REGISTRATION REPORT Part A Risk Management

Product code: -

Product name: DOMARK COMBI WG

Chemical active substances:

tetraconazole, 15 g/kg sulfur, 600 g/kg

Southern Zone
Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE (new application)

Applicant: ISAGRO SPA

Date: 10/11/2021

Table of Contents

1	Details of the application	4
1.1	Application background	4
1.2	Letters of Access	
1.3	Justification for submission of tests and studies	
1.4	Data protection claims	
2	Details of the authorisation decision	5
2.1	Product identity	5
2.2	Conclusion	6
2.3	Substances of concern for national monitoring	6
2.4	Classification and labelling	
2.4.1	Classification and labelling under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	
2.4.2	Standard phrases under Regulation (EU) No 547/2011	
2.4.3	Other phrases (according to Article 65 (3) of the Regulation (1 No 1107/2009)	
2.5	Risk management	
2.5.1	Restrictions linked to the PPP	
2.5.2	Specific restrictions linked to the intended uses	
2.6	Intended uses (only NATIONAL GAP)	
3	Background of authorisation decision and risk management	10
3 3.1		
	Background of authorisation decision and risk management Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3)	10
3.1	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3)	10 10
3.1 3.2	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2)	10 10
3.1 3.2 3.3	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5)	10 10 10
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation	10 10 10 11
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues	10 10 10 10 11
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6)	10 10 10 11 11
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4 3.4.1	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) Acute toxicity Operator exposure Worker exposure	10 10 10 11 11 11 12
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4 3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.3 3.4.4	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) Acute toxicity Operator exposure Worker exposure Bystander exposure	10 10 10 11 11 11 11 12
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4 3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.3 3.4.4 3.4.5	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) Acute toxicity Operator exposure Worker exposure Bystander exposure Resident exposure	10 10 10 11 11 11 12 12
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4 3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.3 3.4.4 3.4.5 3.4.6	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) Acute toxicity Operator exposure Worker exposure Bystander exposure Resident exposure Combined exposure	10 10 10 11 11 11 12 12 13
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4 3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.3 3.4.4 3.4.5	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) Acute toxicity Operator exposure Worker exposure Bystander exposure Resident exposure	10 10 10 11 11 11 12 12 13
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4 3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.3 3.4.4 3.4.5 3.4.6	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) Acute toxicity Operator exposure Worker exposure Bystander exposure Resident exposure Combined exposure	10 10 10 11 11 11 12 12 13 13
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4 3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.3 3.4.4 3.4.5 3.4.6 3.5	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) Acute toxicity Operator exposure Worker exposure Bystander exposure Resident exposure Combined exposure Residues and consumer exposure (Part B, Section 7)	10 10 10 11 11 11 12 12 13 14
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3.1 3.3.2 3.4 3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.3 3.4.4 3.4.5 3.4.6 3.5 3.6	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) Analytical method for the formulation Analytical methods for residues Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) Acute toxicity Operator exposure Worker exposure Bystander exposure Resident exposure Combined exposure Residues and consumer exposure (Part B, Section 7) Environmental fate and behaviour (Part B, Section 8)	10 10 10 11 11 11 12 12 13 14 14

DOMARK COMBI WG Part A - National Assessment

5	Further information to permit a decision to be made or to support a review of the conditions and restrictions associated with the authorisation
5.1.1 5.1.2	Post-authorisation monitoring
Appendix 1	Copy of the product authorisation17
Appendix 2	Copy of the product label20

PART A

RISK MANAGEMENT

1 Details of the application

The company ISAGRO SPA has requested a marketing authorisation in France for the product DOMARK COMBI WG, containing 15 g/kg tetraconazole¹ and 600 g/kg sulfur¹, as a fungicide 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 (RR) concerns the evaluation of ISAGRO SPA's application submitted on 24/01/2017 to market DOMARK COMBI WG 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 first authorisation of this product in France and in other Member States (MSs) of the Southern zone.

The present application (2017-0327) was evaluated in France by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (Anses), according to the Regulation (EC) no 1107/2009², 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")³. 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 DOMARK COMBI WG has been made using endpoints agreed in the EU peer reviews of tetraconazole and sulfur. It also includes assessment of data and information related to DOMARK COMBI WG 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.

The conclusions on the acceptability of risk are based on the criteria provided in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011⁴, and are expressed as "acceptable" or "not acceptable" in accordance with those criteria.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) N° 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) N° 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances

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

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

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

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

1.2 Letters of Access

The applicant is the owner of data which support the approval of tetraconazole.

The applicant has provided a letter of access for sulfur data. This letter of access is available upon request.

1.3 Justification for submission of tests and studies

According to the applicant:

"With the exception of the acute toxicity studies presented, no other vertebrate studies for DOMARK COMBI WG were undertaken. As DOMARK COMBI WG is a novel formulation, no suitable formulation specific mammalian toxicity data was available to assess the hazard, requiring the generation of a minimun [sic] data package to satisfy the requirements of (EU) 284/2013.

