

REGISTRATION REPORT

Part A

Risk Management

Product code: AG-QM2-500 SC

Product name: FUEGO DUO

Chemical active substances:

metazachlor, 375 g/L

quinmerac, 125 g/L

Southern Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE

(new application)

Applicant: ADAMA FRANCE S.A.S.

Date: 15/04/2021

Table of Contents

1	Details of the application	4
1.1	Application background	4
1.2	Letters of Access	5
1.3	Justification for submission of tests and studies	5
1.4	Data protection claims	5
2	Details of the authorisation decision	5
2.1	Product identity	5
2.2	Conclusion DAMM	6
2.3	Substances of concern for national monitoring	6
2.4	Classification and labelling	6
2.4.1	Classification and labelling under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	6
2.4.2	Standard phrases under Regulation (EU) No 547/2011	6
2.4.3	Other phrases (according to Article 65 (3) of the Regulation (EU) No 1107/2009)	6
2.5	Risk management	7
2.5.1	Restrictions linked to the PPP	7
2.5.1	Specific restrictions linked to the intended uses	7
2.6	Intended uses (only NATIONAL GAP)	8
3	Background of authorisation decision and risk management	10
3.1	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2)	10
3.2	Efficacy (Part B, Section 3)	10
3.3	Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5)	10
3.3.1	Analytical method for the formulation	10
3.3.2	Analytical methods for residues	11
3.4	Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6)	11
3.4.1	Acute toxicity	12
3.4.2	Operator exposure	12
3.4.3	Worker exposure	12
3.4.4	Bystander exposure	13
3.4.5	Resident exposure	13
3.4.6	Combined exposure	13
3.5	Residues and consumer exposure (Part B, Section 7)	13
3.5.1	Residues	13
3.5.2	Consumer exposure	13
3.6	Environmental fate and behaviour (Part B, Section 8)	14
3.7	Ecotoxicology (Part B, Section 9)	15
3.8	Relevance of metabolites (Part B, Section 10)	15
4	Conclusion of the national comparative assessment (Art. 50 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009)	15

5	Further information to permit a decision to be made or to support a review of the conditions and restrictions associated with the authorisation.....	16
5.1.1	Post-authorisation monitoring.....	16
5.1.2	Post-authorisation data requirements	16
Appendix 1	Copy of the product authorisation DAMM	17
Appendix 2	Copy of the product label.....	20

PART A

RISK MANAGEMENT

1 Details of the application

The company ADAMA FRANCE S.A.S. has requested a marketing authorisation in France for the product FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC), (containing 375 g/L metazachlor¹ and 125 g/L quinmerac² as a herbicide for professional uses.

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

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

1.1 Application background

The present registration report concerns the evaluation of ADAMA FRANCE S.A.S.'s application submitted to market FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) 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 (2015-1963, 2015-2439, 2015-6488, and 2019-6133) was evaluated in France by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (Anses), according to the Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009³, the implementing regulations, and French regulations. This application was assessed in the context of the zonal procedure for all MSs of the Southern zone, taking into account the worst-case uses ("risk envelope approach")⁴. When risk mitigation measures were necessary, they are adapted to the situation in France.

The data taken into account are those deemed to be valid either at European level (Review Report and EFSA conclusion) or at zonal/national level. The assessment of FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) has been made using endpoints agreed in the EU peer reviews of metazachlor and quinmerac. It also includes assessment of data and information related to FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) where those data have not been considered in the EU peer review process.

This part A of the RR presents a summary of essential scientific points upon which recommendations are based and is not intended to show the assessment in detail. The risk assessment conclusions provided in this document are based on the information, data and assessments provided in the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-10 and Part C, and where appropriate the addendum for France.

¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 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, as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/195 of 3 February 2017 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the extension of the approval periods of several active substances listed in Part B of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 686/2012 (AIR IV renewal programme).

² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011, as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1260 of 20 September 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the extension of the approval periods of the active substances pyridaben, quinmerac and zinc phosphide.

³ REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC

⁴ SANCO document "risk envelope approach", European Commission (14 March 2011). [Guidance document on the preparation and submission of dossiers for plant protection products according to the "risk envelope approach"; SANCO/11244/2011 rev. 5](#)

AG-QM2-500 SC / FUEGO DUO
Part A - National Assessment
FRANCE DEPR version

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

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

1.2 Letters of Access

Not necessary

1.3 Justification for submission of tests and studies

According to the applicant: *“The application is for a new product that has never been authorized [sic] in the EU. It follows the data requirements for the active substance laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 283/2013 and the data requirements for the plant protection product laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 284/2013.”*

1.4 Data protection claims

Where protection for data is being claimed for information supporting registration of FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) 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	AG-QM2-500 SC.
Product name in MS	FUEGO DUO.
Authorisation number	-
Kind of use	Professional use.
Low risk product (article 47)	No.
Function	Herbicide.
Applicant	ADAMA FRANCE S.A.S.
Active substance(s) (incl. content)	metazachlor, 375 g/L. quinmerac, 125 g/L.
Formulation type	Suspension concentrate [SC].
Packaging	1 L, 5 L, 10 L and 20 L HDPE.
Coformulants of concern for national authorisations	-
Restrictions related to identity	-
Mandatory tank mixtures	None.

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

AG-QM2-500 SC / FUEGO DUO
Part A - National Assessment
FRANCE DEPR version

Recommended tank mixtures	None.
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2.2 Conclusion DAMM

The evaluation of the application for FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) resulted in the decision **to refuse** the authorisation. This is due to concerns about the risk evaluation for groundwater and earthworms could not be finalised.



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:	Carcinogenicity, category 2. Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard, category 1. Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard, category 1.
Hazard pictograms:	  GHS08 GHS09
Signal word:	Warning.
Hazard statement(s):	H351: Suspected of causing cancer. H400: Very toxic to aquatic life. H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Precautionary statement(s):	<i>For the P phrases, refer to the existing legislation</i>
Additional labelling phrases:	EUH 208: Contains 1,2-benisoithiazol-3(2H)-one metazachlor. May produce an allergic reaction.

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 2017⁶ provides that:

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

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

Finally, the French Order of 26 March 2014⁷ 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 extrapolation⁸ is to supply “minor” crops with registered plant protection products.

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

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.

2.5.1 Specific restrictions linked to the intended uses

N/A : no marketing authorisation granted.

⁶ 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, modifié par l'arrêté du 27 décembre 2019 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2017/5/4/AGRG1632554A/jo/texte> ; <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000039686039&categorieLien=id>

⁷ <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2014/3/26/AGRG1407093A/jo>

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

AG-QM2-500 SC / FUEGO DUO
Part A - National Assessment
FRANCE DEPR version

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 26 March 2014 (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” or “not finalised”, the intended use is highlighted in grey and the main reason(s) reported in the remarks.

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

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

GAP rev. 1, date: **2021-04-15**

PPP (product name/code):	FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC)/ AG-QM2-500 SC	Formulation type:	SC ^(a, b)
Active substance 1:	Metazachlor	Conc. of a.s. 1:	375 g/L ^(c)
Active substance 2:	Quinmerac	Conc. of a.s. 2:	125 g/L ^(c)
Applicant:	ADAMA FRANCE S.A.S.	Professional use:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Zone(s):	Southern Zone ^(d)	Non-professional use:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verified by MS:	Yes		
Field of use:	Herbicide		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Use-No.	Member state(s)	Crop and/or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F G or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application			Application rate			PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. safener/synergist per ha e.g. recommended or mandatory tank mixtures
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number (min. interval between applications) a) per use b) per crop/season	L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g a.s./ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		
1	France	Winter oilseed rape	F	Weeds (annual grasses and annual broadleaf)	Field sprayer	Pre-emergence or early post-emergence BBCH 00-14	a) 1 b) 1	a) 2 b) 2	a) 750 g/ha metazachlor 250 g/ha quinmerac b) 750 g/ha metazachlor 250 g/ha quinmerac	100 / 400	n.a.	Not accepted (groundwater, earthworms,)

