

REGISTRATION REPORT
Part A
Risk Management

Product code: BARC 100/2
Product name(s): VALENTIA
Chemical active substance(s):
florasulam, 2 g/L
furoxypyrr, 100 g/L

Southern Zone
Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE
(label extension)

Applicant: BARCLAY CHEMICALS (R&D) LTD
Date: 02/12/2025

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PART A

RISK MANAGEMENT

1 Details of the application

The company BARCLAY CHEMICALS (R&D) LTD has requested a marketing authorisation in France for the product VALENTIA (product code: BARC 100/2), containing 2 g/L florasulam¹ and 100 g/L fluroxypyr² as a herbicide for professional uses.

Appendix 1 of this document provides a copy of the product authorisation.

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

1.1 Application background

The present registration report concerns the evaluation of BARCLAY CHEMICALS (R&D) LTD's application submitted on 21/07/2023 to market VALENTIA in France (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 label extension of this product in France and in other Member States (MSs) of the Southern zone.

The present application (extension of use 2023-2708 ; post-authorization 2023-0683) was evaluated in France by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (Anses), according to the Regulation (EC) no 1107/2009³, the implementing regulations, and French regulations. This application was assessed in the context of the zonal procedure for all MSs of the Southern zone, taking into account the worst-case uses ("risk envelope approach")⁴. When risk mitigation measures were necessary, they are adapted to the situation in France.

The data taken into account are those deemed to be valid either at European level (Review Report and EFSA conclusion) or at zonal/national level. The assessment of VALENTIA has been made using endpoints agreed in the EU peer reviews of florasulam and fluroxypyr. It also includes assessment of data and information related to VALENTIA where those data have not been considered in the EU peer review process.

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 risk assessment conclusions provided in this document are based on the information, data and assessments provided in the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-10 and Part C, and where appropriate the addendum for France.

¹ COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/1397 of 14 August 2015 renewing the approval of the active substance florasulam in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, and amending the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

² COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 736/2011 of 26 July 2011 approving the active substance fluroxypyr, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, and amending the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

³ 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

⁴ 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](#)

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

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

1.2 Letters of Access

The applicant has provided letters of access for actives substances data. These letters of access are available upon request.

1.3 Justification for submission of tests and studies

According to the applicant: « Studies are submitted in accordance with Regulation 284/2013 and current Guidelines. »

1.4 Data protection claims

Where protection for data is being claimed for information supporting registration of VALENTIA (BARC 100/2) , it is indicated in the reference lists in Appendix 1 of the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7Details of the authorisation decision

1.5 Product identity

Product code	BARC 100/2
Product name in MS	VALENTIA
Authorisation number	2210226
Kind of use	Professional use
Low risk product (article 47)	No
Function	Herbicide
Applicant	BARCLAY CHEMICALS (R&D) LTD
Active substance(s) (incl. content)	florasulam, 2 g/L fluroxypyr, 100 g/L
Formulation type	Suspo-emulsion [SE]
Packaging	Packaging not changed
Coformulants of concern for national authorisations	-
Restrictions related to identity	-
Mandatory tank mixtures	None
Recommended tank mixtures	None

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

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1.6 Conclusion

The evaluation of the application for VALENTIA (BARC 100/2) resulted in the decision **to refuse** the authorisation.

1.7 Substances of concern for national monitoring

Refer to 5.1.1.

1.8 Classification and labelling

1.8.1 Classification and labelling under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The classification should be updated by the applicant in accordance with ATP 21.

1.8.2 Standard phrases under Regulation (EU) No 547/2011

Refers to marketing authorisation: no label extension of marketing authorisation granted.

1.8.3 Other phrases (according to Article 65 (3) of the Regulation (EU) No 1107/2009)

None.

1.9 Risk management

According to the French law and procedures, specific conditions of use are set out in the Decision letter. The French Order of 4 May 2017⁶ provides that:

- unless otherwise stated in the product authorisation, the pre harvest interval (PHI) is at least 3 days;
- unless otherwise stated in the product authorisation, the minimum buffer zone alongside a water body is 5 metres for products applied through spraying or dusting;
- unless otherwise 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, non-spraying buffer zones may be reduced under some circumstances as explained in appendix 3 of the above-mentioned French Order.

Moreover, the French Order of 12 April 2021⁷ provides that:

- an authorisation granted for a “reference” crop applies also for “related” crops, unless formally stated in the Decision

⁶ Arrêté du 4 mai 2017 relatif à la mise sur le marché et à l'utilisation des produits phytopharmaceutiques et de leurs adjoints visés à l'article L. 253-1 du code rural et de la pêche maritime, amended by the arrêté du 27 décembre 2019 relatif aux mesures de protection des personnes lors de l'utilisation de produits phytopharmaceutiques <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2017/5/4/AGR1632554A/jo/texte> ; <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000039686039&categorieLien=id>

⁷ <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000043401456>

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- the “reference” and “related” crops are defined in Appendix 1 of that French Order.

Thus, at French national level, possible extrapolation of submitted data and the corresponding assessment from “reference” crops to “related” ones are undertaken even if not clearly requested by the applicant in their dRR, and a conclusion is also reached on the acceptability of the intended uses on those “related” crops. The aim of this Order, mainly based on the EU document on residue data extrapolation⁸ is to supply “minor” crops with registered plant protection products.

Therefore the GAP table (Section 2.3) and Decision may include uses on crops not originally requested by the applicant.

Finally, the French Order of 20 November 2021⁹ on the protection of bees and other pollinating insects and the preservation of pollination services when using plant protection products provides that unless otherwise stated in the product authorisation, use on attractive crop¹⁰ when in flower and on foraging area is forbidden. Specific conditions of application on flowering crops should be respected.

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

1.9.1 Restrictions linked to the PPP

The authorisation of the PPP is linked to the following conditions:

Refers to marketing authorisation: no label extension of marketing authorisation granted.

The other conditions of use specified in the previous evaluations are not changed.

