REGISTRATION REPORT Part A **Risk Management**

Product code: 102000001708

(Aclonifen & Isoxaflutole SC 575)

Product name: LAGON

Active Substances:

aclonifen, 500 g/L

isoxaflutole, 75 g/L

COUNTRY: FRANCE

Southern Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE

(marketing authorisation)

Applicant:

BAYER S.A.S.

Date:

08/03/2016

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PART A - Risk Management

The company BAYER S.A.S. has requested marketing authorisation in France for the product LAGON (formulation code: 102000001708 (Aclonifen & Isoxaflutole SC 575), containing 500 g/L aclonifen and 75 g/L isoxaflutole for use as a herbicide.

The risk assessment conclusions are based on the information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7 and Part C, and where appropriate the addenda for France. The information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B include assessment of further data or information as required at national registration by the EU review. It also includes assessment of data and information relating to LAGON where those data have not been considered in the EU review process. Otherwise assessments for the safe use of LAGON have been made using endpoints agreed in the EU review of both aclonifen and isoxaflutole.

This document describes the specific conditions of use and labelling required for France for the registration of LAGON.

Appendix 1 of this document provides a copy of the French Decision.

Appendix 2 of this document is a copy of the draft product label as proposed by the applicant.

Appendix 3 of this document is a copy of the letter(s) of access.

1 DETAILS OF THE APPLICATION

1.1 Application background

The present registration report concerns the evaluation of BAYER S.A.S.'s application to market LAGON in France as a herbicide (product uses described under point 2.3). France acted as a zonal Rapporteur Member State (zRMS) for this request and assessed the application submitted for the renewal of authorisation after approval of aclonifen of this product in France and in other MSs of the Southern zone.

1.2 Active substance approval

Aclonifen

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances.

Specific provisions of regulation were as follows:

PART A

Only uses as herbicide may be authorised

PART B

In assessing applications to authorise plant protection products containing aclonifen for uses other than sunflower, Member States shall pay particular attention to the criteria in Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, and shall ensure that any necessary data and information is provided before such an authorisation is granted.

For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on aclonifen, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 26 September 2008 shall be taken into account.

In this overall assessment Member States must pay particular attention to:

- the specification of the technical material as commercially manufactured, which must be confirmed and

supported by appropriate analytical data. The test material used in the toxicity dossiers should be compared and verified against this specification of the technical material,

- the protection of the operators safety. Authorised conditions of use must prescribe the application of adequate personal protective equipment and risk mitigation measures to reduce the exposure,
- the residues in rotational crops and evaluate the dietary exposure of consumers,
- the protection of birds, mammals, aquatic organisms and non-target plants. In relation to these identified risks, risk mitigation measures, such as buffer zones, should be applied where appropriate.

The Member States concerned shall request the submission of further studies on rotational crops residues and relevant information to confirm the risk assessment for birds, mammals, aquatic organisms and non-target plants.

They shall ensure that the notifier provides such confirmatory data and information to the Commission within two years from the approval.

An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Scientific Report (2008) 149, 1-80, Conclusion on the peer review of aclonifen).

Review Reports are available (SANCO/161/08 - rev. 1 27 November 2009 [specification 2009] and SANCO/161/08 – rev. 2 28 September 2012 [confirmatory data 2012]).

Isoxaflutole

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances.

Commission Regulation (EU) No 823/2012 of 14 September 2012 derogating from Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the expiry dates of the approval of the active substances 2,4-DB, benzoic acid, betacyfluthrin, carfentrazone ethyl, Coniothyrium minitans Strain CON/M/91-08 (DSM 9660), cyazofamid, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, dimethenamid-P, ethofumesate, ethoxysulfuron, fenamidone, flazasulfuron, flufenacet, flurtamone, foramsulfuron, fosthiazate, imazamox, iodosulfuron, iprodione, isoxaflutole, linuron, maleic hydrazide, mecoprop, mecoprop-P, mesosulfuron, mesotrione, oxadiargyl, oxasulfuron, pendimethalin, picoxystrobin, propiconazole, propineb, propoxycarbazone, propyzamide, pyraclostrobin, silthiofam, trifloxystrobin, warfarin and zoxamide.

Specific provisions of regulation were as follows:

PART A

Only uses as herbicide may be authorised

PART B

For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on isoxaflutole, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 15 April 2003 shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment Member States:

— must pay particular attention to the protection of groundwater, when the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climate conditions. Risk mitigation measures or monitoring programs should be applied where appropriate.

There is no definitive EFSA conclusion available for this a.s.

A Review Report is available (Sanco/3136/99-Final 7 April 2003).

1.3 Regulatory Approach

The present application (2012-0750) was evaluated in France by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (Anses)¹ in the context of the zonal procedure for all Member States of the Southern zone, taking into account the worst-case uses ("risk envelope approach")² – the highest application rates over the Southern zone. When risk mitigation measures were necessary, they are adapted to the situation in France.

According to the French law and procedures, specific conditions of use are set out in the Decision letter. The French Order of 12 September 2006³ provides that:

- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the pre harvest interval (PHI) is at least 3 days;
- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the minimum buffer zone alongside a water body is 5 m;
- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the minimum re-entry period is 6 hours for field uses and 8 hours for indoor uses.

Drift reduction measures such as low-drift nozzles are not considered within the decision-making process in France. However, drift buffer zones may be reduced under some circumstances as explained in appendix 3 of the above-mentioned French Order.

The current document (RR) based on Anses's assessment of the application submitted for this product is in compliance with Regulation (EC) no 1107/2009⁴, implementing regulations, Commission Directive 2008/116/EC of 15 December 2008 amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC to include aclonifen, imidacloprid and metazachlor as active substances, and French regulations.

The data taken into account are those deemed to be valid either at European Union level or at zonal/national level. This part A of the RR presents a summary of essential scientific points upon which recommendations are based and is not intended to show the assessment in detail.

The conclusions relating to the acceptability of risk are based on the criteria indicated in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011⁵, and are expressed as "acceptable" or "not acceptable" in accordance with those criteria.

Last, the French Order of 26 March 2014⁶ provides that:

- an authorisation granted for a "reference" crop applies also for "linked" crops, unless formally stated in the decision.
- the "reference" and "linked" crops are defined in Appendix 1 of that French order.

Then, at FR level, possible extrapolation of submitted data and the corresponding assessment from "reference" crops to linked" ones are assessed even if not clearly intended by applicant in the RR, and a conclusion is reached on acceptability of intended uses on those linked crops. The aim of this order, mainly based on the EU document on residue data extrapolation⁷ is to supply minor crops with registered PPP.

Then, the GAPs table (Section 2.3.) and decision may include uses on crops not originally clearly intended by

French Food Safety Agency

SANCO document "risk envelope approach", European Commission (14 March 2011). Guidance document on the preparation and submission of dossiers for plant protection products according to the "risk envelope approach"; SANCO/11244/2011 rev. 5

http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000425570

REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC

⁵ COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 546/2011 of 10 June 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards uniform principles for evaluation and authorisation of plant protection products

http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2014/3/26/AGRG1407093A/jo

SANCO document "guidance document:- Guidelines on comparability, extrapolation, group tolerances and data requirements for setting MRLs": SANCO/7525/VI/95 - rev.9

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applicant.