AG-QM2-500 SC / FUEGO DUO

Part A - National Assessment

FRANCE DEPR version

Remarks table heading:	(a)	e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)	(d)	Select relevant
	(b)	Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system CropLife International Technical Monograph n°2, 6th Edition Revised May 2008	(e)	Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1
	(c)	g/kg or g/l	(f)	No authorisation possible for uses where the line is highlighted in grey, Use should be crossed out when the notifier no longer supports this use.
Remarks columns:	1	Numeration necessary to allow references	7	Growth stage at first and last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application
	2	Use official codes/nomenclatures of EU Member States	8	The maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided.
	3	For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be used; when relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)	9	Minimum interval (in days) between applications of the same product
	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	10	For specific uses other specifications might be possible, e.g.: g/m ³ in case of fumigation of empty rooms. See also EPPO-Guideline PP 1/239 Dose expression for plant protection products.
	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.	11	The dimension (g, kg) must be clearly specified. (Maximum) dose of a.s. per treatment (usually g, kg or L product/ha).
	6	Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plants - type of equipment used must be indicated.	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)

FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) is a beige water-based formulation (suspension concentrate) with characteristic odour. All studies have been performed in accordance with the current requirements and the results are deemed acceptable. The product is not explosive and has no oxidising properties. It has a flash point of 230 °C and a self-ignition temperature of 605 °C. In aqueous solution (1 %), it has a pH value of 3.8 at ambient temperature. There is no effect of low and high temperatures on the stability of the formulation, since after seven days at 0 °C and 14 days at 54 °C, neither the active substances' 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.

The technical characteristics are acceptable for a suspension concentrate formulation. The formulation is not classified for the physico-chemical aspect.

3.2 Efficacy (Part B, Section 3)

Considering the data submitted:

- o The efficacy level of FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) is considered satisfactory for the use against annual monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds.
- o The risks of negative impact on yield, quality, transformation processes and propagation are considered negligible.
- o The risk of negative impact on adjacent crops is considered negligible.
- o The risk of negative impact on succeeding and replacement crops is considered acceptable. However, particular attention should be paid to the sowing or planting conditions of these crops.
- o The risk of the appearance and development of resistance to metazachlor does not require monitoring.
- o There is a risk of resistance to quinmerac with *Papaver rhoeas*: this requires monitoring.

Restrictions: none.

Resistance monitoring data:

Monitoring of resistance to quinmerac must be put in place for *Papaver rhoeas*. Any new information which would change the resistance risk analysis must immediately be provided to Anses (France). In all cases, a report on the results of the monitoring put in place must be provided at the time of the renewal of FUEGO DUO's authorisation.

3.3 Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5)

3.3.1 Analytical method for the formulation

AG-QM2-500 SC / FUEGO DUO
Part A - National Assessment
FRANCE DEPR version

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

3.3.2 Analytical methods for residues

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

3.4 Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6)

Endpoints used in risk assessment

Active substance: quinmerac			
ADI	0.08 mg/kg bw/d		EU (2017)
ARfD	0.3 mg/kg bw		
AOEL	0.08 mg/kg bw/d		
AAOEL	Not determined		
Dermal absorption	Based on an <i>in vitro</i> human study performed on formulation:		
		Concentrate (tested) 125 g/L	Diluted formulation (tested) 0.625 g/L
	<i>In vitro</i> (human) %	1	3
		Concentrate (used in formulation) 125 g/L	Spray dilution (used in formulation) 0.625 g/L
	Dermal absorption endpoints %	1	3
Oral absorption	>80-90%		

Active substance: metazachlor			
ADI	0.08 mg/kg bw/d		EU (2019)
ARfD	0.5 mg/kg bw		
AOEL	0.2 mg/kg bw/d		
AAOEL	Not determined		
Dermal absorption	Based on an <i>in vitro</i> human study performed on a similar formulation:		
		Concentrate (tested) 500 g/L	Diluted formulation (tested) 3.75 g/L

AG-QM2-500 SC / FUEGO DUO
Part A - National Assessment
FRANCE DEPR version

	<i>In vitro</i> (human) %	2	10
		Concentrate (used in formula- tion) 375 g/L	Spray dilution (used in formulation) 1.875 g/L
	Dermal absorption endpoints %	10	20
Oral absorp- tion	>85-95%		

3.4.1 Acute toxicity

FUEGO DUO, containing 375 g/L metazachlor and 125 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. However it is a carcinogen (Carc Cat.2).