1.9.2 Specific restrictions linked to the intended uses

Some of the authorised uses are linked to the following conditions in addition to those listed under point 1.9.1 (mandatory labelling):

None.

⁸ SANCO document “guidance document:- Guidelines on comparability, extrapolation, group tolerances and data requirements for setting MRLs”: SANCO/ 7525/VI/95 - rev.9

⁹ <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000044346734>

¹⁰ List of culture considered as unattractive to bees and other pollinators insects defined by French Agricultural ministry and published in Bulletin Officiel du ministère chargé de l'agriculture.

1.10 Intended uses (only NATIONAL GAP)

Please note: The GAP Table below reports the intended uses proposed by the applicant, and possible extrapolation according to French Order of 12 April 2021 (highlighted in green), evaluated and concluded as safe uses by France as zRMS. Those uses are then granted in France.

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: 02/12/2025

PPP (product name/code):	VALENTIA / BARC 100/2	Formulation type:	SE ^(a, b)
Active substance 1:	florasulam	Conc. of a.s. 1:	2 g/L ^(c)
Active substance 2:	fluroxypyr	Conc. of a.s. 2:	100 g/L ^(c)
Safener:	-	Conc. of safener:	- ^(c)
Synergist:	-	Conc. of synergist:	- ^(c)
Applicant:	BARCLAY CHEMICALS (R&D) LTD	Professional use:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Zone(s):	Southern Zone ^(d)	Non-professional use:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verified by MS:	Yes		
Field of use:	Herbicide		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use- No. ^(e)	Member state(s)	Crop and/ or situation (crop destination/purpose of crop)	F, Fn, Fpn G, Gn, Gpn or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. g safener/synergist per ha ^(f)
Zonal uses (field or outdoor uses, certain types of protected crops)													
1	France	Maize	F	Annual + perennial broadleaf weeds	Medium Foliar spray	Before BBCH 16	1	-	0.6 L/ha	Fluroxypyr: 0.06 Florasulam 0.0012	150/40 0	-	Not acceptable (efficacy)

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Remarks table heading:	(a) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR) (b) Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system CropLife International Technical Monograph n°2, 6th Edition Revised May 2008 (c) g/kg or g/l	(d) Select relevant (e) Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1 (f) No authorisation possible for uses where the line is highlighted in grey, Use should be crossed out when the notifier no longer supports this use.
Remarks columns:	1 Numeration necessary to allow references 2 Use official codes/nomenclatures of EU Member States 3 For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be used; when relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure) 4 F: professional field use, Fn: non-professional field use, Fpn: professional and non-professional field use, G: professional greenhouse use, Gn: non-professional greenhouse use, Gpn: professional and non-professional greenhouse use, I: indoor application 5 Scientific names and EPPO-Codes of target pests/diseases/ weeds or, when relevant, the common names of the pest groups (e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds) and the developmental stages of the pests and pest groups at the moment of application must be named. 6 Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plants - type of equipment used must be indicated.	7 Growth stage at first and 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 8 The maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided. 9 Minimum interval (in days) between applications of the same product 10 For specific uses other specifications might be possible, e.g.: g/m ³ in case of fumigation of empty rooms. See also EPPO-Guideline PP 1/239 Dose expression for plant protection products. 11 The dimension (g, kg) must be clearly specified. (Maximum) dose of a.s. per treatment (usually g, kg or L product/ha). 12 If water volume range depends on application equipments (e.g. ULVA or LVA) it should be mentioned under "application: method/kind". 13 PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval 14 Remarks may include: Extent of use/economic importance/restrictions

2 Background of authorisation decision and risk management

2.1 Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2)

Extension of use (2023-2708):

The physico-chemical properties of the formulation have been evaluated taken into account the concentration of uses (concentration from 0.38% to 1.07 %) and considered acceptable during the registration of this formulation.

The concentrations of uses claimed for this extension of uses (concentration from 0.15 % to 0.40 %) are not covered by this previously assessment. Therefore, the physico-chemical properties (Dispersion stability, Persistence of foaming) provided in the dossier of extension of uses have been evaluated and considered acceptable.

Post authorization (2023-0683):

Samples were stored for 2 years at 23°C in packaging types consisting of 1L Fluorinated HDPE and 1L PET containers. Both packaging types were filled with 1L of the product, closed with tamper evident caps and heat sealed before storage. After the storage period, no changes in the packaging appearances were noted. No deformation, corrosion, swelling, cracking or leaks were observed. No external odour or contamination was observed, and all seals remained intact for both packaging types. Slight losses in package weight, 1.5% relative to the study initiation timepoint weight, were noted for the PET package. It is concluded that the packaging materials are suitable for the formulation.

2.2 Efficacy (Part B, Section 3)

The level of effectiveness of the product BARC 100/2 applied at post-emergence seems insufficient to control broadleaf weeds for the claimed use in the current context of available florasulam- and fluroxypyr-based plant protection solutions registered for the control of broadleaved weeds in maize. Indeed, the spectrum of action of the product BARC 100/2 is very limited (4 weeds) and the level of control of these weeds is inferior to the ones of the reference products.

The selectivity level of the product BARC 100/2 applied at post-emergence is considered satisfactory for the claimed use.

With regard to the risk of phytotoxicity on maize lines intended for seed production, it is the responsibility of the farmer multiplier, prior to any use of the product BARC 100/2, to consult the seed manufacturer concerned or to follow the recommendations of the production service provider concerned.

The risks of a negative impact on yield, quality, transformation processes and propagation are considered acceptable.

The risk of negative impact on succeeding crops is considered acceptable. Nevertheless, particular attention should be paid to the conditions under which replacement crops are planted after the application of product BARC 100/2.

The risk of negative impact on adjacent crops is considered acceptable. Nevertheless, particular attention should be paid to the conditions under which product BARC 100/2 is applied near adjacent crops.

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There is a risk of resistance to florasulam requiring survey, particularly on scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomilla*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*).

