Australian Government

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

TRADE ADVICE NOTICE

on Pinoxaden and Cloquintocet-Mexyl in the Product Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide

APVMA Product Number P59024

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The Manager, Public Affairs Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority PO Box 6182 KINGSTON ACT 2604 Australia

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PREFACE

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is the Australian Government regulator with responsibility for assessing and approving agricultural and veterinary chemical products prior to their sale and use in Australia.

The APVMA has a policy of encouraging openness and transparency in its activities and of seeking stakeholder involvement in decision making. Part of that process is the publication of Trade Advice Notices for proposed extensions of use for existing chemicals where there may be trade implications, as defined in *Ag MORAG: Manual of Requirements and Guidelines* Part 5B.

About this document

This is a Trade Advice Notice.

It indicates that the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is considering an application to vary the use of an existing registered agricultural or veterinary chemical. It provides a summary of the APVMA's residue and trade assessment.

Comment is sought from industry groups and stakeholders on the information contained within this document.

Making a submission

The APVMA invites any person to submit a relevant written submission as to whether the application to vary the registration of **Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide** containing the existing active constituents pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl be granted. Submissions should relate only to matters that the APVMA is required by legislation to take into account in deciding whether to grant the application. In relation to this document, these grounds relate to the **trade implications** of the extended use of the product. Comments received outside these grounds cannot be considered by the APVMA.

Submissions must be received by the APVMA by close of business on **25th May 2012** and be directed to the contact listed below. All submissions to the APVMA will be acknowledged in writing via email or by post.

Relevant comments will be taken into account by the APVMA in deciding whether to grant the application and in determining appropriate conditions of registration and product labelling.

When making a submission please include:

- Contact name
- Company or Group name (if relevant)
- Postal Address
- Email Address (if available)
- The date you made the submission.

All personal and ***confidential commercial information (CCI)***[1] material contained in submissions will be treated confidentially.

Written submissions on the APVMA's proposal to grant the application for registration that relate to the **grounds for registration** should be addressed in writing to:

Contact Officer, Pesticides
Pesticides Program
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
PO Box 6182
Kingston ACT 2604

Phone: 02 6210 4748
Fax: 02 6210 4776
Email: pesticides@apvma.gov.au

Further information

Further information can be obtained via the contact details provided above.

Further information on trade advice notices can be found on the APVMA website: http://www.apvma.gov.au

[1] A full definition of "confidential commercial information" is contained in the Agvet Code.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has before it an application from Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited to vary the registration of the product, Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide, containing 100 g/L pinoxaden and 25 g/L cloquintocet-mexyl, to extend the application timing from GS12-39 to GS12-49 for barley and wheat. The proposed extensions of use require an increase in the MRLs for pinoxaden in barley, wheat and wheat bran.

Cereal grains are exported along with meat and dairy products from animals that have been fed feeds containing residues arising from the proposed use. The potential for pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl residues in cereal grains and animal commodities to unduly prejudice trade is discussed below.

2 TRADE CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 Commodities exported

Cereal grains are considered to be major export commodities, as are commodities of animal origin, such as meat, offal and dairy products, which may be derived from livestock feeding on treated animal feeds. Residues in these commodities resulting from the use of Axial 100 EC Selective herbicide have the potential to unduly prejudice trade.

2.2 Destination and value of exports

Cereal grains

Export volumes and values for cereals, are tabulated below.

Table 1: Value of Australian Cereal Exports 2006-07 to 2010-11

COMMODITY	EXPORT VALUE ($ MILLION)				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011
Wheat (including flour)	2315	3354	5116	3778	5867
Barley (including malt)	833	1496	1321	1093	1295
Oats	20	37	64	53	37
Sorghum	13	76	405	116	146
Maize	9	11	30	19	15
Triticale	44	113	93	120	149

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), Australian commodity statistics, 2011

Table 2: Major export markets for Australian wheat and barley, 2010-2011 financial year

EXPORT COMMODITY	KEY EXPORT MARKET	EXPORTS (KILO TONNE)
Barley	China	1335
	Japan	938
	United Arab Emirates	410
	Saudi Arabia	404
	Kuwait	259
	Republic of Korea	232
	Thailand	209
	Vietnam	175
	Philippines	96
	Chinese Taipei	71
Wheat	Indonesia	3892
	Republic of Korea	1197
	Japan	1175
	Bangladesh	1049
	Malaysia	928
	Iraq	906
	Yemen	779
	Egypt	730
	Thailand	661
	China	530