3.4.2 Operator exposure

Considering the proposed uses, operator systemic exposure was estimated using the German model⁹:

Crop	Equipment	PPE and/or working coverall	% AOEL quin- merac	% AOEL meta- zachlor
Oilseed rape	Tractor boom sprayer ap- plication out- doors to low crops	Working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application	0.5	3.5

According to the model calculations, it may be concluded that the risk for the operator using FUEGO DUO (FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) is acceptable with a working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application.

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

3.4.3 Worker exposure

Workers may have to enter treated areas after treatment for crop inspection activities. Therefore, estimation of worker exposure was calculated according to AOE model. Exposure is estimated to be 4.8 % of the AOEL of quinmerac and 37.6 % of the AOEL of metazachlor without PPE. It may be concluded that there is no unacceptable risk anticipated for the worker.

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

⁹ AOEM – Agricultural Operator Exposure Model (EFSA Journal 2014;12 (10):3874)

3.4.4 Bystander exposure

A worst-case bystander exposure assessment was conducted according to the EUROPOEM II model, assuming an incidental bystander is located at the border of a treated crop area with a tractor-mounted broadcast air-assisted sprayer. It is assumed that the bystander is present at a distance of seven metres downwind of the point of spray emission and will be exposed to the spray for duration of five minutes.

The following parameters have been used for calculation.

Total systemic exposure (mg/kg bw/day) = $[(AR \times D \times BS) / BW] \times DA + (C \times IE \times T) / (BW)$

Estimated bystander exposure to quinmerac and metazachlor and % of the AOEL

	Quinmerac	Metazachlor
Total systemic exposure (mg/kg bw/day)	0.0002	0.0013
% of AOEL	0.19	0.67

3.4.5 Resident exposure

Residential exposure was assessed according to the Martin *et al* model. An acceptable risk was determined for residents (adult and child).

Model (Martin <i>et al</i>) - All pathways (mean)	% AOEL quinmerac	% AOEL metazachlor
Resident (children)	1.32	1.22
Resident (adults)	0.38	0.39

3.4.6 Combined exposure

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

3.5.1 Residues

The residue levels measured and the distribution of results indicate that, under the conditions of use specified below, use on winter oilseed rape will not result in the extant MRL being exceeded.

In view of the residue levels of metazachlor likely to be found in following crops, management measures are necessary.

3.5.2 Consumer exposure

The estimated acute and chronic exposures of the consumer from the use of FUEGO DUO

(FORMULATION CODE: AG-QM2-500 SC) are below the acute reference dose and the acceptable daily intake of the active substances, respectively.

Terms and conditions of employment.

- Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs): refer to MRLs set at EU level.
- Pre-harvest interval: F - the final application must be made at growth stage BBCH 14 at the latest.
- Management measures: The following re-sowing or re-planting deadlines must be respected:
 - 365 days for leafy vegetables;
 - 120 days for root and tuber crops.

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) No 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 quinmerac, metazachlor 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.

PEC_{soil} and PEC_{sw} values derived for the active substances and their metabolites are used for the ecotoxicological risk assessment, and mitigation measures are proposed.

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.

The PEC_{gw} values calculated for quinmerac and its metabolites for an application every third year are not considered acceptable by France as zRMS. The input parameters related to mobility of quinmerac and one of its metabolites used in the simulations are not in line with recommendations of extant guidance documents. Consequently, the groundwater risk assessment for quinmerac and its metabolites cannot be finalised.

The PEC_{gw} values calculated for an application every third year for metazachlor and its metabolites BH 479-4, BH 479-8 and BH 479-12 do not occur at levels exceeding those mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and guidance document SANCO 221/2000. The PEC_{gw} values calculated for metazachlor metabolites BH 479-9 and BH 479-11 exceed levels mentioned in the same Regulation and guidance document.

