

REGISTRATION REPORT

Part A

Risk Management

Product code: AG-QM1-500 SC

Product name: BANDONEON

Active Substances:

metazachlor, 400g/L

quinmerac, 100g/L

COUNTRY: FRANCE

Southern Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE

(New application)

Applicant: ADAMA France S.A.S.

Date: 15/04/2021

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PART A – Risk Management

The company ADAMA France S.A.S. has requested marketing authorisation in France for the product BANDONEON (product code: AG-QM1-500 SC), containing 400g/L metazachlor and 100g/L quinmerac for use as an 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 peer review. It also includes assessment of data and information relating to BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) where those data have not been considered in the EU peer review process. Otherwise assessments for the safe use of BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) have been made using endpoints agreed in the EU peer reviews of both metazachlor and quinmerac.

This document describes the specific conditions of use and labelling required for France for the registration of BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC).

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 ADAMA France S.A.S.'s application to market BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) 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 first authorisation of this product in France and in other MSs of the Southern zone.

1.2 Active substance approval

Metazachlor

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 Implementing Regulation (EU) No 127/2012 of 14 February 2012 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards an extension of the use of the active substance metazachlor.

Specific provisions of Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 were as follows:

PART A

Only uses as herbicide may be authorised; application max. of 1.0 kg/ha only every third year on the same field.

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 metazachlor, 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 operator safety and ensure that conditions of use prescribe the application of adequate personal protective equipment,
- the protection of aquatic organisms,

— the protection of the groundwater, when the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climatic conditions.

Conditions of authorisation shall include risk mitigation measures and monitoring programmes shall be initiated to verify potential groundwater contamination from the metabolites 479M04, 479M08, 479M09, 479M11 and 479M12 in vulnerable zones, where appropriate.

If metazachlor is classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as ‘suspected of causing cancer’, the Member States concerned shall request the submission of further information on the relevance of the metabolites 479M04, 479M08, 479M09, 479M11 and 479M12 with respect to cancer.

They shall ensure that the notifiers provide that information to the Commission within six months from the notification of such a classification decision.

Specific provisions of Regulation (EU) No 127/2012 were to amend Part A above as follows:

PART A

Only uses as herbicide may be authorised. Applications shall be limited to a total dose of not more than 1.0 kg metazachlor/ha in a three-year period on the same field.

An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Scientific Report (2008) 145, 1-132 Conclusion on the peer review of metazachlor).

A Review Report is available (SANCO/140/08 – final rev. 2 24 January 2012).

Quinmerac

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 (EU) No 540/2011 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 quinmerac, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 28 October 2010 shall be taken into account.

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

- the protection of groundwater when the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climatic conditions;
- the dietary exposure of consumers to residues of quinmerac (and its metabolites) in succeeding rotational crops ;
- the risk to aquatic organisms and the long term risk for earthworms.

Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate.

The Member States concerned shall request the submission of information as regards:

- the potential of plant metabolism to result in an opening of the quinoline ring;
- residues in rotational crops and the long term risk for earthworms due to the metabolite BH 518-5.

They shall ensure that the applicant provides such confirmatory data and information to the Commission by 30

April 2013.

An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Journal 2010; 8(3): 1523); plus the *Outcome of the consultation with Member States, the applicant and EFSA on the pesticide risk assessment of confirmatory data for quinmerac*, Efsa Technical Report, published 04 March 2015.

A Review Report is available (SANCO/12192/2010 final 7 December 2010).

1.3 Regulatory approach

The present application (2012-1707, and 2015-0323 for a modification of the declared information) 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 4 May 2017³ 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 metres;
- 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, 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.

authorisFinally, 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.

Thus, at French national level, possible extrapolation of submitted data and the corresponding assessment from “reference” crops to “linked” ones are undertaken even if not clearly requested by the applicant in their dRR, and a conclusion is reached on the acceptability of the intended uses on those “linked” crops. The aim of this Order,

¹ French Food Safety Agency, Afssa, before 1 July 2010

² 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

³ Arrêté du 4 mai 2017 relatif à la mise sur le marché et à l'utilisation des produits phytopharmaceutiques et de leurs adjutants visés à l'article L. 253-1 du code rural et de la pêche maritime amendé 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>

⁴ <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2014/3/26/AGR1407093A/jo>

⁵ 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

⁶ 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

⁶ <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2014/3/26/AGR1407093A/jo>

mainly based on the EU document on residue data extrapolation⁷ 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.

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 BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC), 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)	BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC)
Authorisation number	2210138
Function	Herbicide
Applicant	ADAMA France S.A.S.
Composition	400g/L metazachlor 100g/L quinmerac
Formulation type (code)	suspension concentrate (SC)
Packaging	High-density polyethylene containers holding 1, 5, 10 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 Classification and labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No1272/2008

Physical hazards	-
Health hazards	Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1

⁷ SANCO document “guidance document:- Guidelines on comparability, extrapolation, group tolerances and data requirements for setting MRLs”: SANCO/ 7525/VI/95 - rev.9

Hazard pictograms		
Signal word	Warning	
Hazard statements	H351	Suspected of causing cancer
	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Precautionary statements –	<p><i>For the P phrases, refer to the extant legislation</i></p>	
Supplementary information (in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)	EUH208	Contains metazachlor, quinmerac and 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one – may produce an allergic reaction.

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

2.2.3 Other phrases in compliance with Regulation (EU) No 547/2011

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 1	To protect groundwater do not apply this or any other product containing quinmerac more than once every third year.
SPe 1	To protect groundwater, do not apply this or any other product containing metazachlor more than once every 3 years at the application rate of 500 g / ha or more than once every 4 years at the dose of 750 g / ha.
SPe 2	To protect aquatic organisms, do not apply to artificially drained soil with clay content greater than or equal to 45 %.
SPe 2	To protect groundwater, do not apply this product on a field with referenced naturel well or gulf.
SPe 3	To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 metres incorporating an unsprayed vegetative buffer zone of 5 metres to surface water bodies.
SPe 3	To protect non-target plants, respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 metres to non-agricultural land.

2.2.4 Other phrases linked to the preparation

Wear suitable personal protective equipment ⁸ : refer to the Decision in Appendix 1 for the details
Re-entry period ⁹ : 48 hours

⁸ If a tractor with cab is used, wearing gloves during application is only required when working with the spray mixture

Pre-harvest interval¹⁰:

Winter oilseed brassicas: F- Application must be made at growth stage BBCH 11 at the latest.