One bird study was submitted to check that there is no evidence of synergistic effects, whereby the toxicity of one active substance is enhanced by the presence of the other. One aquatic vertebrate study (fish) was conducted to assess the risk assessment for aquatic organisms of the formulation and as part of classification.

Since DOMARK COMBI WG is a new formulation, no existing product data to be relied on were available therefore a complete data package generated and submitted."

1.4 Data protection claims

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

2 Details of the authorisation decision

2.1 Product identity

Product code	-
Product name in MS	DOMARK COMBI WG
Authorisation number	N/A: no marketing authorisation granted
Kind of use	Professional use
Low risk product (article 47)	No
Function	Fungicide
Applicant	ISAGRO SPA
Active substance(s) (incl. content)	Tetraconazole, 15 g/kg Sulfur, 600 g/kg
Formulation type	Water-dispersible granule [WG]
Packaging	N/A : no marketing authorisation granted

Part A - National Assessment

Coformulants of concern for national authorisations	-
Restrictions related to identity	-
Mandatory tank mixtures	None
Recommended tank mixtures	None

2.2 Conclusion

The evaluation of the application for DOMARK COMBI WG resulted in the decision to refuse the authorisation.

2.3 Substances of concern for national monitoring

Refer to 5.1.1.

2.4 Classification and labelling

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

The following classification is proposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard class(es), categories:	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard, category 3.
Hazard pictograms:	
	-
Signal word:	-
Hazard statement(s):	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Precautionary statement(s):	For the P phrases, refer to the existing legislation.
Additional labelling phrases:	-

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

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

N/A: no marketing authorisation granted

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

N/A: no marketing authorisation granted

2.5 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 2017⁵ 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.

Finally, the French Order of 12 April 2021⁶ provides that:

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

2.5.1 Restrictions linked to the PPP

N/A: no marketing authorisation granted:

2.5.2 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 2.5.1 (mandatory labelling):

None.

Arrêté du 4 mai 2017 relatif à la mise sur le marché et à l'utilisation des produits phytopharmaceutiques et de leurs adjuvants 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/AGRG1632554A/jo/texte; https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000039686039&categorieLien=id

https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000043401456
 SANCO document "guidance document:- Guidelines on comparability, extrapolation, group tolerances and data requirements for setting MRLs": SANCO/7525/VI/95 - rev.9

2.6 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.

GAP rev. 1, date: 2021-11-10

PPP (product name/code): DOMARK COMBI WG Formulation type: WG (a, b)

Active substance 1: tetraconazole Conc. of a.s. 1: 15 g/kg (c)

Active substance 2: sulfur Conc. of a.s. 2: 600 g/kg (c)

Safener: - Conc. of safener: -

Synergist: - Conc. of synergist: -

Applicant: ISAGRO S.P.A. Professional use: \boxtimes Zone(s): Southern Zone (d) Non-professional use: \square

Verified by MS: Yes

Field of use: Fungicide

1 2 3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use- Member Crop			Pests or Group of pests	Application	1			Application rate				Remarks:
No. (e) state(s) or (crop destinof cro	nation/purpose op)	Fpn G, Gn,	controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)		Timing/Growth stage of crop & season	b) per crop/	between applications (days)	a) max. rate per appl.	a) max. rate per appl.b) max. total rate	Water L/ha min/ma		e.g. g safener/synergist per ha (f)

Zonal uses (field or outdoor uses, certain types of protected crops)

DOMARK COMBI WG

Part A - National Assessment

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use-		Crop and/		Pests or Group of pests	Application	n			Application rate			PHI	Remarks:
No. (e)	state(s)	or situation (crop destination/purpose of crop)	Fn, Fpn G, Gn, Gpn or I	controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Method/Ki nd	Timing/Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	a) max. rate per appl.b) max. total rate	g a.s./ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min/ma x	(days)	e.g. g safener/synergist per ha
1	FR	Grape	F	Powdery mildew	spraying	BBCH 17/18-79	a) 1 b) 1		b) 1.5-2.0 kg product/ha	a) 22.5-30 g te- traconazole/ha 900-1200 g sul- fur/ha b) 22.5-30 g te- traconazole/ha 900-1200 g sulfur/ha	200- 1000		Not acceptable (risks for workers and soil macro-organisms cannot be excluded)

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

Remarks columns:

- 1 Numeration necessary to allow references
- 2 Use official codes/nomenclatures of EU Member States
- 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.
- 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.