Animal Commodities

The significant export markets for Australian meat, kidney and liver are listed in Appendix 3 of Part 5B of Ag MORAG. The destination and value of Australian dairy exports are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 3: Destination and value of Australian dairy exports

DESTINATION	VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, BY DESTINATION ($ MILLION)						
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
CHEESE							
Japan	272.0	299.6	378.9	298.5	337.9	426.7	398.9
Saudi Arabia	98.9	69.0	81.5	103.5	86.7	89.7	30.6
United States	36.1	33.9	45.4	54.2	52.7	37.2	59.7
Other	393.3	336.7	370.9	381.0	346.9	414.8	306.9
TOTAL	800.3	739.2	876.7	837.2	824.2	968.4	796.1
BUTTER AND BUTTER FAT							
Egypt	18.9	6.4	10.5	12.5	13.9	5.0	22.0
Malaysia	12.7	13.5	11.6	15.8	11.0	17.4	14.0
Singapore	15.5	18.2	16.8	21.1	14.4	26.2	20.2
Other	176.9	144.8	149.6	175.3	139.3	146.0	175.9
TOTAL	224.0	182.9	188.5	224.7	178.6	194.6	232.1
SKIM MILK POWDER							
Malaysia	51.4	52.7	64.2	77.1	72.2	63.4	49.0
Philippines	71.8	60.1	49.4	72.0	46.1	64.1	99.7
Singapore	38.4	42.4	57.8	56.1	67.1	61.8	54.0
Other	246.9	232.3	248.7	323.7	319.6	343.9	350.2
TOTAL	408.5	387.5	420.1	528.9	505.0	533.2	552.9
CASEIN							
Japan	20.6	23.3	23.1	30.4	31.8	38.4	43.6
United States	81.4	68.8	56.6	27.3	32.4	42.2	29.5
Other	26.4	30.5	36.5	31.3	49.3	44.2	34.4

TOTAL	128.4	122.5	116.2	89.0	113.5	124.8	107.5
WHOLEMILK POWDER							
Malaysia	22.3	28.9	33.1	23.8	14.5	27.3	14.9
Singapore	25.2	21.4	30.9	44.6	41.4	88.9	77.0
Taiwan	44.9	40.0	31.5	22.8	13.5	11.8	9.3
Other	284.4	231.6	228.9	242.4	205.4	264.1	374.2
TOTAL	379.8	321.8	324.4	333.6	274.9	392.2	475.3
OTHER PRODUCTS							
Fresh milk	98.2	104.0	108.8	107.3	96.3	83.6	102.1
Other fresh products	5.6	9.6	9.1	6.3	11.8	12.0	0.4
Condensed milk	133.3	121.0	139.8	147.5	156.9	152.4	158.9
Other powders	274.4	257.3	248.3	241.5	211.0	247.4	249.7
TOTAL	511.5	492.0	506.0	502.6	476.0	495.5	511.1
TOTAL DAIRY PRODUCTS	2,453	2,246	2,432	5,516	2,372	2,709	2,675
Source: ABARE, Australian commodity statistics 2009, Canberra							

2.3 Proposed Australian use-pattern

The proposed Australian use pattern for Axial 100 EC Selective herbicide (100 g/L pinoxaden, 25 g/L cloquintocet-mexyl) in wheat and barley is summarised below.

Table 4: Proposed use pattern

Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide (100 g/L pinoxaden, 25 g/L cloquintocet-mexyl)