Part A

The Decision, as reproduced in Appendix 1, takes also into account national provisions, including national mitigation measures.

1.4 **Data Protection Claims**

Where protection for data is being claimed for information supporting registration of LAGON, it is indicated in the reference lists in Appendix 1 of the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7.

1.5 Letter(s) of Access

Not necessary: the applicant has provided sufficient data to show that access is not required.

2 DETAILS OF THE AUTHORISATION

2.1 **Product Identity**

Product name (code)	LAGON (102000001708 (Aclonifen & Isoxaflutole SC 575))			
Authorisation number	9600548			
Function	herbicide			
Applicant	BAYER S.A.S.			
Composition	500 g/L aclonifen 75 g/L isoxaflutole			
Formulation type (code)	suspension concentrate (SC)			
Packaging	High-density polyethylene (HDPE) bottle containing 1 L product HDPE containers holding 5, 10, 15 or 20 L product			

2.2 **Classification and Labelling**

2.2.1

Classification and labelling under Directive 99/45/EC

Not applicable after 1st June 2015.

2.2.2

(EC) No1272/2008

Classification and labelling in accordance with Regulation

Physical hazards	-
Health hazards	Repr. Cat 2
	Carc. Cat. 2
Environmental	Aquatic acute 1
hazards	Aquatic chronic 1

Applicant: BAYER S.A.S. Evaluator: FRANCE

Date: 08/03/2016

Hazard pictograms		***
Signal word	Warning	
Hazard statements	H351	Suspected of causing cancer
	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child
	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
Precautionary statements –	For the P ph	nrases, refer to the extant legislation
Supplementary information (in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)	EUH208	Contains aclonifen and 1,2 benzisothiazolin-3 one. May produce an allergic reaction.

See Part C for justifications of the classification and labelling proposals.

2.2.3 547/2011

Other phrases in compliance with Regulation $\left(EU\right)$ No

The authorisation of the preparation is linked for professional uses only to the following conditions:

SP 1	Do not contaminate water with the product or its container (Do not clean application equipment near surface water/Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads).
SPe 3	To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 metres ⁸ o surface water bodies, for the use in maize.
SPe 3	To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 metres to surface water bodies for the use in sweet corn.
SPe 3	To protect terrestrial non-target plants respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 m to non-agricultural land, for the use in maize and for the use in sweet corn.

The legal basis for this is **Titre III Article 11** of the <u>French Order of 12 September 2006 concerning the marketing and use of products encompassed by article L. 253-1 of the rural code</u> [that is, plant protection products/pesticides]

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2.2.4

Other phrases linked to the preparation

Wear suitable personal protective equipment⁹: refer to the Decision in Appendix 1 for the details

Re-entry period¹⁰: Six hours

Pre-harvest interval¹¹: Application must be made at growth stage BBCH 03 at the latest (pre-emergence)

Other mitigation measures: -

The label may include the following recommendations: -

The label must reflect the conditions of authorisation.

If a tractor with cab is used, wearing gloves during application is only required when working with the spray mixture

The legal basis for this is **Titre I Article 3** of the French Order of 12 September 2006 concerning the marketing and use of products

encompassed by article L. 253-1 of the rural code [that is, plant protection products/pesticides]

According to the French Order of 12 September 2006, PHI cannot be lower than 3 days unless specifically stated in the assessment and decision.

2.3 **Product uses**

Please note: The GAP Table below reports the intended uses proposed by the applicant, and possible extrapolation according to the French Order of 26 March 2014 (highlighted in green), evaluated and concluded as safe uses by France as zRMS.

When the conclusion is "not acceptable", the intended use is highlighted in grey and the main reason(s) reported in the remarks.

When a use is "acceptable" with GAP restrictions, the modifications of the GAP are in bold.

Use should be crossed out when the applicant no longer supports this use.

GAP rev. 1, date: 2016-03-08

PPP (product name/code) LAGON/(102000001708 (Aclonifen & Isoxaflutole SC 575) Formulation type: suspension concentrate (SC)

active substance 1 aclonifen [ACL] Conc. of a.s. 1: 500 g/L active substance 2 isoxaflutole [IFT] Conc. of a.s. 2: 75 g/L

Applicant: BAYER S.A.S. professional use non-professional use Zone(s): Southern EU

Verified by MS: Yes France

Applicant: BAYER S.A.S.

Crop and/ or situation	Zone	Product name	F G or I (b)	Pests or Group of pests controlled	F	ormulation		Appli	cation		Application	rate per	treatment	PHI (days)	Remarks:
					Type (d-f)	Conc. of as (i)	method kind (f-h)	growth stage & season (j)	number min max (k)	interval between applications (min)	kg as/hL min max	water L/ha min max	kg as/ha min max		
Sweet corn	France	LAGON	F	Dicotyledonous weed plants Gramineae	SC	IFT 75 g/L ACL 500 g/L	Spraying	BBCH 00- 03 (pre- emergence)	1	-	IFT 0.0094 - 0.0375 ACL 0.0625 - 0.25	100- 400	IFT 0.0375 - 0.0375 ACL 0.25 - 0.25	F BBCH 03	Product application rate 0.5L/ha

Evaluator: FRANCE

Date: 08/03/2016

Crop and/ or situation	Zone	Product name	F G or	Pests or Group of pests controlled	Fo	ormulation		Арр	lication		Application	rate per t	reatment	PHI (days)	Remarks:
(a)			(b)	(c)	Type (d-f)	Conc. of as (i)	method kind (f-h)	growth stage & season (j)	number min max (k)	interval between applications (min)	kg as/hL min max	water L/ha min max	kg as/ha min max	(1)	(m)
Maize (grain and forage)	France	LAGON	F	Dicotyledonous weed plants Gramineae	SC	IFT 75 g/L ACL 500 g/L	Spraying	BBCH 00-03 (pre- emergence)	1	-	IFT 0.0187 - 0.075 ACL 0.125 - 0.5	100- 400	IFT 0.075 - 0.075 ACL 0.5 - 0.5	F BBCH 03	Product application rate 1L/ha Acceptable on maize only

IFT: isoxaflutole; ACL: aclonifen

Remarks:

- (a) For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be used; where relevant, the use situation should be described (*e.g.* fumigation of a structure)
- (b) Outdoor or field use (F), glasshouse application (G) or indoor application (I)
- (c) e.g. biting and suckling insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds
- (d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)
- (e) GCPF Codes GIFAP Technical Monograph No 2, 1989
- (f) All abbreviations used must be explained
- (g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench
- (h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plants type of equipment used must be indicated

- (i) g/kg or g/
- (j) Growth stage at last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application
- (k) The minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided
- (l) PHI minimum pre-harvest interval
- (m) Remarks may include: Extent of use/economic importance/restrictions

3 RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Reasoned statement of the overall conclusions taken in accordance with the Uniform Principles

3.1.1

Physical and chemical properties

The formulation 102000001708 (Aclonifen & Isoxaflutole SC 575) (LAGON) is a suspension concentrate. All studies have been performed in accordance with the current requirements. The appearance of the formulation is a yellow opaque liquid with a no detectable odour. It is not explosive and has no oxidising properties. It has a selfignition temperature of 490 °C and no flash point up to 100 °C. In aqueous dilution (1 %), its pH is 4.7 at 25 °C. Stability data indicate a shelf life of at least two years at ambient temperature (HDPE). Its technical characteristics are acceptable for a suspension concentrate formulation.