- (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.
- 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
- 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
- O For specific uses other specifications might be possible, e.g.: g/m³ 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

3 Background of authorisation decision and risk management

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

DOMARK COMBI WG is a water-dispersible granule (WG). All studies were performed in accordance with the current requirements and the results are deemed acceptable. The appearance of the product is a light-brown granule, with no characteristic odour. The product is not explosive and has no oxidising properties. It is not flammable and has a self-ignition temperature of 247.9 °C. In aqueous solution (1 % dilution), it has a pH value of 6.7 at 25 °C.

Stability data are sufficient to demonstrate a shelf life of one year when stored at room temperature. In the absence of a validated stability study at high temperature, the formulation should be stored at a temperature below $30\,^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The product is not classified for the physico-chemical aspect.

3.2 Efficacy (Part B, Section 3)

The efficacy and phytotoxicity levels of DOMARK COMBI WG are considered satisfactory for the requested use.

The risks of negative impact on yield, propagation and adjacent crops are considered negligible. Risks with sulfur such as spotting of table grape are known. However, these risks of negative impact on quality are considered acceptable

The risk of negative impact on transformation processes is considered acceptable.

The risk of resistance appearing or developing to sulfur does not require monitoring for the requested use.

There is a risk of resistance appearing or developing to tetraconazole for powdery mildew; this requires monitoring of resistance and the setting up of efficacy trials in situation of characterised resistance in grapevine. To avoid the development of resistance of powdery mildew to tetraconazole, the number of applications is limited to two per crop cycle on grapevine. To manage the risk of resistance with tetraconazole, it is recommended to follow the limitations of use by chemical group recommended by the official French guidance on resistance management of grapevine diseases⁸.

3.3 Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5)

3.3.1 Analytical method for the formulation

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

Note technique commune gestion de la résistance, maladies de la vigne : mildiou, oïdium, pourriture grise, available at http://draaf.centre-val-de-loire.agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Note technique commune Vigne 2018 validee cle4a83f9.pdf.

3.3.2 Analytical methods for residues

Analytical methods are available in the Draft Assessment Report (DAR) and this dossier, and are validated for the determination of residues of tetraconazole in plants (high-acid-content commodities), foodstuffs of animal origin, soil, water (surface and drinking) and air.

Analytical methods for the determination of residues of sulfur in plants, foodstuffs of animal origin, soil, water (surface and drinking) and air are not necessary.

3.4 Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6)

Endpoints used in risk assessment

Active substance: tetraconazole							
ADI	0.004 mg kg bw/d						
ARfD	0.05 mg/kg bw		EU (01/01/2010)				
AOEL	0.03 mg/kg bw/d	0.03 mg/kg bw/d					
Dermal absorp-	Based on default values according to guidar	nce on dermal absorption (Efs	a 2012):				
tion		Concentrate	Spray dilution				
		(used in formulation)	(used in formulation)				
		15 g/kg	1.2 g/L				
	Dermal absorption endpoints %	75	75				

Active Substance: Sulfur							
ADI	Not applicable						
ARfD	Not applicable		EFSA (2008)				
AOEL*	Replaced by average sulfur background inta						
Dermal absorp-	Based on the Peer review of the pesticide as	ssessment of the active substa	nce sulfur (EFSA Scientific				
tion	Report (2008) 221, 1-70): The EFSA Concl						
	states that for Sulfur a "default value of 10%		the physical/chemical proper-				
	ties of sulfur, was proposed for all formulat	ions".					
		Concentrate	Spray dilution				
		(used in formulation)	(used in formulation)				
		600 g/kg	0.03 g/L				
	Dermal absorption endpoints %	10	10				

^{*} Average sulfur background intake value was 26 mg/kg bw/day [overall intake: 1.6 g/person/day, US National Academy of Medicine], used as a surrogate.

3.4.1 Acute toxicity

DOMARK COMBI WG, containing 15 g/kg tetraconazole and 600 g/kg sulfur, has a low acute oral, inhalational and dermal toxicity, is not irritating to the rabbit skin or eye and is not a skin sensitiser.

3.4.2 Operator exposure

Summary of critical use patterns (worst cases):

Crop	F/G ⁹	Equipment	Maximum application rate kg/ha (g a.s./ha)	Spray dilu- tion (L/ha)	Model
Grapes	F	Vehicle-mounted	2.0	200	EFSA
			(30 g tetraconazole + 1200 g S)		
Grapes	F	Knapsack	2.0	200	EFSA
			(30 g tetraconazole + 1200 g S)		

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

Crop	Equipment	PPE and/or working coverall	% AOEL tetra- conazole	% surrogate AOEL sulfur
Grapes	Vehicle-mounted	Working coverall and gloves during mix- ing/loading and application	20.26	0.12
Grapes	Knapsack	Working coverall and gloves during mix- ing/loading and application	48.76	0.02

According to the model calculations, it may be concluded that the risk for the operator using DOMARK COMBI WG is acceptable with a working coverall (90 % protection factor) and gloves during mixing/loading and application.