The applicant provided additional data from a targeted groundwater monitoring for metazachlor and its five soil metabolites in France for the use on oilseed rape. In addition, national public data on the monitoring of groundwater and drinking water were analysed.

The targeted monitoring programme provided by the applicant for metazachlor and its metabolites showed a potential groundwater contamination by metabolites BH 479-8 and BH 479-4 in half of the wells considered and in some cases throughout the year. However, based on available data, in zones where metazachlor is used, it is possible to identify situations for which the occurrences observed for the active substance and its metabolites are limited or non-existent. However, no mitigation measure for groundwater contamination risk was proposed by the applicant nor could be identified by the zRMS.

Despite their very different nature, the data available in national monitoring programmes are consistent with the results from the targeted monitoring settled by the applicant. Both metabolites BH 479-4 and BH 479-8 are also observed in drinking water in France. Non-compliances of drinking water can be identified due to both metabolites' concentrations. Considering the threshold value of 0.9 µg/L for non-relevant metabolites in drinking water recently proposed by the zRMS, no concentration measured for BH 479-4 is above the threshold and four analyses for BH 479-8 are above 0.9 µg/L.

In conclusion, to limit groundwater contamination, risk mitigation measures should be applied. They could be based on an analysis of the agro-pedo-climatic context in order to identify vulnerable situations that would require the application of specific risk mitigation measures. Based on all the available information, the risk assessment for groundwater contamination by metazachlor and its metabolites on oilseed rape cannot be finalised.

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, aquatic organisms, mammals and other non-target arthropods, soil macro-organisms other than earthworms and micro-organisms and terrestrial non-target plants are acceptable for the intended uses. Risk mitigation is required for aquatic organisms.

Concerning earthworms, the evaluation of the chronic risk cannot be finalised.

According to new requirements of Reg. No. 284/2013, information on chronic effects on adult bees and on development of bees should have been submitted, as exposure of bees to the formulation cannot be excluded. In the absence of these data, the risk for bees cannot be finalised.

3.8 Relevance of metabolites (Part B, Section 10)

Estimated predicted concentrations in groundwater exceed the threshold of 0.1 µg/L for metabolites BH 479-9 and BH 479-11 of metazachlor. Given the available toxicological information, ANSES (France) considers these metabolites to be relevant according to the SANCO/221/2000 guidance document.

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

The active substances are not approved as candidates for substitution, therefore a comparative assessment is not foreseen.

5 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 DAMM



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 les demandes associées du produit phytopharmaceutique **FUEGO DUO***

de la société ADAMA FRANCE SAS

enregistrées sous les n°2015-1963, 2015-2439, 2015-6488, et 2019-6133

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'Anses du 16 février 2021,

Considérant qu'un risque inacceptable de contamination des eaux souterraines par la substance active quinmérac et ses métabolites et qu'un risque d'effet inacceptable pour les vers de terre, liés à l'utilisation du produit, ne peuvent être exclus,

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.



Informations générales sur le produit	
Noms du produit	FUEGO DUO SULTAN PROGRESS
Type de produit	Produit de référence
Titulaire	ADAMA FRANCE SAS 33 rue de Verdun 92156 SURESNES France
Formulation	Suspension concentrée (SC)
Contenant	125 g/L - quinmérac 375 g/L - métazachlore
Numéro d'intrant	322-2015.01
Numéro d'AMM	-
Fonction	Herbicide
Gamme d'usage	Professionnel

A Maisons-Alfort, le **15 AVR. 2021**

Caroline SEMAILLE
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 : Conditions de mise sur le marché demandées

Liste des usages refusés			
Usages	Dose d'emploi	Nombre maximum d'applications	Délai avant récolte (jours)
15205901 Crucifères oléagineuses* Désherbage	2 L/ha	1/an	-
Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé car les données disponibles ne permettent pas d'exclure un risque inacceptable de contamination des eaux souterraines par la substance active quinnérac et ses métabolites, ni un risque d'effet inacceptable pour les vers de terre.			

FUEGO DUO
AMM n°.