Other mitigation measures:

- For succeeding crops, respect the following plant back interval:
 - a waiting period of 365 days for leafy crops,
 - a waiting period of 120 days for root and tuber crops.

The label must contain the following statement:

“Contains metazachlor, quinmerac and 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one – may produce an allergic reaction.”

Specify the measures limiting the transfer, in particular:

- In clayey soils with large shrinkage cracks, surface cultivation is necessary in order to limit rapid flow to groundwater.
- Use should be avoided in plots with areas of rapid infiltration (other than the referenced naturel well or gulf).
- In areas with karstic subsoils, the use must be accompanied by measures to slow down its transfer to groundwater, such as grassing of sinkholes.”

The label must reflect the conditions of authorisation.

⁹ 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]

¹⁰ 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 French Order of 26 March 2014 (highlighted in green), evaluated and concluded as safe uses by France as zRMS. Those uses are then granted in France.

PPP (product name/code)	BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC)		Formulation type:	GAP rev. 1, date: 2021-04-15	
active substance 1	metazachlor		Conc. of a.s. 1:	Suspension concentrate (SC)	
active substance 2	quinmerac		Conc. of a.s. 2:	400 g/L	
Applicant:	ADAMA France S.A.S.		professional use	100 g/L	
Zone(s):	southern EU		non professional use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Verified by MS: yes					

Crop and/or situation (a)	Zone* (b)	Product code (c)	F G or I (b)	Pests or Group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation (d-f)	Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (l)	Remarks: (m)
						Type (d-f)	Conc. of as (i)	method kind (f-h)	growth stage & season (j)	number min max (k)	interval between applications (min)	kg a.s./hL min max	water L/ha min max	kg a.s./ha min max

General remark: max. of 1000 g metazachlor/ha every 3 years (EU restriction)															
Winter oilseed brassicas: rapeseed, turnip rape/ mustard rape, gold-of-pleasure, mustard, borage, linseed	France	AG-QM1-500 SC	F	dicotyledonous and grass weeds	SC	100 g/L quinmerac 400 g/L metazachlor	Foliar spray	BBCH 00-11	1	not applicable	1,87	100 to 400	0.100 to 0.187 (quinmerac) 0.400 to 0.750 (metazachlor)	F	Acceptable

Crop and/or situation (a)	Zone* (b)	Product code (c)	F G or I (b)	Pests or Group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (l)	Remarks: (m)
					Type (d-f)	Conc. of as (i)	method kind (f-h)	growth stage & season (j)	number min max (k)	interval between applications (min)	kg a.s./hL min max	water L/ha min max	kg a.s./ha min max		

General remark: max. of 1000 g metazachlor/ha every 3 years (EU restriction)															
Sunflower	France	AG-QM1-500 SC	F	dicotyledonous and grass weeds	SC	100 g/L quinmerac 400 g/L metazachlor	Foliar spray	BBCH 00-09	1	not applicable	2	100 to 400	0.100 to 0.200 (quinmerac) 0.400 to 0.800 (metazachlor)	F	2 L product/ha one application every three years Not acceptable (risk to aquatic organisms)
Sunflower	France	AG-QM1-500 SC	F	dicotyledonous and grass weeds	SC	100 g/L quinmerac 400 g/L metazachlor	Foliar spray	BBCH 10-11	1	not applicable	2	100 to 400	0.100 to 0.200 (quinmerac) 0.400 to 0.800 (metazachlor)	F	2 L product/ha one application every three years Not acceptable (Efficacy and selectivity not demonstrated)

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 sucking 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/L
- (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

BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) is a beige water-based homogeneous suspension with characteristic odour. All studies have been performed in accordance with the current requirements and the results are deemed to be acceptable. It is not explosive and has no oxidising properties. The product has no flash point below 100 °C. It has a self-ignition temperature > 600 °C. In aqueous solution (1 %), it has a pH value 3.8 at ambient temperature. There is no effect of low and high temperature on the stability of the formulation, since after seven days at 0 °C and 14 days at 54 °C, neither the active substance content nor the technical properties were changed.

The stability data indicate a shelf life of at least two years at ambient temperature when stored in HDPE bottles. Its technical characteristics are acceptable for a suspension concentrate formulation. It is not classified for the physico-chemical aspect.

3.1.2 Methods of analysis

3.1.2.1 Analytical method for the formulation

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

3.1.2.2 Analytical methods for residues

Analytical methods are available in the Draft Assessment Reports (DARs)/this dossier and validated for the determination of residues of metazachlor and quinmerac in plants (high-oil-content), foodstuffs of animal origin, soil, water (surface and drinking) and air.

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.

3.1.3 Mammalian Toxicology

3.1.3.1 Acute Toxicity

BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) containing 400 g/L metazachlor and 100 g/L quinmerac has a low acute oral, inhalational and dermal toxicity, is not irritating to the rabbit skin or eye and is not a skin sensitiser. The classification is shown in Section 2.2.

3.1.3.2 Operator Exposure

The applicant made an estimate of operator exposure and recommendations for the prevention of risks to operators.

- **during mixing/loading**
 - Gloves (nitrile, EN 374-3)
 - Working coveralls 65% polyester / 35% cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water repellent treatment
 - Partial PPE (long-sleeved aprons or overall) of Category III and Type PB (3), to wear over the coverall mentioned above;
- **during application**

If application with tractor with a 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 during spraying is necessary. However, 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 during spraying is necessary.

• During cleaning of spraying equipment

- Nitrile gloves certified EN 374-3 ;
- Working coveralls 65% polyester / 35% cotton; minimum 230 g/m²; with water repellent treatment
- Partial PPE (long-sleeved aprons or overall) of Category III and Type PB (3), to wear over the coverall mentioned above.