3.4.3 Worker exposure

Workers may have to enter treated areas after treatment for crop harvesting activities. Therefore, estimation of worker exposure was calculated according to the EFSA model. **Exposure is estimated to be 734.37 % of the AOEL of tetraconazole**.

Workers may have to enter treated areas after treatment for crop harvesting activities. Therefore, estimation of worker exposure was calculated according to the EFSA model. Exposure is estimated to be 4.52 % of the surrogate AOEL of sulfur.

Conclusion: See combined exposure.

3.4.4 Bystander exposure

Consideration of acute exposure should only be made where an AAOEL has been established during an approval, review or renewal evaluation of an active substance, i.e., no acute operator or bystander exposure assessments can be performed with the AOE model where no AAOEL has been set¹⁰.

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 2014;12(10):3874): "No bystander risk assessment is required for PPPs that do not have significant acute toxicity or the potential to exert toxic effects after a single exposure. 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

⁹ Open field or glasshouse

Guidance on the assessment of exposure of operators, workers, residents and bystanders in risk assessment for plant protection products (SANTE-10832-2015 rev. 1.7, 2017)

by lower exposures on other days. Therefore, exposure assessment for residents also covers bystander exposure."

3.4.5 Resident exposure

Residential exposure was assessed according to EFSA model. Exposures are estimated to be 62.61 % and 33.40 % of the AOEL of tetraconazole respectively for child and adult. Exposures are estimated to be 0.37 % and 0.20 % of the surrogate AOEL of sulfur respectively for child and adult. An acceptable risk was determined for residents (adult and/or child) when mitigation measures such as a buffer zone of 10 meters are taken.

3.4.6 Combined exposure

A cumulative assessment for operators, residents/bystanders and workers was performed. At the first tier, combined exposure was calculated as the sum of the component exposures without regard to the mode of action or mechanism/target of toxicity.

Hazard quotients (HQ) for each active substance and the hazard index (HI: sum of hazard quotients) are:

Application scenario	Equipment	PPE	Active substance	Estimated expo- sure / AOEL or surrogate AOEL (HQ)
		Working coverall and	Tetraconazole	0.2026
	Vehicle-mounted	gloves during mixing/load- ing and application	Sulfur	0.0012
Omanatana		Cumulative risk (operators (HI)	0.2038
Operators		Working coverall and	Tetraconazole	0.4876
	Knapsack	gloves during mixing/load- ing and application	Sulfur	0.0002
		Cumulative risk	0.4878	
	Vehicle-mounted	No PPE	Tetraconazole	0.6261
Resident child	Hand-held knapsack	NO PPE	Sulfur	0.0037
	Hand-neid Knapsack	Cumulative risk b	0.6298	
Resident adult	Vehicle-mounted	No PPE	Tetraconazole	0.3340
		NOFFE	Sulfur	0.0020
	Hand-held knapsack	Cumulative risk	operator (HI)	0.3360
	Vehicle-mounted	Working coverall	Tetraconazole	7.3437
Worker		Working Coverain	Sulfur	0.0452
	Hand-held knapsack	Cumulative risk	workers (HI)	7.3889

The Hazard Index is < 1. Thus combined exposure to all active substances in DOMARK COMBI WG is not expected to present a risk for operators or residents and bystanders.

The Hazard Index is > 1. Thus combined exposure to all active substances in DOMARK COMBI WG is expected to present a risk for workers. The estimation of exposures related to the use of DOMARK COMBI WG for the requested uses was conducted using default dermal absorption values. Indeed, the dermal absorption data provided cannot be extrapolated and used for DOMARK COMBI WG in accordance with the guidance document (EFSA 2012).

In line with the EFSA model, in the absence of sufficient evidence, the worker exposure estimate cannot be refined by adding gloves as an exposure-reduction measure.

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

The data available are considered sufficient for risk assessment. No exceedance of the current MRL for tetraconazole as laid down in Reg. (EU) 396/2005 is expected. Sulfur is included in Annex IV of Reg. (EU) 396/2005 and therefore no MRL is applicable.

The chronic and short-term intakes of tetraconazole residues resulting from the uses proposed in the framework of this application are unlikely to present a public health concern.

As far as consumer health protection is concerned, France as zRMS agrees with the authorisation of the intended uses.

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

Moreover, considering that triazole derivative metabolites (TDMs: triazole acetic acid (TAA), triazole alanine (TA), 1,2,4-triazole (1,2,4-T) and triazole lactic acid (TLA)) should be assessed since 1 September 2019, a dietary risk assessment has been proposed by EFSA in the "Peer review of the Pesticide risk assessment for the triazole derivative metabolites in light of confirmatory data submitted" (EFSA Journal 2018; 16(7):5376). Data gaps have been identified by EFSA. Nevertheless, France as zRMS is of the opinion that the chronic and short-term intakes of TDMs residues resulting from the use proposed in the framework of this application are unlikely to present a public health concern.