2.3 Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5)

2.3.1 Analytical method for the formulation

The analytical methods for the determination of active substance in the preparation VALENTIA have already been assessed for the first authorisation and meet the regulatory requirements.

2.3.2 Analytical methods for residues

The analytical methods for the determination of the active substance residues in matrices (plants and food of animal origin) have already been assessed for the first authorisation and meet the regulatory requirements. No new data are submitted for this extension of use.

2.4 Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6)

	Fluroxypyr	Florasulam
Common Name	Fluroxypyr	Florasulam
Agreed EU endpoints		
AOEL systemic	0.8 mg/kg ⁻¹ bw/day (no correction necessary)	0.05 mg/kg ⁻¹ bw/day (applying a UF of 100)
AAOEL	None	None
Vapour pressure	10 ⁻⁶ Pa (20°C)	10 ⁻⁵ Pa (25°C)
Oral absorption	90%	100%
Reference	EFSA conclusion 2011;9(3):2091 SANCO/11019/2011 rev 5 - 23 March 2017	EFSA conclusion 2015;13(1):3984 SANTE/10542/2015 Rev 1 - 14 July 2015
Dermal absorption	Concentrate: 25% Dilution: 70% (Default values; EFSA guidance 2017)	Concentrate: 70% Dilution: 70% (Default values; EFSA guidance 2017)

2.4.1 Acute toxicity

VALENTIA has a low toxicity in respect to acute oral, inhalation and dermal toxicity and is not irritating to skin or eye and is not a skin sensitizer.

2.4.2 Operator exposure

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Considering proposed use, the estimation of the operator exposure has been conducted according to the EFSA model 2022 (v.1.0.2)¹¹.

The results of calculations are presented in the table below:

		Fluroxypyr meptyl		Florasulam	
Model data	Level of PPE	Total absorbed dose (mg/kg/day)	% of systemic AA-OEL	Total absorbed dose (mg/kg/day)	% of systemic AA-OEL
Maize/ field crops					
Tractor mounted boom spray application outdoors to low crops/downward spraying					
Application rate		1x0.08862 kg a.s./ha		1x0.001224 kg a.s./ha	
Spray applica-tion (EFSA Model; 75th percentile) Body weight: 60 kg	Work wear (arms, body and legs covered) M/L and A	0.0976	12.2	0.0162	32.3

According to the exposure assessment using the EFSA model presented in the table above, the operator estimated exposure to VALENTIA is below the AOEL of fluroxypyr-meptyl and florasulam, without personal protective equipment.

For details of personal protective equipment for operators, refer to the Decision in Appendix 1.

2.4.3 Worker exposure

Workers may have to enter into treated areas after treatment for crop inspection/irrigation activities. Therefore, the estimation of the worker exposure has been conducted according to the EFSA model 2022 (v.1.0.2).

The results of calculations are presented in the table below :

		Fluroxypyr meptyl		Florasulam	
Model data	Level of PPE	Total absorbed dose (mg/kg/day)	% of systemic AOEL	Total absorbed dose (mg/kg/day)	% of systemic AOEL
Inspection, irrigation Outdoor Work rate: 2 hours/day, DT ₅₀ : 30 days DFR: 3 µg/cm ² /kg a.s./ha					
Number of applications and application rate		1 x 0.08862 kg a.s./ha		1 x 0.001224 kg a.s./ha	
Body weight: 60 kg	Work wear (arms, body and legs covered) TC: 1400 cm ² /person/h	0.009	1.1	0.0001	0.2

¹¹ AOEM – Agricultural Operator Exposure Model (EFSA Journal 2022;20(1):7032)

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According to the exposure assessment using the EFSA model presented in the table above, the worker estimated exposure to VALENTIA is below the AOEL of fluroxypyr meptyl and florasulam, without personal protective equipment.

For details of personal protective equipment for workers, refer to the Decision in Appendix 1.

2.4.4 Bystander exposure

Only resident exposure is provided since, according to EFSA Guidance on the assessment of exposure of operators, workers, residents and bystanders in risk assessment for plant protection products (**EFSA Journal 2022;20(1):7032**):

“When an acute risk assessment is not triggered (i.e. for PPPs containing active substances that are not acutely toxic, and for which the setting of an AAOEL was not necessary), no bystander risk assessment is required. Exposure in this case will be determined by average exposure over a longer duration, and higher exposures on one day will tend to be offset by lower exposures on other days. Therefore, exposure assessment for residents also covers bystander exposure”.

2.4.5 Resident exposure

The estimation of the resident exposure has been conducted according to the EFSA model 2022 (v.1.0.2) without mitigation measures (i.e. without drift reduction technology and a buffer zone of 2-3 meters).

The results of calculations are presented in the table below :

Model data	Fluroxypyr meptyl		Florasulam		
	Total absorbed dose (mg/kg bw/day)	% of systemic AOEL	Total absorbed dose (mg/kg bw/day)	% of systemic AOEL	
Tractor mounted boom spray application outdoors to low crops/downward spraying Buffer zone: 2-3(m) Drift reduction technology: no DT ₅₀ : 30 days DFR: 3 µg/cm ² /kg a.s./ha					
Number of applications and application rate	1x0.08862 kg a.s./ha		1x0.001224 kg a.s./ha		
Resident child Body weight: 10 kg	Drift (75 th perc.) Vapour (75 th perc.) Deposits (75 th perc.) Re-entry (75 th perc.) Sum (mean)	0.01 0.0001 0.001 0.01 0.02	1.4 0.02 0.1 1.3 1.9	0.0002 0.0008 1e-05 0.0001 0.001	0.3 1.6 0.03 0.3 2
Resident adult Body weight: 60 kg	Drift (75 th perc.) Vapour (75 th perc.) Deposits (75 th perc.) Re-entry (75 th perc.) Sum (mean)	0.003 4e-05 0.0004 0.006 0.006	0.3 0.005 0.05 0.7 0.8	4e-05 0.0003 6e-06 8e-05 0.0004	0.07 0.5 0.01 0.2 0.7

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According to the exposure assessment using the EFSA model presented in the table above, the estimation of resident (adult and child) exposure to VALENTIA is below the AOEL of fluroxypyr meptyl and florasulam, without mitigation measures.