3.1.2

Methods of analysis

Analytical method for the formulation 3.1.2.1

Analytical methods for the determination of the active substances and relevant impurity in the formulation are available and validated.

As the relevant impurity (phenol) is a by-product of the manufacturing process for aclonifen and as such cannot be formed by storage of the formulation, an analytical method for the determination of this impurity in the formulation is not necessary.

Analytical methods for residues 3.1.2.2

Analytical methods are available in the Draft Assessment Report and in this dossier and validated for the determination of residues of aclonifen and isoxaflutole in plants (maize and sweet corn, dry and high-water-content matrices, respectively), foodstuffs of animal origin, soil and water (surface and drinking). No MRL in animal matrices being set for isoxaflutole, no method is required in foodstuffs of animal origin.

However, the following are required, post-authorisation:

- A confirmatory method and an ILV for the determination of aclonifen residue in milk, validated in accordance with guidance document SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1.
- A highly specific method and its ILV for the determination of aclonifen residue, in the animal matrices muscle, liver/kidney, eggs and fat, with an LOQ ≤ 0.02 mg/kg, in compliance with the current MRL (Reg. (EC) No 149/2008) and validated in accordance with guidance document SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1.
- A confirmation for the method (Chapuis, M.-P., Diot, R., Kieken, J.-L., 1999), validated according to guidance document SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1, for the determination of isoxaflutole and RPA 202248 residues in drinking and surface water is required. (Method (Krebber, Leppelt 2012, method 01333) does not comply with SANCO/825/00 rev.8.1 and has not been accepted as an enforcement method.
- An analytical method, validated according to guidance document SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1, for the determination of isoxaflutole in air is required, since isoxaflutole is classified Xn. (Method (Corgier 1995, method 94-115) does not comply with SANCO/825/00 rev.8.1 and has not been accepted as an enforcement method.

The active substances are neither toxic nor very toxic, hence no analytical method is required for the determination of residues in biological fluids and tissues.

Applicant: BAYER S.A.S. **Evaluator: FRANCE**

3.1.3

Mammalian Toxicology

Aclonifen

The acceptable daily intake (ADI) of aclonifen, in the context of its evaluation for approval, is 0.07 mg/kg bodyweight/day. This is based on the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) in a 2-year oral rat study supported by a multi-generation oral rat toxicity study and mouse carcinogenicity study.

An acute reference dose (ARfD) for aclonifen was considered to be not needed in the context of its evaluation for approval.

Isoxaflutole

The acceptable daily intake (ADI) of isoxaflutole, in the context of its evaluation for approval, is 0.02 mg/kg bodyweight/day. This is based on the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) in a 2-year chronic oral rat toxicity study and a 100-fold assessment factor.

An acute reference dose (ARfD) for isoxaflutole was considered to be not needed in the context of its evaluation for approval.

3.1.3.1 Acute Toxicity

Acute toxicity studies were performed on similar formulation and yielded the following results:

- Rat oral $LD_{50} > 2000 \text{ mg/kg bw}$
- Rat dermal $LD_{50} > 2000$ mg/kg bw
- No skin irritancy effect with the rabbit
- No eye irritancy effect with the rabbit
- Not a skin sensitiser in the mouse (LLNA test)

Based on these data and in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008/EC, the product is classified, as shown in Section 2.2

The classification of the co-formulants does not impact the classification of the preparation.

3.1.3.2 Operator Exposure

Dermal absorption

For aclonifen, the risks to operators, bystanders and workers have been estimated on the basis of dermal absorption values of 2 % for the non-diluted and 10 % for the diluted formulation (determined from an *in vivo* rat skin study and *in vitro* human skin data study) on a comparable formulation.

For isoxaflutole, the risks to operators, bystanders and workers have been estimated on the basis of dermal absorption values of 0.9 % for the non-diluted and 2.6 % for the diluted formulations (determined from an *in vitro* human/rat skin study) on a comparable formulation.

Operator exposure

The acceptable operator exposure level (AOEL) of aclonifen, in the context of its evaluation for approval, is 0.07 mg/kg bw/d. This is based on the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) in a 2-year oral rat study supported by a multi-generation oral rat toxicity study and mouse carcinogenicity study.

The acceptable operator exposure level (AOEL) of isoxaflutole, in the context of its evaluation for approval, is 0.02 mg/kg bw/d. This is based on the no observed adverse effect levels in a 90-day rat study and a 100-fold assessment factor, corrected by the oral absorption value of 60 %.

Considering the proposed uses, operator systemic exposure was estimated using the BBA (German) Operator Exposure Model and the UK-POEM model, with the following parameters:

Tractor-mounted/trailed boom sprayer, hydraulic nozzles

Evaluator: FRANCE Date: 08/03/2016 Application rate: 1 L/ha, being 500 g aclonifen/ha, 75 g isoxaflutole/ha

Average area treated per day: 20 ha (BBA) Container: 1L any closure (worst case)

Estimated exposure according to the German model:

Crops	ops Equipment Personal protection		% AOEL aclonifen	% AOEL isoxaflutole	
		Without PPE	17.5	4.4	
Maize	Tractor-mounted/trailed boom sprayer	PPE (gloves during the phase of mixing/loading and application)	6.1	1.2	

These results show that even without personal protective equipment, calculated operator exposure is less than 100 % of the AOEL of the active substances. The health risk to operators is considered acceptable.

The notifier has made an estimate of operator exposure. On this basis and in the context of prevention of risks, he recommends the following recommendations to operators.

> Application with a boom sprayer

• for mixing/loading

- Nitrile gloves certified EN 374-3;
- Working coveralls 65% polyester / 35% cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water repellent treatment;
- Long-sleeved aprons, Category III Type PB3 worn over the coverall proposed above;

• for application - Downward spraying

If application with tractor with cab

- Working coveralls 65% polyester / 35% cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water repellent treatment;
- Disposable nitrile gloves certified EN 374-2 in the case of an intervention on application equipment, but not inside the cab. In the case of an intervention on application equipment, it should be noted that gloves should be worn only outside the tractor cab and stored after use outside the cab

If application with tractor without cab

- Working coveralls 65% polyester / 35% cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water repellent treatment;
- Disposable nitrile gloves certified EN 374-2 in the case of an intervention on application equipment;

for equipment cleaning

- Nitrile gloves certified EN 374-3;
- Working coveralls 65% polyester / 35% cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water repellent treatment;
- Long-sleeved aprons, Category III Type PB3 worn over the coverall proposed above.

3.1.3.3 Bystander Exposure

Bystander exposures were estimated using EUROPOEM II¹². Exposure is estimated less than 0.8 % of the AOEL of aclonifen and 0.2% of the AOEL of isoxaflutole for a 60 kg person situated 7 metres away from the spraying operation and exposed for 5 minutes. The health risk to bystanders is therefore considered acceptable.