Page 3 sur 3

AG-QM2-500 SC / FUEGO DUO
 Part A - National Assessment
 FRANCE DEPR version

Appendix 2 Copy of the product label

The draft product label as proposed by the applicant is reported below



MODE D'ACTION - PROPRIÉTÉS

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

Fuego® Duo associe deux matières actives complémentaires :

- le métazachore appartient à la famille des acétamides. Il est absorbé par les organes souterrains (radicule, racelles, 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 quinmécac appartient à la famille des acides quinoléine carboxyliques. Il est principalement absorbé par les racines des jeunes plantules mais aussi par les feuilles.

Fuego® Duo inhibe la germination des graines de mauvaises herbes.

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

CHAMPS D'ACTIVITÉ

Sensibilité des adventices jeunes vis-à-vis de Fuego® Duo :

Fuego® Duo est efficace sur capselle bourse à pasteur, gaillet gratteron, matricaire, véronique, ammi majus, carotte sauvage, morelle et renouée persicaire, anthriscus commun, arabette, chénopodes, géranium à feuilles rondes, laitersons, lamiers, matricaire camomille, morelle, mouron des oiseaux (stellaire), myosotis des

champs, renouée persicaire, rumex à feuilles obtuses, sénéçon, véroniques, rumex crépu, fausse carotte, arroche étalée, passerage des champs, pâturin annuel, chardon des champs, crépide de Nîmes, digitale sanguine, pensée des champs.

MODE D'EMPLOI

Usages et doses autorisés :

Libellé de l'usage	Culture	Dose homologuée	Nombre maximum d'applications	Stade d'application
Colza*désherbage	Colza	2 L/ha	1 appl possibilité de fractionner en 2 applications avec max 2 L/ha/3 ans	BBCH 00-14

ADAMA France ne préconise l'utilisation de ce produit que sur les cultures et cibles mentionnées dans le tableau ci-dessus et, à ce titre, décline toute responsabilité concernant l'élargissement de son utilisation à d'autres cultures et cibles telles que prévues par le catalogue des usages fixé par l'arrêté du 26 mars 2014.

Ainsi, l'attention de l'utilisateur est attirée sur les risques éventuels de non-conformité de cet élargissement permis par ce catalogue.

Délai de rentrée des travailleurs sur la parcelle : 6 heures après traitement, conformément à l'arrêté du 12 juin 2015 relatif à la mise sur le marché et à l'utilisation des produits visés à l'article L-253-1 du Code Rural.

Les Limites Maximales de Résidus sont consultables à l'adresse suivante :

http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm

Les mélanges doivent être mis en œuvre conformément à la réglementation en vigueur selon l'arrêté du 7 avril 2010 modifié par l'arrêté du 12 juin 2015.

Préconisations d'emploi :

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.

b) En conditions difficiles, dans le cas semis tardif ou sur sol très motteux 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^{re} feuille pointante» ; colza rayonnant).

Précautions d'emploi :

• Seul le stade des adventices importe pour déterminer l'époque limite de traitement avec **Fuego® Duo**. **Fuego® Duo** 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 **Fuego® Duo**. Si le sol est sec au moment du traitement, **Fuego® Duo** ne commencera son action qu'après une pluie.

• Ne pas traiter si une pluie importante est prévue.

• Ne pas rouler le colza après traitement.

• **Ne pas dépasser la dose totale de métazachlore de 1000 g/ha par période de 3 ans en une ou plusieurs applications.**

• **Un délai de replantation de 1 an est recommandé pour les céréales de printemps dans le cas d'un échec cultural après une culture de colza d'hiver.**

Préparation de la bouillie :

Remplir le pulvérisateur à moitié et mettre l'agitation en marche. Introduire la dose voulue de **Fuego® Duo** et compléter d'eau en maintenant l'agitation.

Volume d'eau : 100 à 400 L/ha

Rotation culturale :

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

Cultures de remplacement possibles :

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.