2.4.6 Combined exposure

A cumulative assessment for operators, residents (adult and child) and workers was performed.

Hazard quotients (HQ) for each substance and the hazard index (HI: sum of hazard quotients) are detailed in the table below :

Application scenario		Fluroxypyr meptyl Estimated exposure / AAOEL (HQ)	florasulam Estimated exposure / AAOEL (HQ)	Cumulative Exposure – Hazard Index
Operators	Working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application	0.005	0.01	0.015
Worker	Working coverall	0.011	0.002	0.013
Resident child	Drift	0.014	0.003	0.02
	Vapour	0.0002	0.016	0.02
	Deposits	0.001	0.0003	0.001
	Re-entry	0.013	0.003	0.02
	Sum of all pathways	0.019	0.02	0.04
Resident adult	Drift	0.003	0.0007	0.004
	Vapour	0.00005	0.005	0.005
	Deposits	0.0005	0.0001	0.0006
	Re-entry	0.007	0.002	0.009
	Sum of all pathways	0.008	0.007	0.01

The combined exposure to all substances in VALENTIA (Hazard Index) for operators, workers and residents (adult and child) is < 1.

2.5 Residues and consumer exposure (Part B, Section 7)

The data available for maize are considered sufficient for risk assessment. An exceedance of the current MRL of 0.01* for florasulam and 0.05* for fluroxypyr as laid down in Reg. (EU) 396/2005 is not expected.

In accordance with EFSA, the metabolite fluroxypyr 2-pyridinol (free and conjugated) should be considered for inclusion in the residue definition for risk assessment for products of animal origin (ruminant). However, in the absence of toxicological data on fluroxypyr 2-pyridinol, it is not possible to conclude whether the toxicity of this metabolite is covered by the one of fluroxypyr. A TTC approach to fulfil this absence of toxicological data and assess the risk linked to metabolite fluroxypyr-2-pyridinol has been performed. Risk linked to dietary exposure to fluroxypyr-2-pyridinol is considered acceptable.

The chronic intakes of active substances residues resulting from the use proposed in the framework of this application is unlikely to present a public health concern.

As far as consumer health protection is concerned, France as zRMS, agrees with the authorization of the intended use: maize.

According to available data, the following specific mitigation measures are recommended:

- Following the use of fluroxypyr, a plant back interval of 10 months should be applied for crops belonging to the root and tuber crop group.

Information on VALENTIA (KCA 6.8)

Crop	PHI for BARC 100/2 proposed by applicant	PHI/ Withholding period* sufficiently supported for		PHI for Valentia proposed by zRMS	zRMS Comments (if different PHI proposed)
		Florasulam	Fluroxypyr		
Maize	F** (BBCH 16)	Yes	Yes	F**(BBCH 16)-	

Waiting periods before planting succeeding crops

Waiting period before planting succeeding crops		Overall waiting period proposed by zRMS for Valentia
Crop group	Led by fluroxypyr	
Root and tuber vegetables	10 months	Root and tuber crops should not be grown as rotational crops following use of fluroxypyr before a laps time interval of 10 months.

2.6 Environmental fate and behaviour (Part B, Section 8)

The fate and behaviour in the environment have been evaluated according to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

The PEC of florasulam, fluroxypyr 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 conclusions or agreed in the assessment based on new data provided.

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 florasulam, fluroxypyr and their metabolites do not occur at levels exceeding those mentioned in regulation EU No 546/2011 and guidance document SANCO 221/2000¹². Therefore, no unacceptable risk of groundwater contamination is expected for the intended uses.

2.7 Ecotoxicology (Part B, Section 9)

The ecotoxicological risk assessment of the formulation was performed according to the requirements of

¹² SANCO (2003) Guidance document on the assessment of the relevance of metabolites in groundwater of substances regulated under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Sanco/221/2000-rev.11, 21 October 2021

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Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Appropriate endpoints from the EU conclusions for the active substances and their metabolites were used 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.

Based on the guidance documents, the risks for birds, aquatic organisms, mammals, bees and other non-target arthropods, earthworms, other soil macro-organisms and micro-organisms and terrestrial plants are acceptable for the intended uses in the conditions of uses described under 2.5.

2.8 Relevance of metabolites (Part B, Section 10)

An assessment was conducted according to the SANCO/221/2000 guidance document. Please refer to environmental fate and behaviour above for conclusion on the risk of groundwater contamination.

3 Conclusion of the national comparative assessment (Art. 50 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009)

The active substances florasulam and fluroxypyr are not approved as a candidate for substitution, therefore a comparative assessment is not foreseen.

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

When the conclusions of the assessment is “Not acceptable”, please refer to relevant summary under point 3, “Background of authorisation decision and risk management”.

4.1.1 Post-authorisation monitoring

Survey of resistance to florasulam should be put in place based on analysis of field efficacy failures, in particular on scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomilla*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*).

A report on the results of this survey should be provided at the time of the demand of renewal for the product or at any moment in case the applicant has any information available relating to the development of resistance (Article 56 point 4 of regulation 1107/2009).

4.1.2 Post-authorisation data requirements

None.