Crop	Weed/Situation	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Wheat 2 leaf to first awns visible (GS12-49)	Canary Grass (*Phalaris minor*), Paradoxa Grass (*Phalaris paradoxa*) (Annual phalaris) 2 leaf to end of tillering (GS12-29)	All states	200 to 250 mL plus 500 mL ADIGOR® Spray Adjuvant/100 L water	DO NOT apply more than once per crop. **Rate selection:** Use the lower rate when weeds are actively growing without stress, small in size and of low density. Use the higher rate when growing conditions are not ideal and weeds are under minor stress, larger in size or in high density. Low level or minor stress can be caused by factors including dry conditions, waterlogging, cold or nutrient deficiency, providing they are not severe or of prolonged duration. **Mixtures:** Apply in mixtures for broadleaf weed control only when weeds are actively growing. Mixing with some broadleaf weed herbicides can result in a reduction in grass weed control. Use the higher rate of AXIAL when applying mixtures. **Resistance management:** DO NOT make more than 1 application of a Group A herbicide to a crop in the same season. For suspected group A resistant populations refer to the Resistant Weeds Warning.
	Wild Oats (Black Oats) (*Avena* spp) 2 leaf to end of tillering (GS12-29)	Sth NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	150 to 200 mL plus 500 mL ADIGOR/100 L water	
		Qld, Nth NSW only	200 mL plus 500 mL ADIGOR/100 L water	
	Selective spray topping of Wild Oats (Black Oats) (*Avena* spp) (GS30-47) to reduce panicle numbers and/or weed seed viability	All States	200 mL plus 500 mL ADIGOR/100 L water	**DO NOT apply later than the first awns visible stage (GS49) of the crop.** **Application Timing:** Apply AXIAL when the majority of Wild Oats are at the stem elongation stage, up to and including when the flag leaf sheath is just at opening stage (GS30-47). Applications during early stem elongation will provide good control and are most effective in reducing panicle numbers but are less effective in reducing the viability of any weed seed produced. Applications at and beyond the flag leaf fully emerged stage (GS39) will reduce weed seed viability and

				contribution of seed to the weed seed bank. Carefully monitor weed growth stage to ensure optimum timing of herbicide application and always consider the range in weed growth stages present at application. Late germinating weeds not present at application, will not be controlled. **Mixtures:** Apply in mixtures for broadleaf weed control only when weeds are actively growing. Mixing with some broadleaf weed herbicides can result in a reduction in product efficacy.
	Suppression of Annual Ryegrass (*Lolium rigidium*) 2 leaf to early tillering (GS12-22)		250 to 300 mL plus 500 mL ADIGOR/100 L water	DO NOT apply more than once per crop. To get best results apply only to actively growing Annual Ryegrass until the start of tillering. DO NOT apply under poor growing conditions or the weeds under stress. **Rate selection:** Use the lower rates when weed density is light and weeds are small in size. Use the higher rate when weed density is moderate and weed size is large. Preferably apply in a program with a pre-emergent herbicide and avoid applying Group A herbicides to high densities of Annual Ryegrass. **Mixtures:** Mixing with some broadleaf herbicides may reduce Annual Ryegrass control. Use the higher rate of AXIAL when applying mixtures. **Resistance management:** DO NOT make more than 1 application of a Group A herbicide to a crop in the same season. For suspected Group A resistant populations refer to the Resistant Weeds Warning.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Barley, Wheat: **Harvest:** NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
Grazing: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STROCKFOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

2.4 Results from residues trials presented to the APVMA

Cereal grains

The proposed use of *Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide* involves a single application at rates of up to 300 mL/ha (30 g pinoxaden/ha, 7.5 g cloquintocet-mexyl/ha). The applicant has proposed that a harvest withholding period is not required when the product is applied before the first awns visible stage (GS49) of the crop. A grazing withholding period of 21 days has also been proposed.

Pinoxaden

Two Australian trials on wheat and barley presented with this application involved a single application of *Axial*, made at rates of 200 mL/ha (20 g pinoxaden/ha, 5 g cloquintocet-mexyl/ha) and 400 mL/ha (40 g pinoxaden/ha, 10 g cloquintocet-mexyl/ha). The applications were made at growth stage 49. When applied at 20 g pinoxaden and 40 g pinoxaden, residues in wheat and barley grain and straw were not detected at natural harvest in all trials.

In Australian trials submitted as part of the previous evaluation for registration of *Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide*, a single application of pinoxaden was applied at 30 g ai/ha. Residues in wheat and barley grain were 0.07 (n=2) mg/kg when the application was made from growth stage 40-43, residues in the straw were 0.06 and 0.08 mg/kg. In European trials, a single application of pinoxaden was applied at 60 g ai/ha. When applied from growth stage 40-51, residues in wheat and barley grain were between 0.05 and 0.77 mg/kg (n=20, STMR = 0.12 mg/kg), while in the straw they were between 0.04 and 0.70 mg/kg (n=20, STMR = 0.14 mg/kg).

It is considered that increased barley and wheat grain MRLs of 1 mg/kg are necessary for the proposed use. The barley and wheat straw and fodder MRLs of 1 mg/kg remain appropriate.

Pinoxaden residues in wheat foliage 21 days after application at 20 g ai/ha were 0.15 mg/kg and at 40 g ai/ha they were 0.24 mg/kg, on a dry weight basis. Residues of pinoxaden in barley forage 21 days after application at 20 g ai/ha were 0.23 mg/kg and at 40 g ai/ha they were 0.43 mg/kg, on a dry weight basis.