3.1.3.4 Worker Exposure

The formulation 102000001708 (Aclonifen & Isoxaflutole SC 575) (LAGON) is used as herbicidal treatment on maize where there is no need to re-enter the treated area after application. Worker exposure is considered to be negligible and is thus not calculated.

However, it could be assumed as a worst-case scenario that workers may have to enter treated areas after treatment for crop scouting/inspection activities during 2 hours. Exposure of workers not wearing protective coveralls is estimated to be 36 % of the AOEL of aclonifen and 6 % of the AOEL of isoxaflutole for a 60 kg person. The health risk to workers linked to the use of LAGON is therefore considered acceptable.

Evaluator: FRANCE

Date: 08/03/2016

Bystander exposure to pesticides - Report of the bystander working group, Europoem II Project, Fair3 CT96-1406, December 2002, 1-43.

The following personal protective equipment has been specified by the applicant if the worker has to intervene in the treated plot (verified by ANSES):

- Working coveralls 65 % polyester / 35 % cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water-repellent treatment.

3.1.4

Residues and Consumer Exposure

3.1.4.1 Residues

Primary crop metabolisms were sufficiently investigated to define residue of both active substances for enforcement and risk assessment purposes in the crops under consideration.

Regarding the magnitude of residues in maize, a sufficient number of residue trials is available to support the intended GAPs in France, Italy and Spain. These data allow it to be considered that no quantifiable residues of aclonifen and isoxaflutole will be present in maize grains and forage, and to confirm that no MRL exceedence will result from the intended uses.

However, one residue trial in sweet corn will be needed post-authorisation to confirm the non-residue situation for aclonifen in Southern EU.

As residues of aclonifen and isoxaflutole do not exceed the trigger value of 0.1 mg/kg in maize grains, there is no need to investigate the effect of industrial and/or household processing.

Residues in succeeding crops have been sufficiently investigated; it is very unlikely that residues of aclonifen or isoxaflutole will be present in succeeding crops.

For aclonifen considering dietary burden and based on the intended uses, intake above the trigger value of 0.1 mg kg/dm might occur for cattle. However, considering that residue levels in maize grains and forage are always below the LOQ of the analytical methods used and based on the metabolism study in lactating goat further investigation of residues as well as the modification of MRLs in commodities of animal origin is not necessary. For isoxaflutole, considering dietary burden and based on the intended uses, no significant intake above the trigger value of 0.1 mg kg/dm was calculated for livestock. Further investigation of residues as well as the modification of MRLs in commodities of animal origin is therefore not necessary.

3.1.4.2 Consumer exposure

The toxicological profile of aclonifen and isoxaflutole were evaluated at EU level, which resulted in the proposal of ADIs (0.07 mg/kg bw/d for aclonifen and 0.02 mg/kg bw/d for isoxaflutole) that were considered in the framework of this evaluation. An ARfD was not deemed necessary for either a.s.

Chronic consumer exposure resulting from the uses proposed in the framework of this application was calculated for both active substances. Based on EFSA PRIMo (rev2), chronic and acute exposure were considered acceptable for all groups of consumers.

According to available data, no specific mitigation measures should apply.

3.1.5 Environmental fate and behaviour

The fate and behaviour in the environment of the formulation has been evaluated according to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Appropriate endpoints from the EU evaluation were used to calculate Predicted

Part A National Assessment - Country - FRANCE

Environmental Concentrations (PECs) for the active substances and their metabolites for the intended use patterns. In cases where deviations from the EU agreed endpoints were considered appropriate (for example when additional studies are provided), such deviations were highlighted and justified accordingly.

The PEC of aclonifen, isoxaflutole and their metabolites in soil, surface water and groundwater have been assessed according to FOCUS guidance documents, with standard FOCUS scenarios to obtain outputs from the FOCUS models, and the endpoints established in the EU evaluation or agreed in the assessment based on new data provided.

The results for PECsoil and PECsw derived for the active substances and their metabolites are used for the ecotoxicological risk assessment, and mitigation measures are proposed.

PECgw for aclonifen, isoxaflutole and its metabolite RPA202248 do not exceed the trigger of 0.1 μg/L. PECgw for the non-relevant metabolite RPA203328 did not exceed the trigger of 10 µg/L. Therefore, no unacceptable risk of groundwater contamination is expected for the intended uses.

Based on vapour pressure, information on volatilisation from plants and soil, and DT₅₀ calculation, no significant contamination of the air compartment is expected for the intended uses.

3.1.6 **Ecotoxicology**

3.1.6.1 Effects on Terrestrial Vertebrates

The risk assessment for terrestrial vertebrates was conducted according to the recommendations of the Guidance of EFSA (2009). The TER values for acute and long term risks (screening level) were above the minimum TER trigger values required including risk from secondary poisoning to aclonifen, indicating an acceptable risk to birds and mammals from the intended use of the product in maize.

No risk to birds and mammals resulted from exposure via drinking water.

The risk from metabolites to vertebrates is considered to be low.

3.1.6.2 Effects on Aquatic Species

The TER values for aquatic organisms based on PEC_{SW} values calculated according to zone-specific requirements are in correspondence with the trigger values indicating that the use of the product does not raise any direct concern when applied at the rate of 1.0 L product/ha.

For fish, Daphnia and Lemna, 7d-TWAC values of aclonifen instead of PEC_{max} values were used following the recommendations of the ELINK Workshop (see chapter 10.2.1 ff). As a result of the refined chronic risk assessments, trigger values were exceeded for all groups.

For aquatic organisms, the risks are acceptable when a buffer zone of 5 metres is applied.

3.1.6.3 Effects on Bees and Other Arthropod Species

The tier 1 risk assessment showed that the hazard quotients (oral and contact) are below the EU-trigger value. This indicates that the use of the product according to the proposed use pattern does not constitute an unacceptable risk towards honey bees.

The non-target arthropod (NTA) risk assessment indicated that no unacceptable adverse effects on non-target arthropods are to be expected for the in- or off-field habitats following the use of the product according to the proposed use pattern.

Applicant: BAYER S.A.S. **Evaluator: FRANCE**

Date: 08/03/2016

Registration Report -

Southern Zone

3.1.6.4 Effects on Earthworms and Other Soil Macro-organisms

As has been demonstrated by acute and chronic studies, no unacceptable effects on earthworms are to be expected from the application of the product according to the proposed use pattern.

The tests with Hypoaspis also indicate that no adverse effects on other soil non-target macro-organisms are to be expected from the use of the product.

3.1.6.5 Effects on organic matter breakdown

The risk assessment indicates that no adverse effects on soil micro-organisms are to be expected when the product is applied according to the proposed use pattern.

3.1.6.6 Effects on Soil Non-target Micro-organisms

The risk assessment indicates that no adverse effects on soil micro-organisms are to be expected when the product is applied according to the proposed use pattern.