Endpoints used in risk assessment

Active substance: metazachlor		
ADI	0.08 mg kg bw/d	EU agreed endpoint
ARfD	0.5 mg/kg bw/d	EU agreed endpoint
AOEL	0.2 mg/kg bw/d	EU agreed endpoint
Dermal absorption	Based on an <i>in vitro</i> human study performed on the formulation	
		Concentrate (tested) 500 g/L
	<i>In vitro</i> (human) %	2
		Spray dilution (tested) 3.75 g/L
		Concentrate (used in formulation) 400 g/L
		Spray dilution (used in formulation) 2 g/L
	Dermal absorption endpoints %	2
		19

Active substance: quinmerac		
ADI	0.08 mg kg bw/d	EU agreed endpoint
ARfD	0.3 mg/kg bw/d	EU agreed endpoint
AOEL	0.08 mg/kg bw/d	EU agreed endpoint
Dermal absorption	Based on <i>in vitro</i> human studies performed on the formulation	
		Concentrate (tested) 125 g/L
	<i>In vitro</i> (human) %	1.74*
		Spray dilution (tested) 0.625 g/L
		Concentrate (used in formulation) 100 g/L
		Spray dilution (used in formulation) 0.5 g/L
	Dermal absorption endpoints %	2
		5

* Concentrate: mean + standard deviation = 1.1 + 0.64 = 1.74

**Spray dilution: mean + standard deviation = 1.61 + 2.04 = 3.65

pro rata

Summary of critical use patterns (worst cases):

Crop	F/G ^{II}	Equipment	Application rate kg/L product/ha (g a.s./ha)	Spray dilution (L/ha)	Model
Field crop - Risk envelope	F	Tractor-mounted, boom sprayer	2.5 L/ha (metazachlor: 1000 g a.s./ha quinmerac : 250 g a.s./ha)	100	BBA

Considering proposed uses, operator systemic exposure was estimated using the German BBA model:

Crop	Equipment	PPE and/or working coverall	% AOEL Metazachlor	% AOEL Quinmerac
Field crop	Tractor-mounted, boom sprayer	Working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application	8.3	1.8

According to the model calculations, it can be concluded that the risk for the operator using BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) is acceptable with a working coverall (90 % protection factor) and gloves during mixing/loading and application.

3.1.3.3 Bystander Exposure

Bystander exposure was assessed according to EUROPOEM II. Exposure is estimated to be 0.9 % of the AOEL of metazachlor and 0.2 % of the AOEL of quinmerac.

It is concluded that there is no unacceptable risk to the bystander after incidental short-term exposure to BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC). The zRMS considers that resident exposure is not relevant for the requested uses.

3.1.3.4 Worker Exposure

BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) is used as herbicidal treatment on several crops, where there is no need to re-enter the treated area after application. Worker exposure is considered to be not relevant.

A re-entry period of 6 hours is set (French Order of 12 September 2006).

If the worker would have performed different tasks on the treated crops:

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

3.1.4 Residues and Consumer Exposure

3.1.4.1 Residues

The data available are considered sufficient for risk assessment. An exceedence of the current MRLs of 0.06* mg/kg on oilseed rape (winter), turnip rape seed, gold-of-pleasure seed, mustard seed, borage seed, linseed and sunflower seed for metazachlor and of 0.1* mg/kg on oilseed rape (winter), turnip rape seed, gold-of-pleasure seed, mustard seed, borage seed, linseed, hemp seed, sesame seed and sunflower seed for quinmerac as laid down in Reg. (EU) 396/2005 is not expected. Nevertheless, an exceedence of the current MRLs of 0.02* mg/kg on hemp seed and sesame seed for metazachlor is expected.

^{II} Open field or glasshouse

Summary for metazachlor

Use-No.*	Crop	Plant metabolism covered?	Sufficient residue trials?	PHI sufficiently supported?	Sample storage covered by stability data?	MRL compliance Reg. (EU) No 400/2015	Chronic risk for consumers identified?	Acute risk for consumers identified?	Comments
/	Winter oilseed Brassicas ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes (19N, 9S ; all results below the LOQ)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	-
/	hemp, sesame	Yes	Yes (19N, 9S ; all results below the LOQ)	No	Yes	No	No	No	-
/	Sunflower	Yes	Yes (23N, 13S)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	-

⁽¹⁾ Rapeseed, turnip rape seed, gold-of-pleasure seed, mustard seed, borage seed, linseed

As residues of metazachlor do not exceed the trigger values defined in Reg. (EU) No 283/2013, there is no need to investigate the effect of industrial and/or household processing.

Residues in succeeding crops have been sufficiently investigated taking into account the specific circumstances of the cGAP uses being considered here.

For rotational crops, respect the following plant back interval:

- a waiting period of 365 days for leafy crops,
- a waiting period of 120 days for root and tuber crops.

Considering dietary burden and based on the intended uses, no significant modification of the intake was calculated for livestock. Further investigations of residues, as well as the modification of MRLs in commodities of animal origin, are therefore not necessary.

Summary for quinmerac

Use-No.*	Crop	Plant metabolism covered?	Sufficient residue trials?	PHI sufficiently supported?	Sample storage covered by stability data?	MRL compliance Reg. (EC) No 149/2008	Chronic risk for consumers identified?	Acute risk for consumers identified?	Comments
/	Winter oilseed Brassicas ⁽¹⁾	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y**	No	No	-
/	sunflower	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		No	No

* Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1

⁽¹⁾ Winter rapeseed, turnip rape seed, gold-of-pleasure seed, mustard seed, hemp seed, borage seed, sesame seed, linseed

The effects of processing on the nature of quinmerac residues have been investigated. Data on effects of processing on the amount of residue were evaluated in the initial DAR. These data were not considered for risk assessment.

Residues in succeeding crops have been sufficiently investigated taking into account the specific circumstances of the cGAP uses being considered here. It is very unlikely that residues will be present in wheat grain, carrots and radish roots, cauliflower and broccoli. Foliar crops (lettuce and spinach) present a high probability of residues being present at measurable level whatever the plant-back interval (PBI). Nevertheless, residue levels measured at all PBIs

are always below the extant MRL of 0.1* mg/kg (Reg. (EC) No.149/2008). Therefore no restriction has to be set, but residues levels from rotational crops have still been considered in the dietary burden calculation.

Considering dietary burden and based on the intended uses and residue levels in rotational crops, the trigger for investigation of the nature and magnitude of residues in livestock is exceeded. However, no agreed peer-reviewed livestock residue definition is available. EFSA considers that future assessments would benefit from EU peer reviewed livestock studies and an agreed livestock residue definition, established in an expert consultation. The non-finalisation of the assessment is however not considered a critical area of concern, since the consumer exposure is expected to still be below the toxicological reference values.