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

Equipements de protection individuels (EPI) :

Pour l'opérateur, porter :

Pendant le mélange/chargement :

- Gants en nitrile certifiés EN 374-3 ;
- Combinaison de travail en polyester 65 % / coton 35 % avec un grammage de 230 g/m2 ou plus avec traitement déperlant ;
- EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) de catégorie III et de type PB (3) à porter par dessus la combinaison précitée ;

Pendant l'application :

Si application avec un tracteur avec cabine

- Combinaison de travail en polyester 65 % / coton 35 % avec un grammage de 230 g/m2 ou plus avec traitement déperlant ;
- Gants en nitrile certifiés EN 374-2 à usage unique, dans le cas d'une intervention sur le matériel pendant la phase de pulvérisation. Dans ce cas, les gants ne doivent être portés qu'à l'extérieur de la cabine et doivent être stockés après l'utilisation à l'extérieur de la cabine ;

Si application avec un tracteur sans cabine

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

Pendant le nettoyage du matériel de pulvérisation :

- Gants en nitrile certifiés EN 374-3 ;
- Combinaison de travail en polyester 65 % / coton 35 % avec un grammage de 230 g/m2 ou plus avec traitement déperlant ;
- EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) de catégorie III et de type PB (3) à porter par dessus la combinaison précitée ;

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 culturale 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, puits, 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 : Éloigner la victime de la zone dangereuse. Transporter la victime à l'air frais et selon les symptômes, consulter un médecin.

Contact avec la peau : Enlever les vêtements et chaussures contaminés. Laver abondamment à l'eau et au savon doux les parties exposées de la peau. En cas d'irritation de la peau (rougeurs, etc.) consulter un médecin.

Contact avec les yeux : Rincer immédiatement et abondamment avec de l'eau. Retirer les éventuelles lentilles de contact et continuer à rincer durant 15 minutes au moins en maintenant les paupières écartées. Consulter un ophtalmologiste si irritation, rougeur, douleur ou gêne visuelle persiste.

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

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.

IMPORTANT : Respecter les usages, doses, conditions et précautions d'emploi mentionnés sur l'emballage qui ont été déterminés en fonction des caractéristiques du produit et des applications pour lesquelles il est préconisé. Conduisez sur ces bases, la culture et les traitements selon la bonne pratique agricole en tenant compte, sous votre responsabilité, de tous facteurs particuliers concernant votre exploitation, tels que la nature du sol, les conditions météorologiques, les méthodes culturales, les variétés végétales, la résistance des espèces, 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 de la diversité des législations existantes, il est recommandé, dans le cas où les denrées protégées ou issues de cultures protégées avec cette spécialité sont destinées à l'exportation, de vérifier la réglementation en vigueur dans le pays importateur. ADAMA France s.a.s 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.




FUEGO® DUO

AMM N°XXXXXXXXXX
 SC - Suspension concentrée
 Métazachlore 375 g/L (32,92%) + quinmérac 125 g/L (10,97%)

Attention

H351 : Susceptible de provoquer le cancer.
 H410 : Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme.
 EUH208 : Contient du métazachlore. Peut déclencher une réaction allergique.
 EUH401 : Respecter les instructions d'utilisation pour éviter les risques pour la santé humaine et l'environnement.

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

P102 : Tenir hors de portée des enfants.
 P201 : Se procurer les instructions avant utilisation.
 P280 : Porter des gants de protection/ des vêtements de protection/ un équipement de protection des yeux/ du visage.
 P501 : Eliminer le contenu / récipient dans un centre de collecte des déchets dangereux ou spéciaux.

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.
 Spe 2: Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, ne pas appliquer sur sols artificiellement drainés.
 Spe3 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 m par rapport aux points d'eau et prévoir un dispositif végétalisé permanent de 5 mètres en bordures des points d'eau.

PRODUIT POUR LES PROFESSIONNELS : RESPECTER LES CONDITIONS D'EMPLOI.
 Lire les instructions ci-jointes avant emploi.

Titulaire du permis d'expérimentation : ADAMA France s.a.s
 6/8, avenue de la Cristallerie - 92316 Sèvres Cedex
 Tél. : 01 41 90 16 96 - Fax : 01 46 42 71 17

Produit fabriqué en Israël

N° de lot	VOIR SUR L'EMBALLAGE
Date de fabrication	