3.1.6.7 Assessment of Potential for Effects on Other Non-target Organisms (Flora and Fauna)

Based on the results of the probabilistic risk assessment, the risk to terrestrial non-target plants from the application of the product according to the proposed use pattern is considered acceptable if either 50 % drift-reducing nozzles are used or a 5 m in-crop buffer zone is taken into account

3.1.7 **Efficacy**

The formulation 102000001708 (Aclonifen & Isoxaflutole SC 575) (LAGON) complies with the Uniform Principles.

Considering the data submitted:

- The efficacy and selectivity of the preparation are considered satisfactory.
- The risk of negative impact on yield, quality, succeeding or adjacent crops is considered acceptable.
- The risk of resistance developing against LAGON is considered to be low.

Country	Crops	Maximum application rate per treatment	Maximum number of applications (per crop)	Stage of application	Conclusion of France for efficacy section	Remarks
France	Sweet corn * weed control (grass and broad-leaved weeds)	0.5 L/ha	1	BBCH 00 – 03 (pre-emergence)	Acceptable	
	Maize * weed control (grass and broad- leaved weeds)	1 L/ha	1	BBCH 00 – 03 (pre-emergence)	Acceptable	
Spain	Maize * weed control (grass and broad- leaved weeds)	1 L/ha	1	BBCH 00 – 07 (pre-emergence)	Acceptable	
Italy	Maize * weed control (grass and broad- leaved weeds)	0.7 - 1 L/ha	1	BBCH 00 – 07 (pre-emergence)	Acceptable	

Applicant: BAYER S.A.S. **Evaluator: FRANCE**

3.2 Conclusions arising from French assessment

Taking into account the above assessment, an authorisation can be granted as proposed in Appendix 1 – Copy of the product Decision.

3.3 Substances of concern for national monitoring

No information stated.

3.4 Further information to permit a decision to be made or to support a review of the conditions and restrictions associated with the authorisation

3.4.1 Post-authorisation monitoring

No further information is required.

3.4.2 Post-authorisation data requirements

The French Decision requests the submission of post-authorisation confirmatory pieces of information within 24 months, regarding:

- A confirmatory method and an ILV for the determination of aclonifen residue in milk, validated in accordance with guidance document SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1.
- A highly specific method and its ILV for the determination of aclonifen residue, in the animal matrices muscle, liver/kidney, eggs and fat, with an LOQ ≤ 0.02 mg/kg, in compliance with the current MRL (Reg. (EC) No 149/2008) and validated in accordance with guidance document SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1.
- A confirmation for the method (Chapuis, M.-P., Diot, R., Kieken, J.-L., 1999), validated according to guidance document SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1, for the determination of isoxaflutole and RPA 202248 residues in drinking and surface water is required. (Method (Krebber, Leppelt 2012, method 01333) does not comply with SANCO/825/00 rev.8.1 and has not been accepted as an enforcement method.
- An analytical method, validated according to guidance document SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1, for the determination of isoxaflutole in air is required, since isoxaflutole is classified Xn. (Method (Corgier 1995, method 94-115) does not comply with SANCO/825/00 rev.8.1 and has not been accepted as an enforcement method.
- One residue trial in sweet corn to confirm the non-residue situation for aclonifen in Southern EU.

3.4.3 Label amendments (see label in Appendix 2):

The draft label proposed by the applicant in Appendix 2 may be corrected with consideration of any new element under points 2.2.1 (or 2.2.2), 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

The label shall reflect the detailed conditions stipulated in the Decision.

Applicant: BAYER S.A.S. **Evaluator: FRANCE**

Date: 08/03/2016



Part A



Décision relative à une demande de renouvellement de l'autorisation de mise sur le marché d'un produit phytopharmaceutique

Vu les dispositions du règlement (CE) N° 1107/2009 du 21 octobre 2009 et de ses textes d'application,

Vu le code rural et de la pêche maritime, notamment le chapitre III du titre V du livre II des parties législative et règlementaire,

Vu la demande de renouvellement de l'autorisation de mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique LAGON

de la société

BAYER S.A.S (BAYER CROPSCIENCE)

enregistrée sous le

n°2012-0750

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation du 22 décembre 2015,

L'autorisation de mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique désigné ci-après est renouvelée en France pour les usages et dans les conditions précisés dans la présente décision et ses annexes.

La présente décision s'applique sans préjudice des décisions prises après dépôt de votre demande de réexamen et des autres dispositions applicables.

Avertissement:

Le non-respect des conditions décrites ci-dessous peut entraîner le retrait ou la modification de l'autorisation ainsi que toute action incluant des poursuites judiciaires.

LAGON AMM n°9600548

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Applicant: BAYER S.A.S.

Evaluator: FRANCE Date: 08/03/2016



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Part A



Informations générales sur le p	produit			
Nom du produit	LAGON			
Type de produit	Produit de référence			
Titulaire	BAYER S.A.S BAYER CROPSCIENCE 16, rue Jean-Marie Leclair CS 90106 F-69 266 LYON Cedex 09 FRANCE			
Formulation	Suspension concentrée (SC)			
Contenant	500 g/L - aclonifène 75 g/L - isoxaflutole			
Numéro d'intrant	9600548			
Numéro d'AMM	9600548			
Fonction	Herbicide			
Gamme d'usages	Professionnel			

L'échéance de validité de la présente décision est fixée à douze mois à compter de la date d'expiration de l'approbation de la substance active. A titre indicatif, dans l'état actuel du calendrier d'approbation des substances actives, l'échéance de l'autorisation est fixée au 31 juillet 2017.

Le dépôt d'une demande de renouvellement conformément à l'article 43 du règlement (CE) 1107/2009, dans les trois mois suivant le renouvellement de l'approbation de la substance active, prolonge de plein droit l'autorisation de mise sur le marché après son arrivée à échéance de la durée nécessaire pour mener à bien l'examen et adopter une décision sur le renouvellement.

La présente décision peut être retirée ou modifiée avant cette échéance si des éléments le justifient.

A Maisons-Alfort, le

0 8 MARS 2016

Françoise WEBER

Directrice générale adjointe des produits réglementés Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES)

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ANNEXE I : Modalités d'autorisation du produit

Vente et distribution Le titulaire de l'autorisation ne peut mettre sur le marché le produit que dans les emballages suivants							
							Emballage Contenance
Bouteille en Polyéthylène haute densité	1 L						
Bidon en Polyéthylène haute densité	5 L						
Bidon en Polyéthylène haute densité	10 L						
Bidon en Polyéthylène haute densité	15 L						
Bidon en Polyéthylène haute densité	20 L						

La classification retenue est la suivante :						
Catégorie	Code H					
Cancérogénicité, catégorie 2	H351 : Susceptible de provoquer le cancer					
Toxicité pour la reproduction, catégorie 2	H361d : Susceptible de nuire au fœtus					
Dangers pour le milieu aquatique - Danger aquatique aigu, catégorie 1	H400 : Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques					
Dangers pour le milieu aquatique - Danger aquatique chronique, catégorie 1	H410 : Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme					