Data required post-authorisation for tetraconazole:

• Additional residue trials on grapes (four southern and four northern), supporting the intended GAP; analysis of TA, TAA and TLA must be provided.

Information on DOMARK COMBI WG:

Crop	PHI for DO- MARK COMBI WG requested by applicant		* sufficiently supported or	PHI for DO- MARK COMBI WG	zRMS Comments (if different PHI pro- posed)
		tetraconazole	sulfur	proposed by zRMS	
Grapes	30 days	Yes	NR	30 days	

NR: not relevant

Waiting periods before planting succeeding crops: Not relevant.

3.6 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) N° 1107/2009. Appropriate endpoints from the EU conclusions were used to calculate predicted environmental concentration (PEC) values 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 values of sulfur and tetraconazole 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 values derived for sulfur, tetraconazole and its metabolites are used for the ecotoxicological risk assessment.

PECgw values for sulfur, tetraconazole and their metabolites do not occur at levels exceeding those mentioned in Regulation (EC) N° 1107/2009 and guidance document SANCO 221/2000¹¹. Therefore, no unacceptable risk of groundwater contamination is expected for the intended uses.

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

3.7 Ecotoxicology (Part B, Section 9)

The ecotoxicological risk assessment of the formulation was performed according to the requirements of 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, mammals, earthworms and micro-organisms and terrestrial plants are acceptable for the intended uses.

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

For bees, all hazard quotients are less than 50, indicating that the active substances sulfur and tetraconazole as well as the formulation DOMARK COMBI WG pose an acceptable risk to honeybees following oral and contact exposure. However, according to new requirements of Reg. N° 284/2013, a chronic toxicity study for adult bees and data on effects on development of bees should have been submitted, as exposure of bees to the product cannot be excluded. Therefore, formulation studies are deemed essential for adult bees; without these studies, it is not possible to finalise the associated risk assessment.

For non-target arthropods, there is a restriction to not apply this product more than once per annum for use in grapes. Studies on one additional species should have been provided, in accordance with the ESCORT 2 guidance document. Without this information, it is not possible to conclude whether more than one application per year on grapes is acceptable.

According to the new requirement of the Regulation (EU) 284/2013, chronic studies on soil macroorganisms other than earthworms (*Folsomia candida* and *Hypoaspis aculeifer*) should have been provided. Such studies are required for DOMARK COMBI WG and without them it is not possible to finalise the risk assessment for soil macro-organisms.

3.8 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.

Guidance document on the assessment of the relevance of metabolites in groundwater of substances regulated under Council directive 91/414/EEC. Sanco/221/2000-rev10-final, 25 February 2003.

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

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

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".

5.1.1 Post-authorisation monitoring

N/A: no marketing authorisation granted.

5.1.2 Post-authorisation data requirements

- N/A: no marketing authorisation granted.

Appendix 1 Copy of the product authorisation

DocuSign Envelope ID: 52D048A0-964D-462A-A9DC-07B9E5759081





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 règlementaire,

Vu la demande d'autorisation de mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique DOMARK COMBI WG

de la société ISAGRO SPA

enregistrée sous le n°2017-0327

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'Anses du 5 octobre 2021,

Considérant qu'un risque d'effet nocif pour le travailleur, lié à l'utilisation du produit, ne peut être exclu,

Considérant également qu'un risque d'effet inacceptable pour les macro-organismes du sol, lié à l'utilisation du produit, ne peut être exclu,

Considérant qu'il ne peut pas être établi que les exigences mentionnées à l'article 29 du règlement (CE) n°1107/2009 sont respectées,

La mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique désigné ci-après n'est pas autorisée en France.

DOMARK COMBI WG Part A - National Assessment

DocuSign Envelope ID: 52D048A0-964D-462A-A9DC-07B9E5759081







Informations générales sur	le produit	
Nom du produit	DOMARK COMBI WG	
Type de produit	Produit de référence	
Titulaire	ISAGRO SPA Centro uffici San Siro Edificio D - ala 3 Via Caldera 21 20153 MILAN Italie	
Formulation Contenant	Granulé dispersable (WG) 600 g/kg - soufre 15 g/kg - tétraconazole	
Numéro d'intrant	098-2017.01	
Numéro d'AMM	-	
Fonction	Fongicide	
Gamme d'usage	Professionnel	

A Maisons-Alfort, le 10/11/2021

Charlotte Grastilleur

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

DOMARK COMBI WG AMM n°-

DOMARK COMBI WG Part A - National Assessment

DocuSign Envelope ID: 52D048A0-964D-462A-A9DC-07B9E5759081





ANNEXE : Conditions de mise sur le marché demandées

Liste des usages refusés				
Usages	Dose d'emploi	Nombre maximum d'applications	Délai avant récolte	
Coagoo		Trombro maximum a approaciono	(jours)	
12703204	2 kg/ha	1/an	30	
Vigne*Trt Part.Aer.*Oīdium(s)	Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé car les données disponibles ne permettent pas d'exclure un risque d'effet nocif pour le travailleur, ni un risque d'effet inacceptable pour les macro-organismes du sol.			