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Appendix 1 Copy of the product authorisation

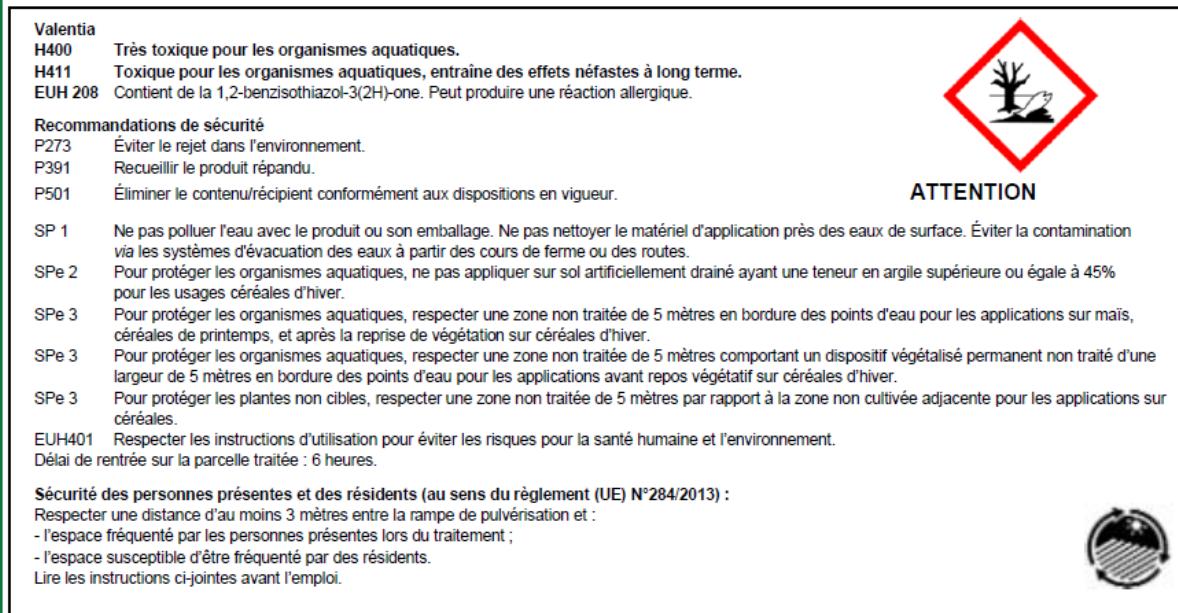
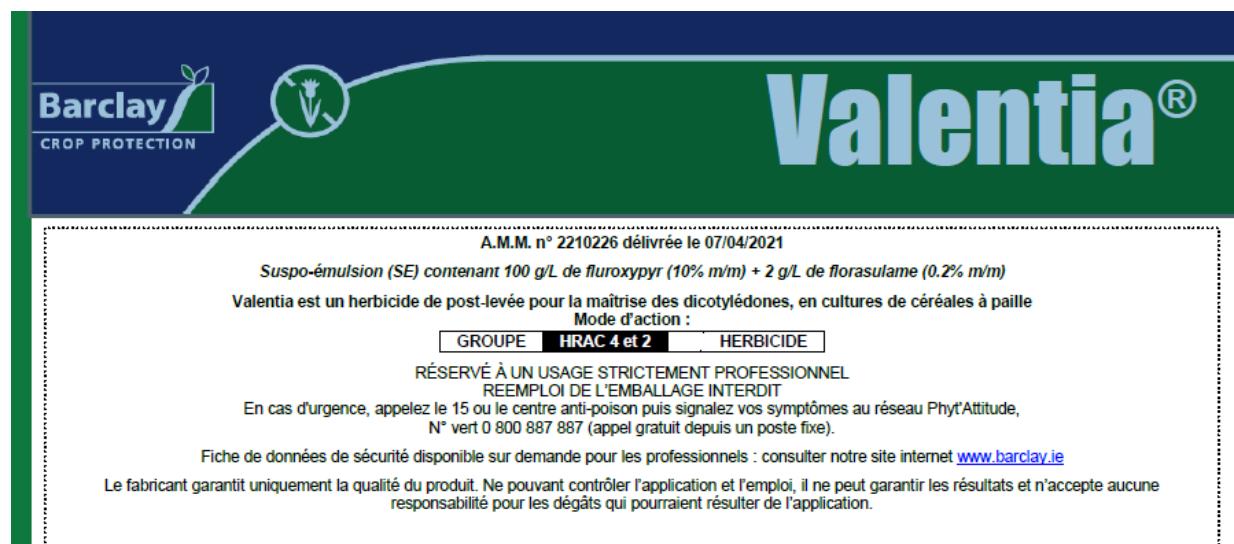