Summary for BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC)

Crop	PHI for BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) proposed by applicant	PHI / Withholding period* sufficiently supported for		PHI for BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) proposed by zRMS	zRMS Comments (if different PHI proposed)
		metazachlor	quinmerac		
Winter oilseed Brassicas ⁽¹⁾	F** (BBCH 11)	Yes	Yes	F** (BBCH 11)	NR
hemp, sesame	F** (BBCH 11)	No	Yes	/	NR
Sunflower	90 d (BBCH 11)	Yes	Yes	F** (BBCH 11)	NR

NR: not relevant

* Purpose of withholding period to be specified

** F: PHI is defined by the application stage at last treatment (time elapsing between last treatment and harvest of the crop).

⁽¹⁾ Rapeseed, turnip rape seed, gold-of-pleasure seed, mustard seed, borage seed, linseed

3.1.4.2 Consumer exposure

The chronic and the short-term intakes of metazachlor and quinmerac residues are unlikely to present a public health concern.

As far as consumer health protection is concerned, France agrees with the authorisation for the intended uses on winter oilseed Brassicas.

3.1.5 Environmental fate and behaviour

The fate and behaviour in the environment of the formulation have been evaluated according to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Appropriate endpoints from the EU review were used to calculate 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 metazachlor, quinmerac 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 review 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.

For the intended uses, the PECgw calculated for quinmerac and its metabolites BH 518-2 and BH 518-5, metazachlor and for one to three of its soil metabolites are below the threshold values defined in the guidance

SANCO/221/2000¹², after the use of the preparation BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC). The PECgw calculated for two to four metazachlor metabolites are above the threshold values defined in SANCO/221/2000, after the use of the preparation BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC).

Additional data were provided with a groundwater monitoring for the five soil metabolites of metazachlor, dedicated to the intended use on oilseed rape. The design of the monitoring study has been considered appropriate in terms of well selection (vulnerability and representativeness of the use of metazachlor on oilseed rape). The data show a groundwater contamination throughout the year for at least half of the selected wells for two non-relevant metabolites, BH 479-8 (for which around 30 % of the analyses are above the threshold value of 0.1 µg/L) and BH 479-4 (for which 14 % of the analyses are above the threshold value of 0.1 µg/L).

The results from the PECgw calculations and the data from the French monitoring show groundwater contamination by metazachlor metabolites. Moreover, there are some uncertainties due to the limited number of analyses. **Therefore, a significant groundwater contamination by the non-relevant metazachlor metabolites and a punctual exceedence of the regulatory threshold of 0.1 µg/L for the relevant metabolite BH 479-9 cannot be excluded.**

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

Implications for labelling resulting from environmental fate assessment:

To protect groundwater, do not apply this or any other product containing quinmerac more than once every third year.

To protect groundwater, do not apply this or any other product containing metazachlor more than once every 3 years at the application rate of 500 g / ha or more than once every 4 years at the dose of 750 g / ha.

To protect groundwater, do not apply this product on a field with referenced naturel well or gulf.

3.1.6 Ecotoxicology

Risk assessments were performed for all indicator species relevant in the natural environment. In summary, no unacceptable acute, short-term or long-term risks were indicated for each of the indicator groups including birds, aquatic and sediment-dwelling organisms, mammals, bees and other terrestrial non-target arthropods, soil macro- and micro-organisms, and terrestrial non-target plants under realistic conditions and in consideration of all GAP uses proposed for AG-QM1-500 SC. Short summaries on the results of the risk assessments are given below:

3.1.6.1 Effects on Terrestrial Vertebrates

Based on the GAP uses intended for BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC), no unacceptable risk for terrestrial vertebrates is expected for acute or long-term exposure to contaminated food, indicated by TER values above the corresponding trigger values. Furthermore, no unacceptable risks are expected arising from other routes of direct exposure or secondary poisoning (residue uptake from drinking water or bioaccumulation in food chains). In conclusion, an acceptable overall risk for terrestrial vertebrates is indicated for all intended GAP uses of BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC).

¹² Guidance document on the assessment of the relevance of metabolites in groundwater of substance regulated under Council directive 94/414/EEC. SANCO/2000-rev10-final, 25 February 2003.

3.1.6.2 Effects on Aquatic Species

Toxicity data with the formulations BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) and AG-QM2-500 SC (considered similar to AG-QM1-500 SC) have been provided. These data indicated that the formulation BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) is not more toxic than expected. Thus the risk assessment has been based on the active substances' data.

The risk for aquatic and sediment-dwelling organisms was assessed using a tiered approach according to the following scheme which is in line with current guidance:

Tier-1 risk assessment:

TER calculations using endpoints for acute and chronic effects derived from standard single-species laboratory tests and maximum $PEC_{sw,ini}$ values (FOCUS Step 1 - 4)

Higher-tier risk assessment:

TER calculations using a no observed ecological adverse effect concentration (NOEAEC) derived from the mesocosm study (EU agreed endpoint) and maximum $PEC_{sw,ini}$ values (FOCUS Step 1 - 4). Where required, a further higher-tier approach is presented based on laboratory data on the most sensitive genus (*Lemna*) exposed to concentrations simulated according to a FOCUS surface water modelling outcome for relevant R-scenarios

In summary, based on these TER calculations, the risk for aquatic and sediment-dwelling organisms for all envisaged GAP uses for BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) can be considered acceptable, except for pre-emergence application on sunflower when R4 scenario is relevant, provided that appropriate risk mitigation measures are taken into account (i.e. buffer zones and grassed buffer strips, restrictions to not applied on drained soil where necessary) as detailed in the table below. Furthermore, the risk arising from bio-accumulation of the active substance metazachlor and its metabolites is considered to be acceptable.

Proposed risk mitigation measures for the GAP uses of BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) in order to protect aquatic ecosystems (zonal evaluation)

Crop	Application scenario	Proposed risk mitigation measures
Winter oilseed rape		Unsprayed vegetative buffer zone of 10 m (5 m in France) and Drainage restriction, in case of use on artificially drained soils (D2)
Sunflower	pre-emergence	Not acceptable : R4 stream 20 m D+R
	post-emergence	Unsprayed vegetative buffer zone of 20 m

3.1.6.3 Effects on Bees and Other Arthropod Species

Considering the toxicity to bees of AG-QM2-500 SC, formulation considered similar to BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC), the Hazard Quotients (HQs) for oral and contact exposure of bees are below the trigger of 50. This is based on the lowest available LD_{50} values and maximum exposure level of 2.5 L product/ha intended for treatment of rapeseed. Therefore, it is concluded that all intended GAP uses for BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) are of acceptable risk to bees.