DOMARK COMBI WG AMM n°-

Page 3 sur 3

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.

DOMARK COMBI WG

Fongicide contre l'oïdium de la vigne.

COMPOSITION/FORMULATION:

	Teneur en g/kg	Teneur en % (p/p)
Tétraconazole + soufre (substance active pure)	15 + 600	1,5 + 60

MODE D'ACTION:

DOMARK COMBI WG se présente sous forme de granulés dispersables (WG) contenant du tétraconazole (15 g/kg) et du soufre (600 g/kg).

DOMARK COMBI WG est un fongicide à large spectre qui possède des propriétés préventives, curatives et éradicantes. Le tétraconazole appartient au groupe chimique des triazoles et appartient au groupe IBS (inhibiteurs de la biosynthèse de stérols) et agit en inhibant la voie métabolique qui favorise la production de stérols fongiques. En tant qu'inhibiteur métabolique, le tétraconazole agit en se substituant au substrat enzymatique approprié. Il en résulte une inhibition de l'activité enzymatique et une accumulation de produits non fonctionnels. Ces importants changements métaboliques entraînent la destruction du champignon.

Le soufre, un inhibiteur multisite, qui agit avec le sulfure d'hydrogène produit par l'interaction de la plante et qui perturbe la fonction protéique, inhibant les mécanismes biochimiques (tels que la respiration cellulaire) par chélation des métaux importants pour l'activité enzymatique normale au sein des cellules fongiques.

NUMÉRO D'ENREGISTREMENT :

XXX

Numéro de lot : XXX Date de fabrication : XXX Contenu net : 1 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg, kg

Site de production : ISAGRO S.p.A. (Italie) Titulaire de l'enregistrement : ISAGRO S.p.A.

Adresse : Caldera Business Park, Via Caldera 21, 20153 Milano (Italie)

Numéro de téléphone : XXX

Distribué par : XXX

CLASSIFICATION, MENTIONS DE DANGER ET CONSEILS DE PRUDENCE :

H412 - Nocif pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme.

P273 - Éviter le rejet dans l'environnement.

P501 - Éliminer le contenu/récipient selon la réglementation applicable.

SP1 - Ne pas polluer l'eau avec le produit ou son emballage. [Ne pas nettoyer le matériel d'application près des eaux de surface. Eviter la contamination via les systèmes d'évacuation des eaux à partir des cours de ferme ou des routes.]

EUH401 - Respecter les instructions d'utilisation pour éviter les risques pour l'homme et l'environnement.

PREMIERS SECOURS :

En cas de contact avec la peau :

Laver abondamment à l'eau et au savon.

En cas de contact avec les yeux :

En cas de contact avec les yeux, laver immédiatement et abondamment à l'eau et consulter un spécialiste.

En cas d'ingestion :

Ne jamais faire vomir la victime. CONSULTER IMMÉDIATEMENT UN MÉDECIN.

En cas d'inhalation :

Sortir la victime à l'air frais, la tenir au chaud et au repos.

Principaux symptômes et effets, tant aigus que différés :

Aucun

Indication des éventuels soins médicaux immédiats et traitements particuliers nécessaires :

Ancim

Numéro d'appel d'urgence : +39 02 40901276 (heures d'ouverture des bureaux) ou appeler le 15 ou le centre antipoison le plus proche (Paris : 01 40 05 48 48, autres coordonnées au : 01 45 42 59 59) puis signalez vos symptômes au réseau Phyt'attitude, N° vert 0 800 887 887 (appel gratuit depuis un poste fixe).

MODE D'EMPLOI:

DOMARK COMBI WG est un fongicide à large spectre contenant du tétraconazole (15 g/kg) et du soufre (600 g/kg).

Malgré ses propriétés curatives, DOMARK COMBI WG est plutôt utilisé comme traitement préventif ou dans les premiers stades de développement de la maladie, comme recommandé par les stratégies de gestion de la résistance.

Veiller à assurer une parfaite couverture lors de l'application.

DOMARK COMBI WG offre d'excellentes performances en matière d'innocuité des cultures.

Culture	Nuisibles concernés	Dose	Spécification	Stade de croissance de la culture lors du premier et du dernier traitement	Dernier traitement et DAR
Vigne Traitement des parties aériennes	Oïdium	1,5 à 2 kg de produit/ha par application	3 applications maximum par saison avec un intervalle minimal de 10 jours entre les traitements. À appliquer à titre préventif pour obtenir les meilleurs résultats de contrôle des maladies. Volume d'eau: 200-1000 l/ha	Développement de la feuille : BBCH 17-19	BBCH 79 30 jours

Délai de rentrée des travailleurs dans la zone traitée : 6 heures après le traitement.