VALENTIA_PMAJ_20
23-2708_D.pdf

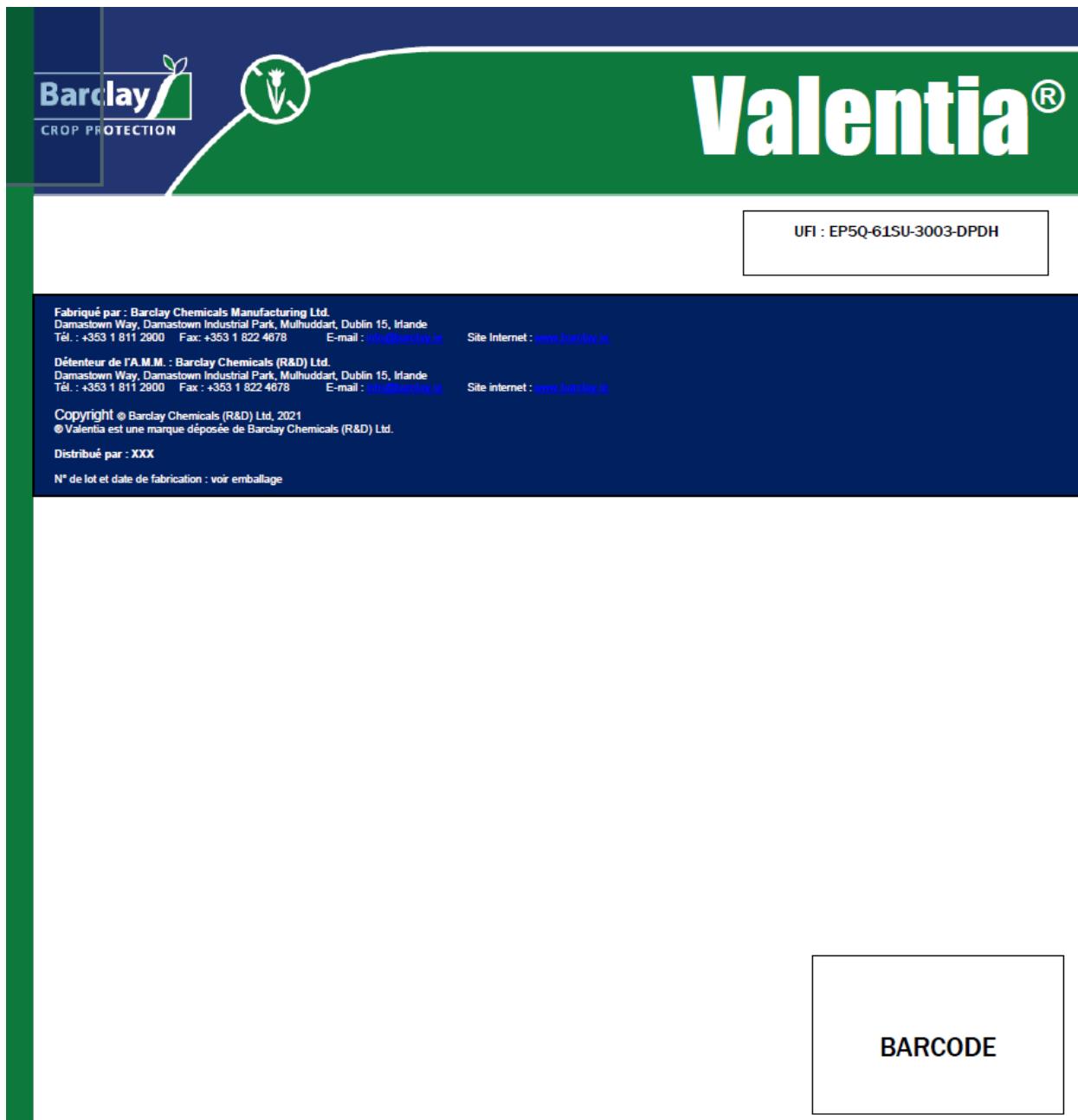
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Appendix 2 Copy of the product label

The draft product label as proposed by the applicant is reported below. The draft label may be corrected with consideration of any new element. The label shall reflect the detailed conditions stipulated in the Decision.



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USAGES ET DOSES AUTORISÉS

Culture	Cible	Dose maximum d'emploi	Stade d'application	Nombre maximal de traitements par an	ZNT Organismes aquatiques**	ZNT plantes non cibles***
Blé tendre d'hiver, Blé dur d'hiver Orge d'hiver*	Désherbage des dicotylédones	1.6 L/ha	Entre les stades BBCH 20 et BBCH 45	1	5 m dont 5 m de DVP (application d'automne) 5 m (application de printemps)	5 m
Blé tendre de printemps, Blé dur de printemps Orge de printemps	Désherbage des dicotylédones	1.5 L/ha	Entre les stades BBCH 20 et BBCH 39	1	5 m	5 m
Avoine d'hiver* et de printemps	Désherbage des dicotylédones	1.6 L/ha	Entre les stades BBCH 20 et BBCH 31	1	5 m dont 5 m de DVP (application d'automne) 5 m (application de printemps)	5 m
Seigle d'hiver Triticale d'hiver*	Désherbage des dicotylédones	1.5 L/ha	Entre les stades BBCH 20 et BBCH 39	1	5 m dont 5 m de DVP (application d'automne) 5 m (application de printemps)	5 m
Seigle de printemps Triticale de printemps	Désherbage des dicotylédones	1.5 L/ha	Entre les stades BBCH 20 et BBCH 39	1	5 m	5 m
Maïs	Désherbage des dicotylédones	0.6 L/ha	Avant le stade BBCH 16	1	5 m	-

* Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, ne pas appliquer ce produit sur sol artificiellement drainé ayant une teneur en argile supérieure ou égale à 45% pour un usage sur céréales d'hiver.

** Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres en bordure des points d'eau pour les applications sur maïs, céréales de printemps, et après reprise de végétation sur céréales d'hiver.

Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres comportant un dispositif végétalisé permanent non traité d'une largeur de 5 mètres en bordure des points d'eau pour les applications ayant repos végétatif sur céréales d'hiver.

*** Pour protéger les plantes non cibles, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapport à la zone non cultivée adjacente pour les applications sur céréales.

RESPECT DES LIMITES MAXIMALES DE RESIDUS (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.
 Ne pas planter de culture de type légume-racine ou légume-tubercule en culture de remplacement ou de rotation moins de 10 mois après application d'un produit contenant du fluroxypyr.

Il appartient à l'agriculteur multiplicateur, avant toute utilisation du produit, de consulter le semencier concerné ou de respecter les préconisations du prestataire de production concerné.

NOUVEAU CATALOGUE DES USAGES ET USAGES MINEURS

Barclay Chemicals ne préconise l'utilisation de ce produit que sur les cultures et usages mentionnés dans le tableau ci-dessus et décline toute responsabilité concernant l'élargissement de son utilisation à d'autres cultures ou usages tels que prévus par le catalogue des usages en vigueur.

PRÉCONISATIONS D'EMPLOI

IMPORTANT : Toutes les instructions de cette section doivent être lues attentivement afin d'utiliser ce produit en toute sécurité et d'obtenir une efficacité adaptée.

Mode d'action

Le fluroxypyr appartient à la famille des Pyridyloxy-carboxylates).

Code HRAC : 4

Le florasulame appartient à la famille des Triazolopyrimidine - Type 1.

Code HRAC : 2

Spectre d'action

Valentia est un herbicide destiné à la maîtrise des adventices dicotylédones annuelles et vivaces en cultures de céréales. Valentia est un mélange de deux substances actives principalement à action foliaire. Il est indispensable de l'appliquer sur des adventices levées, de préférence jeunes et en croissance active, et de s'assurer que la pulvérisation recouvre bien le feuillage.