Based on the results of a Tier-1 risk assessment, an acceptable risk for non-target arthropods can be concluded considering all GAP uses intended for BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC). Risk mitigation measures are not required.

3.1.6.4 Effects on Earthworms and Other Soil Macro-organisms

Tier-1 TER calculations indicate an acceptable risk for earthworms and other soil macro-organisms in consideration of the worst-case application scenario applied to oilseed rape covering all application scenarios of BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC).

3.1.6.5 Effects on organic matter breakdown

See Part B.

3.1.6.6 Effects on Soil Non-target Micro-organisms

AG-QM2-500 SC, a formulation considered similar to BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC), had no significant effect on soil micro-organisms at 15.2 mg product/kg dry soil. This is four times higher than the respective maximum PECsoil value of 3.797 mg product/kg dry weight (dw) soil. Therefore an acceptable risk for soil micro-organisms with regard to C-/N-transformation is indicated for all intended GAP uses of BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC).

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

Based on a deterministic approach (TER calculations) recommended for herbicides, a safe use (with respect to an acceptable risk for non-target plants) can be identified for each of the GAP uses proposed for BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) if appropriate risk mitigation measures are applied such as a 5 m unsprayed buffer zone.

3.1.7 Efficacy

Considering the data submitted:

- The efficacy of BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) is considered satisfactory, **except for post-emergence weed control in sunflower. Due to the absence of post-emergence sunflower efficacy trials, the data submitted do not allow the evaluation to be finalised for this type of application.**
- The selectivity of BANDONEON (AG-QM1-500 SC) is considered satisfactory, **except for post-emergence weed control in sunflower. Due to the absence of post-emergence sunflower selectivity trials, the data submitted do not allow the evaluation to be finalised for this type of application.**
- The risk of negative impact on plants and plant products is considered acceptable. **However, it is not recommended to sow straw-based cereals as replacement or following crops, unless there is a preliminary ploughing.**
- The risk of resistance developing or appearing is considered low for each active substance.

3.2 Conclusions arising from French assessment

Taking into account the above assessment, an authorisation **can be granted**. A copy of the decision issued can be found 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

Set up a monitor of relevant and irrelevant metabolites in groundwater, particularly those intended for human consumption.

If the water quality limit for human consumption is observed, notify the competent authorities and quickly put in place additional measures to protect the supply areas of the catchment areas.

3.4.2 Post-authorisation data requirements

None.

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.

Appendix 1 – Copy of the French Decision



Décision relative à une demande d'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 réglementaire,

*Vu la demande d'autorisation de mise sur le marché et la demande associée du produit phytopharmaceutique **BANDONEON***

*de la société ADAMA FRANCE SAS
enregistrées sous les n°2012-1707 et 2015-0323*

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'Anses du 2 mai 2016 et du 11 mars 2020,

Vu le procès-verbal de la réunion du comité de suivi des AMM en date du 24 septembre 2020,

La mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique désigné ci-après **est autorisée** en France, pour les usages et dans les conditions précisés dans la présente décision et son annexe.

La présente décision s'applique sans préjudice 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.



Informations générales sur le produit

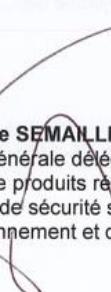
Nom du produit	BANDONEON
Type de produit	Produit de référence
Titulaire	ADAMA FRANCE SAS 33 rue de Verdun 92156 SURESNES France
Formulation	Suspension concentrée (SC)
Contenant	100 g/L - quinmérac 400 g/L - métazachlore
Numéro d'intrant	954-2012.01
Numéro d'AMM	2210138
Fonction	Herbicide
Gamme d'usage	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 qui arrivera à échéance le plus tôt. A titre indicatif, dans l'état actuel du calendrier d'approbation des substances actives, l'échéance de l'autorisation est fixée au 31 juillet 2022.

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 15 AVR. 2021


Caroline SEMALLE
Directrice générale déléguée
en charge du pôle produits réglementés
Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de
l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES)



ANNEXE I : Modalités d'autorisation du produit

Vente et distribution

Le titulaire de l'autorisation peut mettre sur le marché le produit uniquement dans les emballages :

Emballage	Contenance
Bouteilles en polyéthylène haute densité	1 L
Bidons en polyéthylène haute densité	5 L ; 10 L ; 20 L

Classification du produit

La classification retenue est la suivante :

Catégorie de danger	Mention de danger
Cancérogénicité - Catégorie 2	H351 : Susceptible de provoquer le cancer
Dangers pour le milieu aquatique - Danger aigu, catégorie 1	H400 : Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques
Dangers pour le milieu aquatique - Danger chronique, catégorie 1	H410 : Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme
EUH208 : Contient du métazachlore, du quinmérac et de la 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. Peut produire 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.



Liste des usages autorisés

Usages	Dose maximale d'emploi	Nombre maximum d'applications	Stade d'application BBCH	Délai avant récolte (jours)	Zone Non Traitée aquatique (mètres)	Zone Non Traitée arthropodes non cibles (mètres)	Mention abeilles
15205901 Crucifères oléagineuses* Désherbage	1,87 L/ha	1/an	Jusqu'au stade BBCH 11	F (BBCH 11)	5 (dont DVP 5)	-	5 -

Uniquement sur crucifères oléagineuses d'hiver.
Fractionnement possible en deux applications maximum.
Diminution de la dose maximale d'emploi de 2,5 L/ha à 1,87 L/ha afin de protéger les eaux souterraines.

DVP : Dispositif Végétalisé Permanent

Liste des usages refusés

Usages	Dose d'emploi	Nombre maximum d'applications	Délai avant récolte (jours)
15905901 Tourmesol* Désherbage	2 L/ha	1/an	-

Motivation du refus :

L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque d'effet inacceptable pour les organismes aquatiques pour des applications en pré-levée et au motif que l'efficacité et la sélectivité du produit n'ont pas été démontrées pour des applications en post-levée.