In Australian trials submitted as part of the previous evaluation for *Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide*, a single application of pinoxaden was applied at 30 g ai/ha. Residues in wheat and barley forage were 0.46 and 0.72 mg/kg on a dry weight basis when the application was made from growth stage 40-43. In European trials, a single application of pinoxaden was applied at 60 g ai/ha. When applied from growth stage 40-51, residues in wheat and barley forage were between 0.02 and 0.35 mg/kg (n=9, STMR = 0.16 mg/kg), on a fresh weight basis. Assuming 25% dry material, residues are between 0.08 and 1.4 mg/kg (n=9, STMR = 0.64 mg/kg).

It is considered that the currently established barley and wheat forage MRLs of 3 mg/kg remain appropriate for the proposed use.

Cloquintocet-mexyl

Two Australian trials on wheat and barley presented with this application involved a single application of *Axial*, made at rates of 200 mL/ha (20 g pinoxaden/ha, 5 g cloquintocet-mexyl/ha) and 400 mL/ha (40 g pinoxaden/ha, 10 g cloquintocet-mexyl/ha). The applications were made at growth stage 49. When applied at 5 g cloquintocet-mexyl/ha and 10 g cloquintocet-mexyl/ha, residues in wheat and barley grain and straw were not detected at natural harvest in all trials.

In Australian trials submitted as part of the previous evaluation for registration of *Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide*, a single application of cloquintocet-mexyl was applied at 7.5 g ai/ha. Residues in wheat and barley grain were not detected in any sample (n=22) when the application was made from growth stage 12-43, residues in the straw were at most 0.03 mg/kg (n=10). In European trials, a single application of cloquintocet-mexyl was applied at 15 g ai/ha from growth stage 30-51. Residues in wheat and barley grain were not detected (n=129), while in the straw they were between <0.03 and 0.08 mg/kg (n=129).

It is considered that the currently established barley and wheat grain MRLs of *0.1 mg/kg remain appropriate for the proposed use, as does the cereal straw and fodder MRL of *0.1 mg/kg.

Cloquintocet-mexyl residues in wheat foliage 21 days after application at 5 g ai/ha were <0.01 mg/kg and at 10 g ai/ha they were 0.04 mg/kg. Residues of cloquintocet-mexyl in barley forage 21 days after application at 5 g ai/ha were 0.04 mg/kg and at 10 g ai/ha they were 0.08 mg/kg on a dry weight basis.

In Australian trials submitted as part of the previous evaluation for *Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide*, a single application of cloquintocet-mexyl was applied at 7.5 g ai/ha. Residues in wheat and barley forage were <0.03-0.08 mg/kg on a dry weight basis when the application was made from growth stage 12-43.
In European trials, a single application of cloquintocet-mexyl was applied at 15 g ai/ha from growth stage 40-51. Residues in wheat and barley forage were between
<0.03 and 0.07 mg/kg (n=9, STMR = 0.03 mg/kg), on a fresh weight basis.

It is considered that the currently established cereal forage (fresh weight) MRL of *0.1 mg/kg remains appropriate for the proposed use.

Processing studies

In processing study with barley submitted as part of the previous evaluation for *Axial 100 EC Selective Herbicide*, it was determined that the transfer of pinoxaden residues into processed commodities did not result in significant accumulation of residues in any commodity. Thus, separate MRLs for pinoxaden residues in processed barley grain fractions are not required. In contrast, in the processing study with wheat, it was noted that most of the residues in wheat grain are associated with the bran fraction
(transfer factor of 3.6-4.7). Therefore, a pinoxaden MRL of 5× the grain MRL was recommended for wheat bran, unprocessed. Thus the current wheat bran, unprocessed MRL should be amended to 5 mg/kg.

Animal Commodities

Pinoxaden - Cattle

Wheat and barley forage can contribute up to 100% of the animal's diet. There is no proposal to amend the pinoxaden MRLs associated with wheat and barley forage, straw and fodder and therefore the proposed use should not result in the current animal commodity MRLs being exceeded.