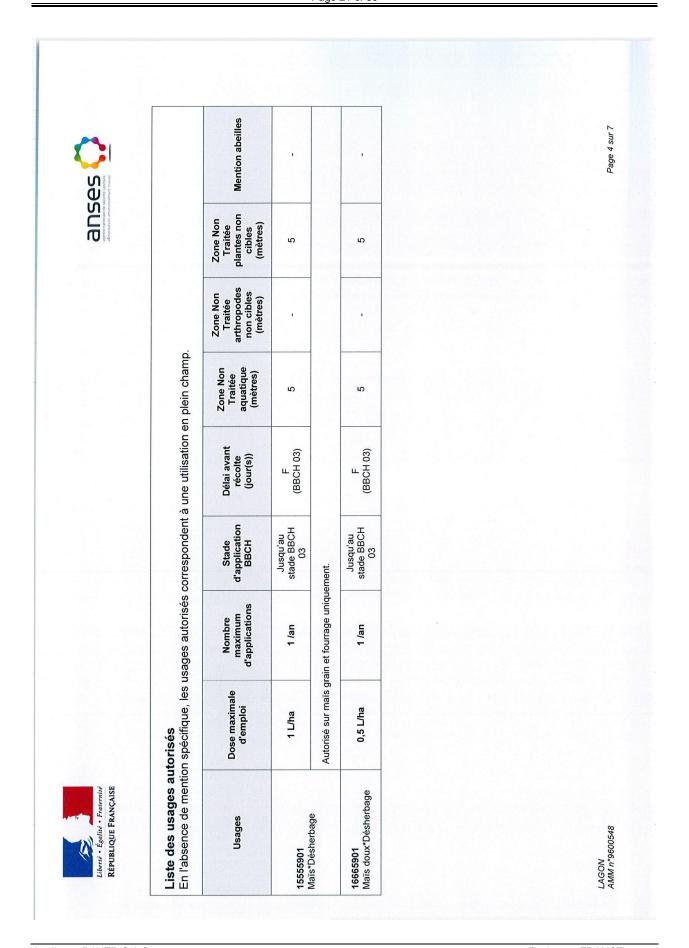
EUH 208 : contient de l'aclonifène et du 1,2 benzisothiazolin-3 one. Peut déclencher une réaction allergique.

Pour les phrases P se référer à la réglementation en vigueur.

Le titulaire de l'autorisation est responsable de la mise à jour de la fiche de données de sécurité et de la classification du produit en tenant compte de ses éventuelles évolutions.

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Conditions d'emploi du produit

Protection de l'opérateur et du travailleur

Il convient de rappeler que l'utilisation d'un matériel adapté et entretenu et la mise en œuvre de protections collectives constituent la première mesure de prévention contre les risques professionnels, avant la mise en place de protections complémentaires comme les protections individuelles.

En tout état de cause, le port de combinaison de travail dédiée ou d'EPI doit être associé à des réflexes d'hygiène (ex : lavage des mains, douche en fin de traitement) et à un comportement rigoureux (ex : procédure d'habillage/déshabillage). Les modalités de nettoyage et de stockage des combinaisons de travail et des EPI réutilisables doivent être conformes à leur notice d'utilisation.

Pour l'opérateur, porter

• pendant le mélange/chargement

- Gants en nitrile certifiés EN 374-3 ;
- Combinaison de travail en polyester 65 %/coton 35 % avec un grammage de 230 $\rm g/m^2$ ou plus avec traitement déperlant ;
- EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) de catégorie III et de type PB (3) à porter pardessus la combinaison précitée.

pendant l'application - Pulvérisation vers le bas

Si application avec tracteur avec cabine

- Combinaison de travail en polyester 65 %/coton 35 % avec un grammage de 230 g/m 2 ou plus avec traitement déperlant ;
- Gants en nitrile certifiés EN 374-2 à usage unique, dans le cas d'une intervention sur le matériel pendant la phase de pulvérisation. Dans ce cas, les gants ne doivent être portés qu'à l'extérieur de la cabine et doivent être stockés après utilisation à l'extérieur de la cabine.

Si application avec tracteur sans cabine

- Combinaison de travail en polyester 65 %/coton 35 % avec un grammage de 230 g/m² ou plus avec traitement déperlant ;
- Gants en nitrile certifiés EN 374-2 à usage unique, dans le cas d'une intervention sur le matériel pendant la phase de pulvérisation.

pendant le nettoyage du matériel de pulvérisation

- Gants en nitrile certifiés EN 374-3;
- Combinaison de travail en polyester 65 %/coton 35 % avec un grammage de 230 g/m 2 ou plus avec traitement déperlant ;
- EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) de catégorie III et de type PB (3) à porter pardessus la combinaison précitée.

Pour le travailleur, porter

- Combinaison de travail (cotte en coton/polyester 35 %/65 % - grammage d'au moins 230 g/m²) avec traitement déperlant.

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Délai de rentrée

6 heures en cohérence avec l'arrêté du 12 septembre 2006.

Respect des limites maximales de résidus (LMR)

Les conditions d'utilisation de la préparation, compte tenu des bonnes pratiques agricoles critiques proposées pour chaque usage figurant dans la liste des usages autorisés, permettent de respecter les limites maximales de résidus.

Protection de l'environnement (milieux, faune et flore)

Protection de l'eau

SP 1 : Ne pas polluer l'eau avec le produit ou son emballage. (Ne pas nettoyer le matériel d'application près des eaux de surface. /Éviter la contamination *via* les systèmes d'évacuation des eaux à partir des cours de ferme ou des routes).

Protection de la faune

SPe 3 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapport aux points d'eau.

SPe 3 : Pour protéger les plantes non cibles, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapport à la zone non cultivée adjacente.

Exigences complémentaires post-autorisation

A défaut de transmission de ces données dans les délais impartis à compter de la date de la présente décision, la présente décision pourra être retirée ou modifiée.

Détail de la demande post autorisation	Délai (mois)	Récurrence (mois)
Fournir une méthode de confirmation et une validation inter-laboratoire pour la détermination du résidu aclonifène dans le lait, validées conformément au document guide SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1.	24	ncy 18 Viios) -
Fournir une méthode hautement spécifique et une validation inter-laboratoire pour la détermination du résidu aclonifène dans les denrées d'origine animale muscle, foie/rein, œufs et graisse, avec une limite de quantification inférieure ou égale à 0,02 mg/kg, en accord avec les limites maximales de résidu en vigueur (Reg. (EC) n° 149/2008) et validées conformément au document guide SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1.	24	man) mbnaq a af simumag a mang -
Fournir une confirmation de la méthode (Chapuis, MP., Diot, R., Kieken, JL., 1999), validée conformément au document guide SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1, pour la détermination de l'isoxaflutole et du RPA 202248 dans l'eau de boisson et de surface. (La méthode (Krebber Leppelt 2012, méthode 01333) n'est pas conforme aux exigences du document guide SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1 et n'a pas été considérée acceptable pour le contrôle.)	24	n cave § 193 consum Etar la crava