Conditions d'emploi du produit

Protection de l'opérateur et du travailleur

Des informations générales relatives aux bonnes pratiques de protection pourront être mises à disposition de l'utilisateur :

- 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 individuelles.
- 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

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

• pendant le mélange/chargement

- Gants en nitrile 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 ;
- EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) de catégorie III et de type PB (3) à porter par-dessus l'EPI vestimentaire précité ;

• pendant l'application

Si application avec tracteur avec cabine

- EPI vestimentaire conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1 ;
- Gants en nitrile certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN ISO 374-2 (types A, B ou C) 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

- EPI vestimentaire conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1 ;
- Gants en nitrile certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN ISO 374-2 (types A, B ou C) 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 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 ;
- EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) de catégorie III et de type PB (3) à porter par-dessus l'EPI vestimentaire précité.

Pour le travailleur, porter

- EPI vestimentaire conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1.

Délai de rentrée en application de l'arrêté du 4 mai 2017

- 48 heures.



Respect des limites maximales de résidus (LMR)

- Pour chaque usage figurant dans la liste des usages autorisés, les conditions d'utilisation du produit permettent de respecter les limites maximales de résidus.
- Afin d'éviter la présence de résidus dans les cultures suivantes, ne pas planter :
 - De cultures de légumes feuilles ou tiges moins de 365 jours après traitement,
 - De cultures racines et tubercules moins de 120 jours après traitement.

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.
- SPe 1 : Pour protéger les eaux souterraines, ne pas appliquer ce produit ou tout autre produit contenant du métazachlore plus d'une fois tous les 3 ans à la dose de 500 g métazachlore/ha ou plus d'une fois tous les 4 ans à la dose de 750 g métazachlore/ha.
- SPe 1 : Pour protéger les eaux souterraines, ne pas appliquer ce produit ou tout autre produit contenant du quinmérac plus d'une fois tous les 3 ans.
- SPe 2 : Pour protéger les eaux souterraines, ne pas appliquer ce produit sur une parcelle comportant une bêteoire référencée.

Protection de la faune

- SPe 2 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, ne pas appliquer sur sol artificiellement drainé ayant une teneur en argile supérieure ou égale à 45 %.
- SPe 3 : 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.

Protection de la flore

- 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)	Référence (mois)
Mettre en place un monitoring des métabolites pertinents et non pertinents du métazachlore dans les eaux souterraines notamment celles destinées à la consommation humaine.		
En cas de dépassement observés de limite de qualité de l'eau destinée à la consommation humaine, prévenir les autorités compétentes et mettre en place rapidement des mesures complémentaires de nature à protéger les aires d'alimentation de captage.	-	-



Recommandations relatives à l'étiquette du produit

Il est recommandé de faire figurer les informations suivantes sur l'étiquette :

Préciser les conditions d'implantation des céréales à paille comme cultures de remplacement ou comme cultures suivantes dans la rotation.

Préciser les mesures limitant le transfert du métazachlore et de ses métabolites, comme notamment :

- Dans les sols argileux présentant des fentes de retrait importantes, un travail superficiel du sol est nécessaire afin de limiter les écoulements rapides vers les eaux souterraines.
- L'utilisation est à éviter dans les parcelles qui présentent des zones d'infiltration rapide (autres que les bétioires référencées).
- Dans les zones karstiques, l'utilisation doit être accompagnée de mesures permettant de freiner les transferts vers les eaux souterraines (comme l'enherbement des dolines par exemple).

Appendix 2 – Copy of the draft product label as proposed by the applicant





BANDONÉON ®

AMM N° XXXXXXX

Formulation SC

Contient 400 g/L de métazachlore (34,93 %)
et 100 g/L de quinmérac (8,73 %)

N - Dangereux
pour
l'environnement

R50/53 Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, peut entraîner
des effets néfastes à long terme pour l'environnement aquatique.

Délai de rentrée des travailleurs sur la parcelle : 6h après traitement

S2 Conserver hors de portée des enfants.

S13 Conserver à l'écart des aliments et boissons, y compris ceux pour animaux.

S29/35 Ne pas jeter les résidus à l'égout ; ne se débarrasser de ce produit et de son récipient qu'en prenant toutes les précautions d'usage.

S36/37 Porter un vêtement de protection et des gants appropriés.

S46 En cas d'ingestion, consulter immédiatement un médecin et lui montrer l'emballage ou l'étiquette.

S57 Utiliser un récipient approprié pour éviter toute contamination du milieu ambiant.

S61 Eviter le rejet dans l'environnement. Consulter les instructions spéciales/ la fiche de données de sécurité.

PRODUIT POUR LES PROFESSIONNELS : RESPECTER LES CONDITIONS D'EMPLOI.

Lire les instructions ci-jointes avant emploi.

Respecter les instructions d'utilisations pour éviter les risques pour l'homme et l'environnement :

SP1 Ne pas polluer l'eau avec le produit ou son emballage.

Spe3 Pour protéger les plantes non cibles ne pas traiter à moins de 10 m de la zone non cultivée adjacente.

Spe3 Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 10 m par rapport aux points d'eau. En cas de ruissellement possible sur la parcelle traitée, prévoir un dispositif végétalisé non traité d'une largeur de 10 m en bordure des points d'eau.

La fiche de données de sécurité
peut être obtenue gratuitement
sur Internet www.quickfds.com
ou à partir de www.ma-france.com
ou en écrivant à ids@ma-france.com
ou par courrier à l'adresse postale
de MAKHTESHIM-AGAN France.

Distribué par :
MAKHTESHIM-AGAN France
2, rue Troyon
92316 Sèvres Cedex
Tél. : 01 41 90 16 96
Fax : 01 46 42 71 17



Produit fabriqué en Israël

Responsable de l'emballage :

Agan Chemical Manufacturers Ltd.
P.O.B. 262, Northern Industrial Zone,
Ashdod 77102
Israël



Voir emballage

N° de lot et date de fabrication

Volume net : 5 L

MODE D'ACTION - PROPRIÉTÉS :

Bandonéon® est un herbicide de post-semis pré-levée du colza et du tournesol ou de post-levée précoce du colza. Il est très efficace contre pratiquement toutes les adventices, aussi bien dicotylédones que graminées.