ADVENTICES MAÎTRISÉES en culture de céréales

Adventice		Sensibilité à la dose maximum ¹
Repousses de colza	<i>Brassica napus</i>	S
Capselle bourse-à-pasteur	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	TS
Bleuet	<i>Cyanus segetum</i>	MS
Gaillet gratteron	<i>Galium aparine</i>	S
Lamier amplexicaule	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	TS
Lamier pourpre	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	S
Matricaire camomille	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	TS
Matricaire inodore	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	TS
Coquelicot	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	MS
Renouée liseron	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	S
Sanve	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	S
Mouron des oiseaux	<i>Stellaria media</i>	S

¹TS = très sensible (>95%) ; S = sensible (85-94.9%) ; MS = moyennement sensible (70-84.9%) ; PS=Peu sensible (50-69.9%)

ADVENTICES MAÎTRISÉES en culture de maïs

Adventice		Sensibilité à la dose maximum ¹
Stellaire moyenne	<i>Stellaria media</i>	TS
Laiteron rude	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	S
Ambroisie à feuilles d'armoise	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	MS
Matricaire camomille	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	MS
Morelle noire	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	MS
Abutilon	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	PS
Liseron des champs	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	PS
Renouée liseron	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	PS
Renouée persicaire	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	PS
Amarante réfléchie	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	NS
Chénopode blanc	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	NS
Mercuriale annuelle	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	NS
Renouée des oiseaux	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	NS

¹TS = très sensible (>95%); S = sensible (85-94.9%); MS = moyennement sensible (70-84.9%); PS = peu sensible (50-69.9%); NS = non sensible (0 – 49.9%)

Culture	Stade d'application	Dose d'emploi
Blé tendre d'hiver, blé dur d'hiver et orge d'hiver	BBCH 20-45	Pour la majorité des adventices : 1.2-1.6 L/ha <i>Brassica napus, Papaver rhoeas, Matricaria sp., Cyanus segetum</i> : 1.5-1.6 L/ha Appliquer dans 150 à 400 L/ha d'eau
Blé tendre de printemps, blé dur de printemps et orge de printemps	BBCH 20-39	Pour la majorité des adventices : 1.2-1.5 L/ha <i>Brassica napus, Papaver rhoeas, Matricaria sp., Cyanus segetum</i> : 1.5 L/ha Appliquer dans 150 à 400 L/ha d'eau
Avoine d'hiver et de printemps	BBCH 20-31	Pour la majorité des adventices : 1.2-1.6 L/ha <i>Brassica napus, Papaver rhoeas, Matricaria sp., Cyanus segetum</i> : 1.5 L/ha Appliquer dans 150 à 400 L/ha d'eau
Seigle d'hiver et de printemps, triticale d'hiver et de printemps	BBCH 20-39	Pour la majorité des adventices : 1.2-1.5 L/ha <i>Brassica napus, Papaver rhoeas, Matricaria sp., Cyanus segetum</i> : 1.5-1.6 L/ha Appliquer dans 150 à 400 L/ha d'eau
Maïs	Avant BBCH 16	0.6 L/ha Appliquer dans 150 à 400 L/ha d'eau

CULTURES SUIVANTES

Ne pas planter de culture de type légume-racine ou légume-tubercule en culture de remplacement ou de rotation moins de 10 mois après application d'un produit contenant du fluroxypyr.

CULTURES DE REMPLACEMENT

Dans le cas où une culture de remplacement doit être mise en place, bien respecter les intervalles suivants après application de Valentia :

- 14 jours pour l'implantation d'une culture de concombre, tomate ou oignon ;
- 30 jours pour l'implantation d'une culture de tournesol, colza ;
- 10 mois pour l'implantation d'une culture de carotte, radis, betterave ou toute culture de type légume-racine ou légume-tubercule.

PRÉPARATION DE LA BOUILLIE

Porter des équipements de protection individuels pendant toutes les phases de mélange/chargement, de traitement et de nettoyage du matériel de pulvérisation (cf. Précautions de l'utilisateur).

Bien agiter le bidon avant utilisation. Remplir à moitié la cuve avec de l'eau et mettre en marche l'agitation. Verser la quantité nécessaire de Valentia dans la cuve. Remplir la cuve avec de l'eau au volume requis. Maintenir l'agitation durant toute la durée de l'application.

QUALITÉ DE LA PULVÉRISATION

Appliquer en pulvérisation de finesse moyenne à une pression de 2-2.5 bars avec un pulvérisateur à jets projetés conventionnel. Éviter tout risque de dérive de pulvérisation. Ne pas laisser la bouillie dans la cuve du pulvérisateur pendant de longues périodes, par exemple le temps des repas.

Appliquer dans 150 à 400 L/ha d'eau afin d'assurer une bonne couverture du feuillage. Utiliser le volume d'application maximum pour les cultures à feuillage dense ou lorsque les adventices sont développées.

Appliquer sur feuillage sec. Ne pas appliquer en cas de prévision de pluie imminente. Éviter la dérive de pulvérisation sur les cultures ou surfaces voisines. Éviter les recouvrements de pulvérisation.

Aucun impact négatif de Valentia n'est attendu sur plantes non-cibles et cultures adjacentes en respectant une zone non traitée de 5 m.

PRÉCAUTIONS D'EMPLOI

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.

PRÉCAUTIONS POUR L'OPÉRATEUR

Éviter le contact du produit avec les yeux, la peau et les voies respiratoires.

Ne pas porter les gants ou tout autre objet souillé à la bouche.

Ne pas déboucher les buses du pulvérisateur en soufflant dessus.

Après application, rincer ses équipements de protection, jeter les gants avec les emballages vides (via une collecte organisée), se laver les mains au savon et prendre une douche.

