA proposes to reduce the Alpha-Cypermethrin MRL for citrus to 0.35mg/kg.
- d = Reference to “Citrus Fruits” in Taiwan MRL legislation should be interpreted as “oranges only” but “Citrus” refers to all citrus types.
- e = US Environmental Protection Agency has proposed revoking all citrus tolerances for the nematocide Aldicarb within the next 6 months.
- f = Proposed changes due to take effect some time in 2013 (WTO notification NJPN310)
- g = Norway has a new Chlorantraniliprole (Rynaxypyr) MRL of 0.01mg/kg. A PHI of not later than 90% petal fall applies.
- h = From 30th April 2012 all Endosulfan uses in South Africa will be prohibited by the Registrar of Act 36 of 1947
- i = The EU has notified of the potential amendment in the Iprodione MRL for citrus. The proposed implementation date for these changes is the December 2014.
- j = Switzerland has a Cyhexatin MRL of 0.01mg/kg.
- k = Pending decision by Japanese authorities regarding the use of disinfectants.
- L = See CRI Production Guideline for appropriate application techniques.
- m = South Africa does not have access to South Korea for soft citrus currently but the MRL information is included here in anticipation of such access in future.
- n = Awaiting confirmation of the RSA MRL from Department of Health
- o = The Guazatine Codex MRL has been in place for a number of years.
- p = Japan notified (G/SPS/N/JPN/398) on the 26th February 2015 intentions to change the Japanese MRL that will come into effect during 2015.
- q = The EU are currently reviewing the Chlorpyrifos MRL in light of new recommended ADI parameters by EFSA. The Standing Committee are discussing lowering all Chlorpyrifos MRLs that will become applicable in 2015.
- r = Sulfoxaflor has usage authorization but the 0.3mg/kg MRL must still be granted by Department of Health.
- s = Japan have introduced a 0.3mg/kg MRL for imidacloprid on Satsuma’s (easy peelers)
- u = Aldicarb SA registration has been withdrawn and all Aldicarb uses in SA must cease by 31st May 2012.
- v = Japan have notified via WTO G/SPS/N/JPN/390 intention to reduce the Chlorantraniliprole MRL on citrus to 0.5mg/kg to come into effect during 2015 sometime.
- x = A 10.0mg/kg citrus Azoxystrobin MRL has been proposed although the effective date was not notified (see WTO notice G/SPS/N/TPKM/247).
- y = Pay special attention to the introductory notes on page one (3rd paragraph) dealing with on lemons.

REGIONS AND COUNTRY GROUPINGS

Description	Countries
CODEX A (Where no national	Africa [Angola, Benin, Botswana, Congo (Republic of), Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius*, Mauritania, Namibia, Senegal, Seychelles, Reunion*, Sudan*,

MRL is set, CODEX MRLs apply)	Tanzania] Asia [China (Peoples Republic of), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam]
CODEX B (Where no national MRL is set, CODEX MRLs apply, or when no CODEX MRL is set RSA MRL apply)	Africa [Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'ivoire, Malawi, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda] Asia [Bangladesh, Sri Lanka] Middle East [Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Iran, Jordan*, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, , United Arab Emirates] Other [Russian Federation, Georgia*]

* It has not been possible to re-confirm these requirements recently but presumably they still apply