Bandonéon® associe deux matières actives complémentaires :

- le métazachore appartient à la famille des acétamides. Il est absorbé par les organes souterrains (radicule, radicelles, hypocotyle), mésocotyle, coléoptile, entre la germination et la levée des adventices. Il est doté d'un spectre d'activité étendu à la fois sur graminées (vulpin, pâturin annuel, agrostis jouet du vent, ray-grass, ...) et dicotylédones (en particulier sur capselle et matricaire). Il possède également une action limitante sur folles avoines et repousses de céréales.

- le quinmérac appartient à la famille des acides quinoléïne carboxyliques. Il est principalement absorbé par les racines des jeunes plantules mais aussi par les feuilles.

Bandonéon® inhibe la germination des graines de mauvaises herbes.

Bandonéon® ne nécessite pas d'incorporation. Sa rémanence est suffisante pour détruire les levées tardives sans présenter de risque pour les cultures suivantes.

CHAMP D'ACTIVITÉ :

Sensibilité des adventices jeunes vis-à-vis de Bandonéon® :

Bandonéon® est efficace sur capselle bourse à pasteur, gaillet gratteron, matricaire, véronique, ammi majus, carotte sauvage, morelle et renouée persicaire, anthrisque commun, arabeille, chénopodes, géranium à feuilles rondes, laiterons, laniers, matricaire camomille, morelle, mouron des oiseaux (stellaire), myosotis des champs, renouée persicaire, rumex à feuilles obtuses, séneçon, véroniques, rumex crépu, fausse carotte, arroche étalée, passerage des champs, pâturin annuel, chardon des champs, crépide de Nîmes, digitaire sanguine, pensée des champs.

MODE D'EMPLOI :

Usages et doses homologués :

Culture	Dose homologuée	Délai Avant Récolte	Conditions d'emploi
Colza	2,5 L/ha	-	Anti-graminées et anti-dicotylédones annuelles de 2L à 2,5L/ha suivant salissement de la parcelle
Tournesol	2 L/ha	90 jours	Anti-graminées et anti-dicotylédones annuelles de 1,5 L/Ha à 2 L/ha suivant la qualité du sol

Les Limites Maximales de Résidus sont consultables à l'adresse suivante : <http://e-phy.agriculture.gouv.fr/>. Les mélanges doivent être mis en œuvre conformément à la réglementation en vigueur et aux recommandations des guides de bonnes pratiques officiels. Consulter le site : <http://e-phy.agriculture.gouv.fr>.
Délai de rentrée des travailleurs sur la parcelle : 6h après traitement, conformément à l'arrêté du 12 septembre 2006 relatif à la mise sur le marché et à l'utilisation des produits visés à l'article L-253-1 du Code Rural.
Les mélanges doivent être mis en œuvre conformément à la réglementation en vigueur et aux recommandations des guides de bonnes pratiques officiels. Consulter le site du Ministère de l'Agriculture : <http://e-phy.agriculture.gouv.fr/>

PRÉCONISATIONS D'EMPLOI :

Application sur colza

a) En conditions normales : Post-semis pré-levée

- Sur sol bien préparé pour un semis bien recouvert de profondeur régulière d'environ 2 cm.
- Un seul passage dans les 3 jours suivant le semis.
- De 2L à 2,5L/ha suivant salissement de la parcelle.

b) En conditions difficiles, dans le cas semis tardif ou sur sol très molleux ou caillouteux, sol très battant, sol très filtrant, sol trop sec...

- Post-levée précoce.
- Une application très tôt après la levée du colza (stade « cotylédons étalés – 1^o feuille pointante » ; colza rayonnant).
- 2,5 L/ha.

Ou en fractionné, avec

- Une application à 1,5 L/ha en post-semis pré-levée, suivie d'une application en post-levée très précoce à 1L/ha.

Application sur tournesol

- Sur sol finement préparé et sur un semis bien recouvert.

- 1,5 L/ha sur sol léger et riche en matière organique.

- 2 L/ha sur sol lourd et pauvre en matière organique.

• **Bandoneon®** n'est pas recommandé sur un sol pauvre en matière organique (taux <1,2%) et très sableux (teneur>50%).

PRÉCAUTIONS D'EMPLOI :

- Seul le stade des adventices importe pour déterminer l'époque limite de traitement avec **Bandonéon®**. **Bandonéon®** est efficace avant leur levée ou lorsqu'elles sont le plus jeune possible. Dans tous les cas, ne pas traiter au-delà du stade 2 feuilles des adventices.
- Un sol humide, ferme et non motteux favorise l'efficacité de **Bandonéon®**. Si le sol est sec au moment du traitement, **Bandonéon®** ne commencera son action qu'après une pluie.
- Ne pas traiter si une pluie importante est prévue.
- Ne pas rouler le colza après traitement.
- Sur tournesol, une pluie abondante après le traitement peut entraîner des symptômes de phytotoxicité, sans influence sur la croissance de la plante, ni le rendement et la qualité de la récolte.
- **Ne pas dépasser la dose totale de métazachlore de 1000 g/ha par période de 3 ans en une ou plusieurs applications.**

PRÉPARATION DE LA BOUILLIE :

Remplir le pulvérisateur à moitié et mettre l'agitation en marche. Introduire la dose voulue de **Bandonéon®** et compléter d'eau en maintenant l'agitation.
Volume d'eau : 100 à 400 L/ha

ROTATION CULTURALE :

Dans le cadre de la rotation culturelle, toutes les cultures sont possibles.

CULTURES DE REMPLACEMENT POSSIBLES :

COLZA :

En cas de retournement du colza dû à une cause accidentelle (accident climatique, dégâts de ravageurs,...) la plupart des cultures (à l'exception du ray-grass) peuvent être réensemencées :

a) à condition de faire un bon labour préalable et de semer un peu plus dru :

En hiver : blé tendre, blé dur, orge.

b) à condition de faire un travail du sol de 10 à 15 cm :

Au printemps : betteraves, colza de printemps, féverole, lin oléagineux, lin fibre, maïs, pomme de terre, pois, soja, sorgho, tournesol.

TOURNESOL :

En cas de retournement du tournesol dû à une cause accidentelle (gel, limaces, ...), il est possible d'implanter une culture de tournesol, maïs, sorgho, soja, après un travail du sol sur 10 à 15 cm.