Dans le cadre d'une application effectuée à l'aide d'un pulvérisateur à rampe :

Pour l'opérateur, porter :

Pendant la préparation/mélange/chargement et le nettoyage du matériel de pulvérisation:

- Gants en nitrile réutilisables (certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN 16523-1+A1 (type A));
- EPI vestimentaire (conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1) et EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) catégorie III type PB3 (certifié NF EN 14605+A1) à porter par-dessus la combinaison précitée

OU combinaison de protection chimique catégorie III type 3 ou 4 (certifiée NF EN 14605+A1);

Pendant l'application (pulvérisation vers le bas):

- EPI vestimentaire (conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1);

Si application avec tracteur sans cabine :

- Gants en nitrile à usage unique (certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN ISO 374-2 (types A, B ou C)), dans le cas d'une intervention sur le matériel pendant la phase de pulvérisation ;

Si application avec tracteur avec cabine fermée:

- Gants en nitrile à usage unique (certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN ISO 374-2 (types A, B ou C)), dans le cadre 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.

PRÉCAUTIONS POUR LE TRAVAILLEUR

Dans les cas où le travailleur serait amené à intervenir sur les parcelles traitées, porter un EPI vestimentaire (conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1) et, en cas de contact avec la culture traitée, porter des gants en nitrile réutilisables (certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN 16523-1+A1 (type A)).

PREMIERS SOINS

Enlever immédiatement les vêtements contaminés par le produit.

En cas de contact avec la peau : laver abondamment à l'eau et au savon.

En cas d'inhalation : transporter la victime à l'extérieur et la maintenir au repos dans une position où elle peut confortablement respirer.

En cas de contact avec les yeux : rincer avec précaution à l'eau pendant plusieurs minutes. Enlever les lentilles de contact si la victime en porte et si elles peuvent être facilement enlevées. Continuer à rincer.

En cas d'ingestion, ne PAS faire vomir. Appeler un médecin. Garder la victime au repos et la maintenir au chaud.

Dans tous les cas, si les symptômes persistent ou en cas de malaise, consulter un médecin et lui présenter l'étiquette et/ou la fiche de données de sécurité.

MÉLANGES EXTEMPORANES 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 plus d'information sur la compatibilité des mélanges à base de Valentia, prendre contact avec :

Barclay Chemicals (R&D) Ltd., Damastown Way, Damastown Industrial Park, Mulhuddart, Dublin 15, Irlande.

Tel: +353 1 8112900 Fax: +353 1 8224678 E-mail: info@barclay.ie

STOCKAGE

Conserver à l'abri du gel.

Toujours conserver le produit dans son emballage d'origine. Le stocker dans un local réservé à cet usage, frais, sec, bien ventilé et fermant à clé, à l'abri du gel et de la chaleur.

Ne pas stocker le produit dans un local où la température peut dépasser 40 °C.

ELIMINATION DES EQUIPEMENTS DE PROTECTION INDIVIDUELLE (EPI)

Rapporter les équipements de protection individuelle (EPI) usagés dans un sac translucide, à votre distributeur partenaire ECO EPI ou faire appel à une entreprise habilitée pour la collecte et l'élimination de produits dangereux.

ELIMINATION DU PRODUIT ET DE L'EMBALLAGES

Éviter toute contamination de rivières, étangs et canaux d'irrigation avec le produit. Rincer les bidons, verser dans la cuve de pulvérisation et épandre les reliquats sur la parcelle traitée selon la réglementation en vigueur. Rendre inutilisables les emballages vides.

Pour l'élimination des produits non utilisables, faire appel à une entreprise habilitée pour la collecte et l'élimination des produits dangereux.

Ne pas réutiliser les emballages vides et les éliminer via une collecte organisée par les distributeurs partenaires de la filière Adivalor ou un autre service de collecte spécifique.



NETTOYAGE DU PULVÉRISATEUR ET GESTION DES FONDS DE CUVE

Un mauvais nettoyage pourrait entraîner des dégâts sur les cultures traitées ultérieurement. À la fin de la période d'application du produit, l'intégralité de l'appareil (cuve, rampe, circuit, buses...) doit être rincée à l'eau claire. Le rinçage du pulvérisateur, l'épandage ou la vidange du fond de cuve et l'élimination des effluents doivent être réalisés conformément à la réglementation en vigueur.

EN CAS DE DEVERSEMENT ACCIDENTEL

Se protéger (EPI) et sécuriser la zone. Prévenir les pompiers (18 ou 112) en cas de danger immédiat pour l'environnement que vous ne pouvez gérer avec vos propres moyens. Collecter tout ce qui a pu être en contact avec le produit, terre souillée incluse. Nettoyer le site et le matériel utilisé, en prenant soin de confiner les effluents générés par l'opération de nettoyage. Les éliminer selon la réglementation en vigueur.

PREVENTION ET GESTION DE LA RÉSISTANCE

Il existe un risque général d'apparition d'adventices résistantes aux herbicides. Afin de limiter ce risque, il convient de prendre les dispositions suivantes :

- Respecter les préconisations d'emploi de cette étiquette (dose, conditions d'application...) ;
- Adopter des méthodes prophylactiques de lutte contre les adventices ;
- Limiter la dispersion des adventices et de leurs graines ;
- Adopter de bonnes pratiques de pulvérisation afin d'atteindre un niveau de contrôle maximum ;
- Utiliser des buses adaptées pour assurer une bonne couverture des adventices lors de la pulvérisation ;
- Appliquer dans des conditions météorologiques adaptées ;
- Surveiller le comportement du produit et informer Barclay Chemicals (R&D) Ltd de résultats non conformes.

L'utilisation répétée d'herbicides de même mode d'action peut augmenter le risque d'apparition de résistance. A chaque fois que c'est possible, il est recommandé de varier les substances chimiques et d'alterner avec des produits à mode d'action différent.

Vous pouvez demander conseil à votre technicien ou à votre distributeur.

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. Conduire sur ces bases la culture et les traitements selon la bonne pratique agricole en tenant compte, sous votre responsabilité, de tous les facteurs particuliers concernant votre exploitation tels que la nature du sol, les conditions météorologiques, les méthodes culturelles, 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 mise sur le marché délivrée par les autorités françaises compétentes. 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.