Pinoxaden - Poultry

Poultry could be exposed to pinoxaden in the diet from consumption of grain from treated crops or through the consumption of processed grain fractions at up the 20% of the dietary intake. It is estimated that the worst-case dietary exposure to pinoxaden is 1.8 ppm in the feed. Based on the available poultry transfer study and the estimated feeding level of 1.8 ppm for cereal grains, residues are not expected to exceed the established pinoxaden poultry commodity MRLs of *0.02 mg/kg for eggs, poultry meat and poultry edible offal.

Cloquintocet-mexyl - Cattle

Wheat and barley forage can contribute up to 100% of the animal's diet. There is no proposal to amend the cloquintocet-mexyl MRLs associated with wheat and barley forage, straw and fodder and therefore the proposed use should not result in the current animal commodity MRLs being exceeded.

Cloquintocet-mexyl - Poultry

There is no proposal to amend the MRLs associated with cloquintocet-mexyl in cereal grains and therefore the proposed use should not result in the current animal commodity MRLs being exceeded.

No change to the animal commodity MRLs for pinoxaden or cloquintocet-mexyl are required at this time.

2.5 Codex alimentarius commission and overseas MRLs

The Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) is responsible for establishing Codex Maximum Residue Limits (CXLs) for pesticides. Codex CXLs are primarily intended to facilitate international trade, and accommodate differences in Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) employed by various countries. Some countries may accept Codex CXLs when importing foods. Pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl have not been considered by Codex. The following relevant overseas MRLs have been established for pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl:

Table 5: Overseas residue MRLs/tolerances for pinoxaden in plant commodities

Commodity[α]	Tolerance for residues arising from the use of pinoxaden (mg/kg)			
	Australia	**EU**	**Japan**	**US**
Plant Commodities				
Residue Definition	Pinoxaden Sum of free and conjugated M4 metabolite, 8-(2,6-diethyl-4-hydroxymethylphenyl)-tetrahydro-pyrazolo[1,2-d][1,4,5]oxa-diazepine-7,9-dione, expressed as pinoxaden.	Pinoxaden Pinoxaden.	Pinoxaden Pinoxaden.	Pinoxaden Tolerances are established for the combined residues of pinoxaden (8-(2,6-diethyl-4-methylphenyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-7-oxo-7H-pyrazolo[1,2-d][1,4,5] oxadiazepin-9-yl 2,2-dimethylpropanoate), and its metabolites 8-(2,6-diethyl-4-methyl-phenyl)-tetrahydro-pyrazolo[1,2-d][1,4,5]oxadiazepine-7,9-dione (M2), and free and conjugated forms of 8-(2,6-diethyl-4-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-tetrahydro-pyrazolo[1,2-d][1,4,5] oxadiazepine-7,9-dione (M4), and 4-(7,9-dioxo-hexahydro-pyrazolo[1,2-d] [1,4,5]oxadiazepin-8-yl)-3,5-diethyl-benzoic acid (M6), calculated as pinoxaden.
Barley	1[a]	1	0.5	
Wheat	1[a]	1	0.7	
Wheat bran, unprocessed	5[a]			
Barley forage (green)	3			
Barley straw and fodder, dry	1			
Wheat forage (green)	3			
Wheat straw and fodder, dry	1			
Barley, bran				1.6
Barley, grain				0.9
Barley, hay				1.5
Barley, straw				1.0
Wheat, bran				3.0
Wheat, forage				3.5
Wheat, grain				1.3
Wheat, hay				2.0
Wheat, straw				1.5

[a] proposed MRL

Table 6: Overseas residue MRLs/tolerances for cloquintocet-mexyl in plant commodities

Commodity	Tolerance for residues arising from the use of cloquintocet-mexyl (mg/kg)		
	Australia	**Japan**	**USA**
Plant Commodities			
Residue Definition	Cloquintocet-mexyl Sum of cloquintocet mexyl and 5-chloro-8-quinolinoxyacetic acid, expressed as cloquintocet mexyl	Cloquintocet-mexyl cloquintocet mexyl	Cloquintocet-mexyl Tolerances are established for the combined residues of cloquintocet-mexyl, (acetic acid [(5-chloro-8-quinolinyl)oxy]-,1-methylhexyl ester; CAS Reg. No. 99607–70–2) and its acid metabolite (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxyacetic acid), when used as an inert ingredient (safener) in pesticide formulations containing the active ingredients clodinafop-propargyl (wheat only), dicamba (wheat only), flucarbazone-sodium (wheat only), pinoxaden (wheat or barley), or pyroxsulum (wheat only)
Barley	*0.1	0.1	
Wheat	*0.1	0.1	
Cereal forage (fresh weight)	*0.1		
Straw and fodder of cereal grains (except rice)	*0.1		
Barley, grain			0.1
Barley, hay			0.1
Barley, straw			0.1
Wheat, forage			0.2
Wheat, grain			0.1
Wheat, hay			0.5
Wheat, straw			0.1

2.6 Current and proposed Australian MRLs for pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl

Current relevant MRLs and the residue definition for pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl are presented below. A full listing of MRLs can be found at http://www.apvma.gov.au/residues/standard.php.

