

[PleaseReview document review. Review title: 2019 First Consultation: Draft PT: Irradiation treatment for *Carposina Sasakii* (2017-026). Document title: 2017-026\_DraftPT\_Ir\_Carposina\_sasakii\_2019-03-21\_en.docx]

## [1]DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Carposina sasakii* (2017-026)

### [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	<p>[11]2017-06 Treatment submitted in response to 2017-02 Call for treatments.</p> <p>[12]2017-11 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) reviewed and requested further information from Submitter.</p> <p>[13]2018-05 SC added topic <i>Irradiation treatment for Carposina sasakii</i> (2017-026) to the TPPT work programme with priority 2.</p> <p>[14]2018-05 Submitter supplied responses to the request for further information.</p> <p>[15]2018-06 TPPT revised the draft and recommended it to SC for first consultation.</p> <p>[16]2018-11 TPPT final review via e-forum (2018_eTPPT_Oct_02)</p> <p>[17]2019-01 SC approved the draft for consultation via e-decision (2019_eSC_May_04)</p>
[18]Treatment Lead	[19]2017-07 Mr Andrew PARKER (IAEA)
[20]Notes	[21]Edited 2018-07

### [22]Scope of the treatment

[23]This treatment describes the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 228 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of viable adults of *Carposina sasakii* at the stated efficacy. <sup>1</sup>.

### [25]Treatment description

- [26]Name of treatment           Irradiation treatment for *Carposina sasakii*
- [27]Active ingredient           n/a
- [28]Treatment type               Irradiation
- [29]Target pest                   *Carposina sasakii* Matsumura 1900 (Lepidoptera: Carposinidae)
- [30]Target regulated articles   All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Carposina sasakii*

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[24]<sup>1</sup> 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]Minimum absorbed dose of 228 Gy to prevent the emergence of viable adults of *Carposina sasakii*.

[33]There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents development of viable adults from not less than 99.9893% of eggs and larvae of *Carposina sasakii*.

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

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

### [36]Other relevant information

[37]Because irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live but non-viable *Carposina sasakii* eggs, larvae or deformed adults during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

[38]The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research reported by Zhan *et al.* (2014), which determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Malus pumila* 'Red Fuji'. Additional information was also considered from Li *et al.* (2016).

[39]The efficacy of this schedule was calculated based on a total of 30 580 late fifth-instar larvae treated with no viable adult emergence; the control emergence was 91.4%.

[40]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*, and *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*, *Malus domestica*, *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. pumila* 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.

### [41]References

[42]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/ispm>.

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