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

Fiche de Données de Sécurité disponible sur : <u>www.quickfds.com</u>

Limites maximales en résidus de substances actives : se reporter aux LMR en vigueur au niveau de l'Union Européenne et consultables à l'adresse : http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database.

PRÉCAUTIONS GÉNÉRALES :

Respecter les mesures de précaution générales pour la manipulation des produits chimiques.

Éviter le contact avec la peau, les yeux et les vêtements, et éviter l'inhalation de vapeurs et brouillards.

Ne pas réutiliser les conteneurs vides avant de les avoir nettoyées. Avant toute opération de transvasage, vérifier que le conteneur ne contient aucun résidu de substances incompatibles.

Ne pas manger ou boire pendant le travail. Se laver les mains et le visage avant les pauses et après la fin du travail.

Garder à l'écart des aliments et boissons.

Enlever immédiatement tout vêtement contaminé.

Protection des yeux :

Non nécessaire lors d'une utilisation normale. Dans tous les cas, opérer conformément aux bonnes pratiques de travail.

Protection de la peau :

Pour la protection de l'opérateur :

Recommandations:

- Le port d'un vêtement de travail en coton/polyester (35%/65%) avec un grammage d'au moins 230 g/m² avec traitement déperlant est recommandé lors des phases de préparation, mélange, chargement et de nettoyage.
- En complément du vêtement de travail, le port d'un vêtement de protection contre les produits chimiques liquides (blouse ou tablier) de catégorie III type 3 (certifié EN 14605+A1) est recommandé lors des phases de préparation, mélange, chargement et de nettoyage et dans le cas d'une application avec un tracteur avec cabine fermée.
- Dans le cas d'une <u>pulvérisation manuelle ou d'une application avec un tracteur sans</u> <u>cabine</u>, le port d'une combinaison de protection de type 4 (certifié EN 14605+A1) et de bottes, certifiées EN 13 832-3, est recommandé pendant l'application.

Pour la protection du travailleur :

Port d'un vêtement de travail en coton/polyester (35%/65%) avec un grammage d'au moins 230 g/m² avec traitement déperlant complété par le port d'une combinaison de protection de type 3 ou 4 (certifié EN 14605+A1).

Protection des mains :

Gants imperméables, résistants aux produits chimiques, en caoutchouc nitrile.

Recommandations:

 Gants en nitrile réutilisable (certifiés EN 374-1 et 374-3) pendant les phases de préparation, mélange, chargement, nettoyage, la phase d'application avec une lance ou avec un pulvérisateur à dos.

- Gants en nitrile à usage unique (certifiés EN 374-1, EN 374-2 ou EN 374-1, EN 374-4-3), dans le cas d'une intervention sur le matériel pendant la phase d'application avec un tracteur sans cabine.
- Gants en nitrile à usage unique (certifiés EN 374-1, EN 374-2 ou EN 374-1, EN 374-4-3), dans le cas d'une intervention sur le matériel pendant la phase d'application avec un tracteur avec cabine. Dans ce cas les gants ne doivent être portés qu'à l'exterieur de la cabine et doivent être stockés après utilisation à l'exterieur de la cabine.

Protection respiratoire:

Non nécessaire lors d'une utilisation normale. Dans tous les cas, opérer conformément aux bonnes pratiques de travail.

STOCKAGE:

Durée de vie habituelle : 2 ans à compter de la date de fabrication

Tenir à l'écart des aliments, des boissons et des aliments pour animaux.

Substances incompatibles:

Aucune en particulier.

Instructions relatives aux lieux de stockage :

Les locaux doivent être correctement aérés.

LESSIVAGE PAR LA PLUIE :

Résistance au délavage: 2 à 4 heures

INSTRUCTIONS DE PRÉPARATION :

Avant application, veiller à ce que le matériel d'application soit propre et bien entretenu. DOMARK COMBI WG est facilement miscible dans l'eau et doit être ajouté directement dans le réservoir lors du remplissage. Remplir le réservoir du pulvérisateur aux 2/3 d'eau. Ajouter ensuite DOMARK COMBI WG directement dans le bac incorporateur à produits chimiques, cuve sous agitation, ou verser directement la quantité nécessaire dans la cuve du pulvérisateur après avoir fait démarrer l'agitateur. Terminer de remplir le réservoir. Rincer le conteneur et verser l'eau de rinçage dans le réservoir du pulvérisateur. Continuer l'agitation jusqu'à la fin de la pulvérisation. Utiliser un procédé mécanique ou hydraulique. Pulvériser immédiatement après préparation de la bouillie. Respecter les limitations et les précautions les plus restrictives figurant sur l'étiquetage de tous les produits utilisés dans les mélanges.

Les mélanges doivent être mis en œuvre conformément à la législation en vigueur et aux recommandations des guides de bonnes pratiques des officiels. Consulter le site : http://e-phy.agriculture.gouv.fr.