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Détail de la demande post autorisation	Délai (mois)	Récurrence (mois)
Fournir une méthode, validée conformément au document guide SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1, pour la détermination de l'isoxaflutole dans l'air, cette substance étant classée nocive (Xn). (La méthode (Corgier 1995, méthode 94-115) n'est pas conforme aux exigences du document guide SANCO/825/00 rev. 8.1 et n'a pas été considérée acceptable pour le contrôle).	24	-
Fournir un essai supplémentaire sur maïs doux mesurant les résidus en aclonifène et conduit dans la zone Sud de l'Europe.	24	

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Lagon®¶
Contient 75 g1 d'isoxaflutole ¶
500 g1 d'aclonifène ¶
sous forme de suspension concentrée (concentré fluidifiable) (SC)¶
AMMN°: 9600548 ¶
Herbicide maïs ¶
5 L ¶
5.21 / 22 · Visuel Maïs = M¶
¶
RESERVE A UN USAGE EXCLUSIVEMENT PROFESSIONNEL¶
¶
LAGON est un herbicide de post-semis, pré-levée de la culture du maïs qui contrôle les dicotylédones et les grammées annuelles¶
¶
Tableaux des usages::¶
```

Culture	Cibles · /· Usages	Doses□	Spécifications d'usage	DAR (en· jours)ou·Stades· cultures(NC=no n·concerné):	Précautions environnement (voir légendes)	ıx.
Maïs∶doux¤	Désherbage (dicotylédones annuelles et graminées annuelles)	0.5·l/ha¤	1 trait,/an en post-semis et pré levée de la culture○	BBCH-00-030	1a¶ 4a¤	¤
Maïs fourrage≎	Désherbage (dicotylédones annuelles et graminées annuelles)	1.0·l/ha¤	1 trait,/an en post-semis et pré levée de la culture○	BBCH-00-030	1a¶ 4a¤	α
Maïs grain≎	Désherbage· (dicotylédones· annuelles·et· graminées· annuelles):	1.0·l/ha¤	1 trait,/an en post-semis et pré levée de la culture¤	BBCH-00-030	1a¶ 4a¤	x

□ En l'absence- de résultats, nous déconseillons · l'utilisation · du LAGON sur · les · cultures · destinées · à · la · production · de semences.¶

L'imites · maximales · en · résidus de · substances · actives · : se · reporter · aux · LMR · en · vigueur · au · niveau · de · l'Union · l'union · l'union · et · consultables · à · l'adresse · : · http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm¶

1. Organismes aquatiques

1a. ··Pour protéger·les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapport aux points d'eau.¶

Le tableau ci-dessus fait apparaître les précautions à prendre pour l'environnement, fixées par l'autorisation de mise en marché de la spécialité. ¶

Si ZNT aquatique non fixée (en l'absence sur l'étiquette de zone non traitée par rapport aux points d'eau), respecter, selon les dispositions de l'arrêté du 12 septembre 2006, la valeur minimale suivante : Zone non traitée 5 mètres.¶

4.-Plantes-non-cibles

4a. ··Pour protéger·les plantes non cibles, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapport à la zone non cultivée adjacente.¶

Champ d'activité : ¶

Le tableau ci-dessous indique la sensibilité des adventices rencontrées sur maïs grain et fourrage.¶

ADVENTICES TRES ADVENTICES: ADVENTICES: ADVENTICES PEU-MOYENNEMENT: SENSIBLES¶ SENSIBLES¶ SENSIBLEST de·95·%·à·100·%¤ de·85·%·à·94·%¤ SENSIBLES¶ moins·de·70·%¤ de-70-à-84-%¤ DICOTYLEDONES: DICOTYLEDONES: DICOTYLEDONES¶ DICOTYLEDONES¶ Abutilon¶ Ambroisie Arroche¶ Lamier Amarante Galinsoga¶ Chénopode hybride¶ Mercuriale¶ Capselle¶ Laiteron¶ Renouée des oiseaux¶ Fumeterre Chénopode blanc¶ Linaire bâtarde¶ Pensée¶ Renouée-liserono Chénopode polysperme¶ Renouée persicaire Datura¶ Renouée-feuille-deampsane patience¶ GRAMINEES: Matricaire Véronique de Perse¶ Panic¶ Morelle¶ Sétaire^o Mouron¶ GRAMINEES: Moutarde¶ Digitaire* Pourpier¶ Séneçon¶ Spergule¶ Stellaire: Le tableau ci-dessous indique la sensibilité des adventices gencontrées en culture de maïs doux : ¶ ADVENTICES TRES ADVENTICES: ADVENTICES: ADVENTICES PEU-SENSIBLES¶ SENSIBLES ¶ MOYENNEMENT: SENSIBLES moins · de · 70 SENSIBLES de 70 % à de·95·%·à·100·%¤ de·85%·à·94·%¤ 84.%≎ ø Morelle¶ Renouée persicaire Digitaire sanguine ¶ Chénopode blanc≎ Panic pied de coq≎ Mode-d'emploi :: ¶ - Préparation de la bouillie Remplir aux 3/4 d'eau la cuve du pulvérisateur, agiter le bidon de LAGON et verser la dose nécessaire. Compléter le remplissage de la cuve et agiter. Maintenir en agitation modérée pendant la pulvérisation. - Mélanges et-Compatibilités¶ Les mélanges doivent être mis en œuvre conformément à la réglementation en vigueur et aux recommandations des guides de bonnes pratiques officiels. Pour connaître le détail pratique de cette mise en œuvre, il est nécessaire de contacter au préalable le 0.800.25.35.45.¶ -Dose(s) préconisée(s)¶ Maïs grain et fourrage : 1·1·/·ha¶ Maïs doux :: 0,5 l/ha¶

```
Stade d'application: LAGON s'utilise en post-semis pré leyég de la culture de maïs. Il est recommandé d'appliquer
le produit avant que les graines n'aient germé.¶
A titre indicatif, ceci correspond généralement à un délai de 4 jours maximum suivant le semis pour le mais grain et-
fourrage et un délai de 2 jours pour le maïs doux (avantéclatement des grains).¶
Pour plus d'informations, consulter Bayer Info Services au 0 800 25 35 45.¶
Attention: en cas de recours à des techniques culturales nouvellement mises enœuvre par l'utilisateur ou présentant
une quelconque spécificité, l'utilisateur doiten informer son fournisseur avant toute utilisation du produit, afin que
ce dernier puisse en vérifier la faisabilité avec le fabricant du produit ¶
          -Programme de traitement
LAGON peut-s'utiliser-seul-ou en programme. Pour compléter si nécessaire l'action de LAGON, utiliser en postevée
MIKADO, EQUIP, CUBIX ou des produits à base de bromoxynil.¶
Pour plus d'informations, consulter Bayer Info services au 0 800 25 35 45 ¶

    Application (matériel, pression)¶

Utilis er des bus es à jets pinceaux en choisissant un débit assurant une répartition parfaitement homogène de la
bouillie (200 à 300 l/ha).¶
Traiter en l'absence de vent pour éviter tout risque de dérive sur d'autres cultures. Les cultures de betterave et de
tournes ol-s ont particulièrement-sensibles-à-ce-risque.¶
          - Cultures suivantes dans la rotation \( \)
LAGON est totalement dégradé dans le sol au cours du printemps suivant l'application et laisseune totale liberté
dans le choix de la culture suivante.¶
          --Cultures-de-remplacement
En cas de remplacement du maïs, les cultures suivantes peuvent être implantées : ¶
- après travail superficiel du sol : maïs et maïs doux.
-après labour : maïs, maïs doux, ray-grass et pomme de terre.¶
Toutes les autres cultures sont déconseillées.
Précautions à prendre : ¶
          - Pour le stockage¶

