[PleaseReview document review. Review title: 2019 First Consultation: Draft PT Irradiation treatment for Bactrocera tau (2017-025). Document title: 2017-025_Draft_PT_Ir_Bactrocera_tau_2019-03-21_en.docx]

[1]DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tau* (2017-025)

[2]Status box

[3]This is not an official part of the annex to the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
[4]**Date of this document**	[5]2019-03-21
[6]**Document category**	[7]Draft annex to ISPM 28
[8]**Current document stage**	[9]*To* first consultation
[10]**Major stages**	[11]2017-06 Treatment submitted in response to 2017-02 Call for treatments (*Irradiation treatment for* Bactrocera tau). [12]2018-01 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) reviewed the submission (virtual meeting) and requested further information from Submitter. [13]2018-05 Submitter supplied additional information. [14]2018-05 SC added the topic *Irradiation treatment for* Bactrocera tau (2017-025) to the TPPT work programme with priority 3. [15]2018-06 TPPT revised the draft and asked the SC to change to priority 2 (because of economic importance of the pest) and recommended draft to SC for consultation. [16]2018-11 TPPT final review via e-forum (2018_eTPPT_Oct_02) [17]2019-01 SC approved the draft for consultation via e-decision (2019_eSC_May_05)
[18]**Treatment Lead**	[19]2017-07 SC Mr Andrew PARKER (IAEA)
[20]**Notes**	[21]2018-07 Edited

[22]Scope of the treatment

[23]This treatment describes the irradiation of fruits and vegetables to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera tau* at the stated efficacy.[1].

[25]Treatment description

[26]**Name of treatment** Irradiation treatment for *Bactrocera tau*

[27]**Active ingredient** n/a

[28]**Treatment type** Irradiation

[29]**Target pest** *Bactrocera* (*Zeugodacus*) *tau* (Walker, 1848) (Diptera: Tephritidae)

[30]**Target regulated articles** All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Bactrocera tau*

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[24][1] The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. Treatments adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures before contracting parties approve a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

[31]Treatment schedule

[32]**Schedule 1:**

[33]Minimum absorbed dose of 72 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera tau*.

[34]There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents development to the adult stage of not less than 99.9933% of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tau.*

[35]**Schedule 2:**

[36]Minimum absorbed dose of 85 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Bactrocera tau*.

[37]There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents development to the adult stage of not less than 99.9970% of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tau.*

[38]This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

[39]This treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres because modified atmospheres may affect the treatment efficacy.

[40]Other relevant information

[41]Because irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live but non-viable *Bactrocera tau* (larvae or puparia) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

[42]The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research reported by Zhan *et al.* (2015), which determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Cucurbita maxima*.

[43]The efficacy of schedules 1 and 2 was calculated based on a total of 48 700 and 10 7135 third-instar larvae treated with no adult emergence respectively; the control emergence was 92.4%.

[44]Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha fraterculus* (*Eugenia uvalha, Malus pumila,* and *Mangifera indica*); *A. ludens* (*Citrus paradisi, Citrus sinensis, M. indica* and artificial diet), *A. obliqua* (*Averrhoa carambola, C. sinensis,* and *Psidium guajaba*);*A. suspensa* (*A. carambola, C. paradisi* and *M. indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*C. sinensis, Solanum lycopersicum, M. pumila, M. indica, Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (*Cucurbita* sp. and *Solanum tuberosum*), *Tribolium confusum* (*Triticum aestivum, Hordium vulgare* and *Zea mays*), *Cydia pomonella* (*M. pumila* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*M. domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al.*, 2004; Gould and von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004a, 2004b, 2013; Hallman and Martinez, 2001; Hallman *et al*., 2010; Jessup *et al.*, 1992; Mansour, 2003; Tuncbilek and Kansu, 1966; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth and Ismail, 1987; Zhan *et al*., 2016). It is recognized, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, the treatment will be reviewed.

[45]References

[46]The present annex may refer to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms.

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