REMARQUES GÉNÉRALES :

Eviter l'entraînement du produit sur les cultures avoisinantes en ne traitant que par temps calme, sans vent et à une température ne dépassant pas 25°C à l'ombre.

PRÉCAUTIONS GÉNÉRALES

DANS LE CADRE DES BONNES PRATIQUES AGRICOLES : GESTION DU RISQUE D'APPARITION DE RÉSISTANCE :

L'utilisation répétée, sur une même parcelle, de préparations à base de substances actives de la même famille chimique ou ayant le même mode d'action, peut conduire à l'apparition d'organismes résistants. Pour réduire ce risque, il est conseillé d'alterner ou d'associer, sur une même parcelle, des préparations à base de substances actives de familles chimiques différentes ou à modes d'action différents, tant au cours d'une saison culturelle que dans la rotation.

Emballages vides : réemploi de l'emballage interdit. Lors de l'utilisation du produit, bien vider et rincer le bidon en veillant à verser l'eau de rinçage dans la cuve du pulvérisateur. Éliminer les emballages vides via les collectes organisées par les distributeurs partenaires de la filière ADIVALOR ou tout autre service de collecte spécifique.

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

Nettoyage de l'équipement : ne pas laisser de bouillie prête à l'emploi dans le pulvérisateur. Éliminer les fonds de cuve et les eaux de rinçage conformément à la réglementation en vigueur. Éviter toute contamination des mares, puisards, ruisseaux, eaux souterraines ou de distribution ou de tout autre point d'eau, par le produit, la bouillie de pulvérisation et les eaux de rinçage des emballages et équipements de traitement.

PREMIERS SECOURS

Inhalation : Amener la victime à l'air frais. Consulter un médecin si des symptômes respiratoires apparaissent ou persistent.

En cas de difficultés respiratoires, pratiquer la respiration artificielle.

Contact avec la peau : Laver immédiatement à l'eau et savon. Enlever les vêtements souillés ou éclaboussés.

Contact avec les yeux : En cas de contact avec les yeux, rincer immédiatement à l'eau claire durant 10-15 minutes.

Consulter un ophtalmologiste si irritation, rougeur, douleur ou gêne visuelle persistent.

Ingestion : Si la personne est consciente, rincer la bouche avec de l'eau. Ne pas essayer de faire vomir sans avis médical.

Appeler immédiatement un médecin.

Mesures d'urgence : en cas d'urgence, appeler le 15 ou le centre antipoison le plus proche de votre domicile.

Présenter aux secours l'étiquette et la Fiche de Données de Sécurité.

N° vert de PHYT'ATTITUDE (réseau de toxicovigilance agricole de la MSA) : Tél. 0 800 887 887.

RECOMMANDATIONS : "Respecter les usages, doses, conditions et précautions d'emploi mentionnés sur l'emballage et 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, telles que la nature du sol, les conditions météorologiques, les méthodes culturales, les variétés végétales, la résistance des espèces, la pression parasitaire... 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 des législations existantes, il appartient à l'utilisateur, 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. Makhteshim Agan ne saurait être tenu en aucun cas responsable des conséquences inhérentes à toute copie (totale ou partielle) de cette étiquette, à sa diffusion ou son utilisation non autorisée."

Appendix 3 – Letter(s) of Access



The Chemical Company

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A l'Attention de Monsieur François HERVIEU
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Aug. 12, 2013
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LETTER OF ACCESS

BASF SE, D-67056 Ludwigshafen, Germany (hereinafter referred to as "BASF") hereby agrees that the reports:

Groundwater Monitoring for Metabolites of Metazachlor in France, 3rd Interim Report covering well selection and metazachlor use surveys (two years of sampling and analysis)

Part 1: Agricultural practices (BASF DocID: 2013/1210018)

Part 2: Water sampling and analytical results (BASF DocID: 2013/1210019)

related to the ground water monitoring study submitted by BASF on request of the competent French authority for the purpose of obtaining a registration of Metazachlor in France may be utilized by the competent regulatory authorities when considering an application of

Feinchemie Schwedta GmbH (FCS)
Edmund Rumpler Str. 6
51149 Köln
Germany

for the purpose of obtaining, maintaining or renewing a registration of plant protection products containing Metazachlor as an active substance whether alone or in combination with other active substances.

However, nothing herein shall require BASF or its affiliates to file any additional data to the competent regulatory authorities.

The above agreement shall in no event be construed as granting FCS any property rights whatsoever in the data concerned.

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This Letter of Access does not authorize FCS to inspect documents submitted by BASF or its local affiliate in Germany or to receive any copies thereof. Nor shall FCS be entitled to authorize any third party to reference the above mentioned report and the data concerned.

BASF SE
Crop Protection

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "i.v. Schäfer".

Dr. Martin Schafer
Head of European Regulatory
Affairs Crop Protection

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "i. A. Brosius".

Dr. Sibylle Brosius
European Regulatory Manager



The Chemical Company

BASF SE, 67114 Limburgerhof, Deutschland

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LETTER OF ACCESS

BASF SE, D-67056 Ludwigshafen, Germany (hereinafter referred to as "BASF") hereby agrees that the reports:

Groundwater Monitoring for Metabolites of Metazachlor in France, Final Report covering well selection and metazachlor use surveys (four years of sampling and analysis)

Part 1: Agricultural practices surveys (BASF DocID: 2014/1261094)
Part 2: Water sampling and analytical results (BASF DocID: 2014/1261095)

related to the ground water monitoring study submitted by BASF on request of the competent French authority for the purpose of obtaining a registration of Metazachlor in France may be utilized by the competent regulatory authorities when considering an application of

ADAMA France s.a.s
6/8 avenue de la Cristallerie,
92316 Sèvres Cedex
France

for the purpose of obtaining, maintaining or renewing a registration of **plant protection products** containing Metazachlor as an active substance whether alone or in combination with other active substances.

However, nothing herein shall require BASF or its affiliates to file any additional data to the competent regulatory authorities.

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2012-1707



The Chemical Company

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BASF SE
Crop Protection

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. Schäfer".

Dr. Martin Schäfer
Head of European Regulatory
Affairs Crop Protection

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S. Brosius".

Dr. Sibylle Brosius
European Regulatory Manager