Table 7: Current relevant entries in the MRL Standard – Table 1, Table 3 and Table 4

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 1

COMPOUND		FOOD	MRL (mg/kg)
PINOXADEN			
GC	0640	Barley	0.1
MO	0105	Edible offal (Mammalian)	*0.02
PE	0112	Eggs	*0.02
MM	0095	Meat [Mammalian]	*0.02
ML	0106	Milks	*0.01
PO	0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	*0.02
PM	0110	Poultry meat	*0.02
GC	0654	Wheat	0.1
CM	0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.5
CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL			
GC	0640	Barley	*0.1
MO	0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.1
PE	0112	Eggs	*0.1
MM	0095	Meat [mammalian]	*0.1
ML	0106	Milks	*0.1
PO	0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	*0.1
PM	0110	Poultry meat	*0.1
GC	0650	Rye	*0.1
GC	0653	Triticale	*0.1
GC	0654	Wheat	*0.1

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 3

COMPOUND	RESIDUE
PINOXADEN	Sum of free and conjugated M4 metabolite, 8-(2,6-diethyl-4-hydroxymethylphenyl)-tetrahydro-pyrazolo[1,2-d][1,4,5]oxa-diazepine-7,9-dione, expressed as pinoxaden
CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL	Sum of cloquintocet mexyl and 5-chloro-8-quinolinoxyacetic acid, expressed as cloquintocet mexyl

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 4

COMPOUND		ANIMAL FEED COMMODITY	MRL (mg/kg)
PINOXADEN			
		Barley forage (green)	3
AS	0640	Barley straw and fodder, dry	1
		Wheat forage (green)	3
AS	0654	Wheat straw and fodder, dry	1
CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL			
		Cereal forage (fresh weight)	*0.1
AS	0081	Straw and fodder (dry) of cereal grains [except rice]	*0.1

The following changes are proposed to Australian pinoxaden MRLs:

Table 8: Proposed changes to the MRL Standard – Table1

MRL STANDARD: TABLE 1

COMPOUND		FOOD	MRL (mg/kg)
PINOXADEN			
DELETE:			
GC	0640	Barley	0.1
GC	0654	Wheat	0.1
CM	0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	0.5
ADD:			
GC	0640	Barley	1
GC	0654	Wheat	1
CM	0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	5

2.7 Potential risk to trade

Export of treated produce containing finite (measurable) residues of pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl may pose a risk to Australian trade in situations where (i) no residue tolerance (import tolerance) is established in the importing country or (ii) where residues in Australian produce are likely to exceed a residue tolerance (import tolerance) established in the importing country.

While several overseas countries have established pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl MRLs in wheat and barley, some key Australian export markets for these commodities have not. As detectable residues are expected to occur if the product is used as directed this creates a potential risk to trade.

In Japan the MRL for pinoxaden in barley and wheat is 0.5 and 0.7 mg/kg, respectively. The USA have also established a barley grain MRL for pinoxaden of 0.9 mg/kg, these MRLs are below the proposed Australian MRL of 1 mg/kg. However, it is noted that the residue considered as the highest residue was 0.77 mg/kg.

The relevant industry groups should be given the opportunity to comment on the perceived level of risk and whether any industry-initiated strategies are required to manage the risk.

3 CONCLUSION

It is proposed to modify the MRLs for pinoxaden in barley, wheat and wheat bran. Comment is sought on the potential for pinoxaden and cloquintocet-mexyl in Axial 100 EC Selective herbicide to prejudice Australian trade when it is used at the later growth stage (GS12-49) to control various weeds in wheat and barley and when treated feeds are fed to animals

A more detailed technical assessment report on the evaluation of the trade implications of this chemical can be obtained by contacting the APVMA at (02) 6210 4748. Alternatively, the reports can be viewed at the APVMA Library, which is located at:

18 Wormald Street
Symonston ACT, 2609

Office hours: 9.00am–5.00pm (EST) Monday to Friday