



Australian Government
**Australian Pesticides and
Veterinary Medicines Authority**



Trade Advice Notice

on chlorantraniliprole for use on maize and sorghum

Emergency use permit PER89366

March 2020

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PREFACE

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is an independent statutory authority 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 all proposed extensions of use for existing products where there may be trade implications.

The information and technical data required by the APVMA to assess the safety of new chemical products and the methods of assessment must be undertaken according to accepted scientific principles. Details are outlined in regulatory guidance published on the APVMA website.

About this document

This Trade Advice Notice indicates that the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority 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 for an emergency permit for use of Altacor Insecticide on sorghum should 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. These grounds relate to the **trade implications** of the extended use of the product. Submissions should state the grounds on which they are based. Comments received outside these grounds cannot be considered by the APVMA.

Submissions must be received by the APVMA by close of business on **31 March 2020** 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)
- submission date.

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:

Residues and Trade
Scientific Assessment and Chemical Review
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
GPO Box 3262
Sydney NSW 2001

Phone: +61 2 6770 2300

Email: enquiries@apvma.gov.au

Further information

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

Further information on public release summaries can be found on the [APVMA website](#).

¹ A full definition of 'confidential commercial information' is contained in the Agvet Code.

1 INTRODUCTION

The APVMA has before it an emergency permit application from Plant Health Australia for use of chlorantraniliprole on maize and sorghum to control fall armyworm. The emergency permit is proposed for all states of Australia for a period of three years. Fall armyworm is new insect pest in Australia² and current control options in maize and sorghum are limited³.

2 TRADE CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 Commodities exported

Cereal grains (including maize and sorghum) are major export commodities as are animal commodities derived from livestock fed on treated crops. However, quantifiable residues are not expected to occur in maize grain from the proposed use and no changes are required to the animal commodity MRLs for chlorantraniliprole.

The risk to trade with respect to maize grain and animal commodities is low and does not require further consideration.

2.2 Destination and value of sorghum exports

In 2018–19 Australia exported 205 kt of sorghum grain valued at \$95.8 million (ABARES estimate⁴). The total production of sorghum grain in 2018–19 was not reported and was 1,255 kt in 2017–18. The major export market in 2018–19 was China (188 kt), with lower quantities going to Taiwan, New Zealand and Japan.

² agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/plant/exotic-armyworm

³ The APVMA has recently issued permits to allow the use of alpha-cypermethrin, zeta-cypermethrin and methomyl for the control of fall armyworm in maize and sorghum (permits.apvma.gov.au/PER89279.pdf) but other chemistry is not currently approved.

⁴ agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/agricultural-commodities/agricultural-commodities-trade-data#2019

2.3 Proposed Australian use-pattern

Table 1: Proposed use pattern

Crop	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Maize and sorghum	Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	70 g–90 g (24.5–31.5 g ai/ha) + non-ionic surfactant at 125 g ai/100L	Begin applications at the first signs of fall armyworm infestation. For all crops DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days between sprays. Use enough water to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Target a minimum of 100 L/ha by ground and a minimum of 30 L/ha by air. Use in accordance with Crop Life Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy Guidelines.

Altacor Insecticide (350 g/L chlorantraniliprole)

Withholding periods:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 14 days after application.

Grazing: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.

2.4 Results from residues trials presented to the APVMA

Residue data for chlorantraniliprole on sorghum grown in USA is available from the 2013 JMPR.⁵

Residues in sorghum grain at one day after the last of two treatments at 110 g ai/ha (3.5x proposed) were 0.79, 1.2 and 1.5 mg/kg. Scaled for application rate residues were 0.23, 0.34 and 0.43 mg/kg. The OECD MRL calculator recommends an MRL of 1 mg/kg, noting the data is at one day after the last application when a 14 day harvest withholding period has been proposed. A conservative MRL of T1 mg/kg is recommended for chlorantraniliprole on GC 0651 Sorghum in conjunction with a 14 day harvest withholding period.

2.5 Overseas registration and approved label instructions

The applicant provided overseas labels indicating chlorantraniliprole products are registered for use on sorghum in the USA, Canada and South Africa.

2.6 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

⁵ fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/JMPR/Evaluation13/Chlorantraniliprole.pdf

accommodate differences in Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) employed by various countries. Some countries may accept Codex CXLs when importing foods. Chlorantraniliprole has been considered by Codex. The following relevant Codex CXLs and overseas MRLs have been established for chlorantraniliprole.

Table 2: International MRLs

Commodity	Tolerance for residues arising from the use of chlorantraniliprole (mg/kg)						
	Australia	EU	Japan	China	Codex	Taiwan	USA
Sorghum	T1 (proposed)	0.02	6 (other cereal grains)	0.02 (upland crops)	0.02 (Cereal grains)	4	6 (grain, cereal, except rice and corn, group 15)

2.7 Current and proposed Australian MRLs for chlorantraniliprole

Table 3: Current MRL Standard—Table1

COMPOUND	FOOD	MRL (mg/kg)
CHLORANTRANILIPROLE		
	All other foods	T0.1
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	0.02
PE 0112	Eggs	0.03
MM 0095	Meat (mammalian) [in the fat]	0.02
FM 0183	Milk fats	0.1
ML 0106	Milks	0.02
PM 0110	Poultry meat (in the fat)	*0.01
PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	*0.01

Table 4: Current MRL Standard—Table4

COMPOUND	ANIMAL FEED COMMODITY	MRL (mg/kg)
CHLORANTRANILIPROLE		
AL 0157	Legume animal feeds	10
	Primary feed commodities (except legume animal feeds; sweet corn forage and fodder)	0.5
	Sweet corn forage and fodder	7

Table 5: Proposed MRL Standard—Table1

COMPOUND	FOOD	MRL (mg/kg)
CHLORANTRANILIPROLE		
ADD:		
GC 0645	Maize	T*0.01
GC 0651	Sorghum	T1

Table 6: Proposed MRL Standard—Table4

COMPOUND	ANIMAL FEED COMMODITY	MRL (mg/kg)
CHLORANTRANILIPROLE		
DELETE:		
	Primary feed commodities (except legume animal feeds; sweet corn forage and fodder)	0.5
ADD:		
	Maize forage and fodder	T10
	Primary feed commodities (except legume animal feeds; maize forage and fodder; sorghum forage and fodder; sweet corn forage and fodder)	0.5
	Sorghum forage and fodder	T10

2.8 Potential risk to trade

The proposed use on sorghum presents a possible trade risk as the main export market China has established an MRL at a lower level than proposed for Australia. However, it is noted that higher MRLs are established in other markets (Japan and the USA at 6 mg/kg) and that the proposed Australian MRL is conservative (based on data one day after application, when a 14 day withholding period is proposed). In addition the applicant has indicated that the primary destination for Queensland sorghum is currently the domestic market.

3 CONCLUSION

Plant Health Australia Limited has applied for an emergency permit for use of chlorantraniliprole on maize and sorghum to control fall armyworm. An MRL of T1 mg/kg for chlorantraniliprole on sorghum is proposed. Comment is sought on the potential for the proposed use to prejudice Australian trade on sorghum.