COMPATIBILITÉ :

DOMARK COMBI WG est compatible avec de nombreux fongicides et insecticides utilisés en viticulture. Le mélange en cuve peut être effectué selon les recommandations nationales en matière de bonnes pratiques.

Îl est toujours recommandé de vérifier la compatibilité physique en réalisant un petit essai avant application.

Les doses indiquées sur l'étiquette ne doivent en aucun cas être dépassées. Ce produit ne doit pas être mélangé avec un autre produit dont l'étiquette interdit un tel mélange. _____

NETTOYAGE DU RÉSERVOIR DE PULVÉRISATION :

Prendre toutes les précautions nécessaires lors du nettoyage du matériel. Ne pas nettoyer près de puits, de sources d'eau ou de végétation à conserver.

Après application du DOMARK COMBI WG, rincer abondamment le pulvérisateur à l'eau propre, ainsi que les tuyaux, rampes, filtres et buses afin de réduire le risque de formation de dépôts qui pourraient devenir difficiles à enlever.

Nettoyer tous les autres équipements utilisés pour l'application. Purger le réservoir. Jeter l'eau de rinçage conformément aux réglementations locales.

CONSIGNES D'ÉLIMINATION DES DÉCHETS :

Éliminer conformément aux réglementations nationales. (numéro du Catalogue européen des déchets : 02 01 08 Déchets agrochimiques contenant des substances dangereuses). Ne pas contaminer les cours d'eau, les étangs ou les fossés avec des produits chimiques ou des récipients usagés.

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 <u>Adivalor</u> ou un autre service de collecte spécifique.

DÉCLARATION CONCERNANT LA RÉSISTANCE :

Lorsque des fongicides ayant le même mode d'action sont utilisés de façon répétée dans le même terrain pendant plusieurs années, les souches naturellement présentes les moins sensibles peuvent survivre, se propager et devenir dominantes sur ce terrain. Un agent pathogène est considéré résistant à un fongicide s'il survit à un traitement correctement appliqué, à la dose et aux moments recommandés, dans des conditions météorologiques normales. Le développement de la résistance peut être évité ou retardé en alternant ou en associant des fongicides ayant des modes d'action différents.

CULTURES SUIVANTES:

DOMARK COMBI WG n'est pas <u>phytotoxique</u> pour les cultures en rotation. Il n'est pas nécessaire d'observer des périodes d'attente ou autres précautions pour éviter les effets <u>phytotoxiques</u> sur les <u>culturessuivantes</u>. Il n'existe aucune restriction quant au choix des cultures suivantes.

AUTRES AVERTISSEMENTS : ~

Toutes les précautions nécessaires seront prises pour éviter toute dérive de pulvérisation à l'extérieur de la zone traitée, ou vers des étangs, cours d'eau ou fossés.

La pulvérisation de gouttelettes plus grosses réduit le risque de dérive sans toutefois l'empêcher si le produit n'est pas correctement appliqué ou si l'application est effectuée dans des conditions environnementales défavorables. Il appartient à l'opérateur de choisir un pulvérisateur adapté à l'application souhaitée, et de le régler de façon à éviter tout risque de dérive.

LUTTE INTÉGRÉE :

DOMARK COMBI WG soutient le programme de lutte intégrée (IPM) pour lutter contre les ravageurs de culture et les maladies des plantes.

DOMARK COMBI WG peut être utilisé dans le cadre d'un programme de lutte intégrée, qui peut comprendre des pratiques biologiques, culturales et génétiques, dans le but de prévenir les préjudices économiques dus aux ravageurs de culture et aux maladies des plantes. Les principes et pratiques de la lutte intégrée comprennent les actions suivantes : surveillance des champs ou autres méthodes de détection, identification correcte du parasite ciblé, suivi des populations, rotation des insecticides à différents modes d'action et traitement lorsque les populations de ravageurs atteignent les seuils d'intervention déterminés au niveau local. Consultez votre réseau d'observation, un conseiller professionnel ou toute autre autorité compétente pour connaître les seuils de traitement et les mesures appropriées de traitement des parasites/cultures ou sites spécifiques à votre région.

LIMITATION DE RESPONSABILITÉ VIS-À-VIS DES ACHETEURS :

Le fabricant garantit que le produit est conforme à la description chimique figurant sur l'étiquette lorsqu'il est conservé dans son emballage d'origine hermétiquement fermé. Nous ne sommes pas responsables des conséquences directes ou indirectes résultant de mauvaises conditions de stockage ou d'une utilisation contraire à la réglementation. Une multitude de facteurs (stress abiotique, variétés, conditions pédoclimatiques, etc.) peuvent réduire l'efficacité du produit ou endommager les cultures traitées. Nous déclinons toute responsabilité pour de telles conséquences.