    Ne pas stocker la préparation à des températures inférieures à 0°C.¶

- Conserver le produit dans son emballage d'origine, dans des locaux fermés à clé, à l'écart de tout aliment et boisson
y compris ceux pour les animaux, et hors de portée des enfants. Les locaux doiventêtre frais et ventilés.¶
          -Pourl'emploi¶
- porter des gants et des vêtements de protection appropriés pendant les différentes phases d'utilisation de la
préparation.

    vider et rincer 3 fois les emballages au moment du remplissage de la cuve.¶

 ne pas pulvériser trop près des points d'eau et éviter tout débordement de rampes ur les mares, cours d'eau, fossés.¶
RECOMMANDATIONS PARTICULIERES¶
L'utilisation de LAGON est déconseillée sur les sols présentant à la fois un pourcentage de sable supérieur à 70% et
titrant moins de 2% de matière organique.¶
En culture de maïs doux, LAGON présente un risque accru de manque de sélectivités ur sols sableux ou filtrants et
sur-semismal recouverts.
De fortes chutes depluie après application peuvent réduire la sélectivité de LAGON.¶
Les variétés de maïs doux présentent des niveaux de sensibilité variables au LAGON.¶
Avant une utilisation de LAGON, consulter l'obtenteur.¶
Gestion du risque de résistance : ¶
Il appartient à l'utilisateur d'un produit de vérifier avant son emploi, que la parcelle à traiterne présente pas de
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s ouches de parasites résistantes, soit naturellement, soit par acquisition, en particulier du fait de l'usage répété de

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mêmes substances actives ou demêmes familles chimiques. La présence de souches résis tantes peut entraîner une
réduction de l'efficacité, voire une inefficacité du produit dont l'us age est envisagé.¶
Pour retarder ou limiter l'apparition de souches résistantes, il est impératif de sereporter à la notice d'utilisation et
aux observations des organisations professionnelles.¶
On accompagnera cettemesure parde bonnes pratiques culturales définies par l'AFPP (rotation de cultures d'hiver et
de printemps, labours, etc..)¶
- Eliminer les fonds de cuve conformément à la réglementation en vigueur. ¶
           Pour l'élimination du produit et de l'emballage¶
-vider et éliminer les emballages en respectant la réglementation.¶
- Pour l'élimination des produits non utilisables, faire appel à une entreprise habilitée pour la collecte et l'élimination
des produits dangereux. ¶
-- Eliminer les emballages vides via une collecte organisée par les distributeurs partenaires de la filière Adivalor ou
un autre service de collecte spécifique.¶
Important-¶
Respecter les usages, doses, conditions et précautions d'emploi mentionnés sur l'emballage qui ont été déterminés en
fonction des caractéristiques du produit et des applications pour lesquelles il est préconisé. Conduisez sur ces bases,
la culture et les traitements selon la bonne pratique agricole en tenant compte, sous votre responsabilité, de tous
facteurs particuliers concernant votre exploitation, tels que la nature du sol, les conditions météorologiques, les-
méthodes culturales, les variétés végétales, la résistance des espèces...¶
Le fabricant garantit la qualité des es produits vendus dans leuremballage d'origine ainsi que leur conformité à
l'autorisation de vente du Ministère de l'Agriculture. ¶
Compte tenu de la diversité des légis lations existantes, il est recommandé, dans le cas où les denrées is sues des
cultures protégées avec cette spécialité sont destinées à l'exportation, devérifier la réglementation en vigueur dans le
pays importateur.¶
Lagon@AMM:N°::9600548¶
75 g/l-isoxaflutole¶
500-g/l-d'aclonifène¶
Classements-Formulation¶
      Xn Nocif¶
      N Dangereux pour l'environnement¶
Phrases de risque¶
R63 Risque possible pendant la grossesse d'effets néfastes pour l'enfant.¶
R50/53 Très toxique pour les organismes a quatiques, peut entraîner des effets néfastes à long terme pour
l'environnement aquatique.¶
Délai de rentrée des travailleurs sur la parcelle : 6 heures après traitement [
Précautions-spécifiques-(phrases-S)¶
S:35 - Ne se débarrasser de ce produit et de son récipient qu'en prenant toute précaution d'usage. ¶
S·36/37 - Porter un vêtement de protection et des gants appropriés.
S·57 - Utiliser un récipient appropriépour éviter toute contamination du milieu ambiant ¶
SPe3 - Pour protéger les organismes a quatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapportaux ·
points d'eau.¶
SPe3 - Pour protéger les plantes non cibles, respecter une zonenon traitée de 5 mètres parrapport à la zone
non cultivée adjacente.¶
Porter des gants et des vêtements de protection appropriés pendant les différentes phases d'utilisation de la
préparation.¶
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SP1 - Ne pas polluer l'eau avec le produit ou son emballage.

Respectez les instructions d'utilisation pour éviter les risques pour l'homme et l'environnement.

Fiche de données de sécurité fournie sur simple appel au 0 800 25 35 45 ou pouvant être consultée sur les sites internet : www.bayer-agri.fr et <u>www.quickfds.com.</u> En cas d'urgence, appeler le 15 ou le centre antipoison puis signalez vos symptômes au réseau "Phyt'attitude" n° vert

0 800 887 887 (appel gratuit depuis un poste fixe).

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Lagon5L1912_V1

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Fabrication CEE

UN: 3082



- 9 - Matières et objets dangereux divers



- Dangereux pour l'environnement

® Marque déposée Bayer Bayer S.A.S - Bayer CropScience 16, rue Jean-Marie Leclair - CS 90 106 - F-69266 Lyon Cedex 09

Date de fabrication/n° de lot : voir sur l'emballage

Important

Respecter les usages, doses, conditions et précautions d'emploi mentionnés sur l'emballage qui ont été déterminés en fonction des caractéristiques du produit et des applications pour lesquelles il est préconisé. Conduisez sur ces bases, la culture et les traitements selon la bonne pratique agricole en tenant compte, sous votre responsabilité, de tous facteurs particuliers concernant votre exploitation, tels que la nature du sol, les conditions météorologiques, les méthodes culturales, les variétés végétales, la résistance des espèces... Le fabricant garantit la qualité de ses produits vendus dans leur emballage d'origine ainsi que leur conformité à l'autorisation de vente du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

Compte tenu de la diversité des législations existantes, il est recommandé, dans le cas où les denrées issues des cultures protégées avec cette spécialité sont destinées à l'exportation, de vérifier la réglementation en vigueur dans le pays importateur.

Applicant: BAYER S.A.S. Evaluator: FRANCE

Date: 08/03/2016

 $Appendix \ 3-Letter(s) \ of \ Access$

Not applicable.

Evaluator: FRANCE Date: 08/03/2016 Applicant: BAYER S.A.S.