

REGISTRATION REPORT

Part A

Risk Management

Product code: PHF1320

Product name: JOYAU

Active substances:

**Mecoprop-P-2EHE, 608.6 g/L
(equivalent to 400 g/L Mecoprop-P)**

Diiflufenican, 40 g/L

COUNTRY: FRANCE

Southern Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE

(new application)

Applicant: NUFARM SAS

Date: 2019/01/09

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PART A – Risk Management

The company NUFARM SAS has requested marketing authorisation in France for the product JOYAU (product code: PHF1320), containing 608.6 g/L mecoprop-P-2EHE (equivalent to 400 g/L mecoprop-P) and 40 g/L diflufenican for use as an herbicide.

The risk assessment conclusions are based on the information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7 and Part C, and where appropriate the addenda for France. The information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B include assessment of further data or information as required at national registration by the EU peer review. It also includes assessment of data and information relating to JOYAU (PHF1320) where those data have not been considered in the EU peer review process. Otherwise assessments for the safe use of JOYAU (PHF1320) have been made using endpoints agreed in the EU peer reviews of both mecoprop-P and diflufenican.

This document describes the specific conditions of use and labelling required for France for the registration of JOYAU (PHF1320).

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

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

Appendix 3 of this document is a copy of the letters of Access.

1 DETAILS OF THE APPLICATION

1.1 Application background

The present registration report concerns the evaluation of NUFARM SAS's application to market JOYAU (PHF1320) in France as an herbicide (product uses described under point 2.3). France acted as a zonal Rapporteur Member State (zRMS) for this request and assessed the application submitted for the first authorisation of this product in France and in other MSs of the Southern zone.

1.2 Active substance approval

Mecoprop-P

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

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

PART A

Only uses as herbicide may be authorised.

PART B

For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on mecoprop- P, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 15 April 2003 shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment: Member States should pay particular attention to the potential for groundwater contamination, when the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climatic conditions. Conditions of authorisation should include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate.

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A Review Report is available (SANCO/3065/99-Final, 14 April 2003).

There is also an EFSA conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance mecoprop-P, EFSA Journal 2017;15(5):4832 where risks were identified for workers and terrestrial vertebrates on

the representative uses in cereals.

Diflufenican

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

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

PART A

Only uses as herbicide may be authorised.

PART B

For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on diflufenican, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 14 March 2008 shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment Member States must pay particular attention to: — the protection of aquatic organisms. Risk mitigation measures such as buffer zones shall be applied, where appropriate, — the protection of non-target plants. Risk mitigation measures such as an in-field no spray buffer zones shall be applied, where appropriate.

An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 122, 1-84).

A Review Report is available (SANCO/3782/08 – rev. 1, 14 March 2008).

1.3 Regulatory approach

The present application (2015-2225) was evaluated in France by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (Anses)¹ in the context of the zonal procedure for all Member States of the Southern zone, taking into account the worst-case uses (“risk envelope approach”)² – the highest application rates over the Southern Zone. When risk mitigation measures were necessary, they are adapted to the situation in France.

According to the French law and procedures, specific conditions of use are set out in the Decision letter.

The French Order of 4th May 2017³ provides that:

- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the pre harvest interval (PHI) is at least three days;
- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the minimum buffer zone alongside a water body is five metres;
- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the minimum re-entry period is six hours for field uses and eight hours for indoor uses.

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

The current document (RR) based on Anses’s assessment of the application submitted for this product is in compliance with Regulation (EC) no 1107/2009⁴, implementing regulations, and French regulations.

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

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

² SANCO document “risk envelope approach”, European Commission (14 March 2011). Guidance document on the preparation and submission of dossiers for plant protection products according to the “risk envelope approach”; SANCO/11244/2011 rev. 5

³ Arrêté du 4 mai 2017 relatif à la mise sur le marché et à l'utilisation des produits phytopharmaceutiques et de leurs adjuvants visés à l'article L. 253-1 du code rural et de la pêche maritime <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2017/5/4/AGRGI632554A/jo/texte>

⁴ 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

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

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

- an authorisation granted for a “reference” crop applies also for “linked” crops, unless formally stated in the Decision;
- the “reference” and “linked” crops are defined in Appendix 1 of that French Order.

Thus, at French national level, possible extrapolation of submitted data and the corresponding assessment from “reference” crops to “linked” ones are undertaken even if not clearly requested by the applicant in their dRR, and a conclusion is reached on the acceptability of the intended uses on those “linked” crops. The aim of this Order, mainly based on the EU document on residue data extrapolation⁷ is to supply “minor” crops with registered plant protection products.

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

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

1.4 Data protection claims

Where protection for data is being claimed for information supporting registration of JOYAU (PHF1320), it is indicated in the reference lists in Appendix 1 of the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7.

1.5 Letters of Access

The applicant has provided letter(s) of access for active substance data.

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

⁶ <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2014/3/26/AGRG1407093A/jo>

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


2 DETAILS OF THE AUTHORISATION

2.1 Product identity

Product name (code)	JOYAU (PHF1320)
Authorisation number	N/A : no marketing authorisation granted
Function	Herbicide
Applicant	NUFARM SAS
Composition	608.6 g/L mecoprop-P-2EHE (equivalent to 400 g/L mecoprop-P acid) 40 g/L diflufenican
Formulation type (code)	Oil dispersion (OD)
Packaging	N/A : no marketing authorisation granted

2.2 Classification and labelling

2.2.1 Classification and labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No1272/2008

Physical hazards	-	
Health hazards	Skin sensitisation category 1B	
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard, category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard, category 1	
Hazard pictograms		
Signal word	Warning	
Hazard statements	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statements	<i>For the P phrases, refer to the extant legislation</i>	
Supplementary information (in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)	-	-

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

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

N/A : no marketing authorisation granted/withdrawn

2.2.3 Other phrases linked to the preparation

N/A : no marketing authorisation granted/withdrawn

2.3 Product uses

Please note:

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

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

GAP rev. 1, date: 2019-01-09

PPP (product name/code): **JOYAU (PHF1320)**
Active substance 1: mecoprop-P
Active substance 2: diflufenican
Applicant: **NUFARM SAS**
Zone: Southern ^(d)
Verified by MS: yes
Field of use: herbicide

Formulation type: **OD** ^(a, b)
Conc. of as 1: **400 g/L** ^(c)
Conc. of as 2: **40 g/L** ^(c)
Professional use: ☒
Non professional use: ☐

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use- No. ^(e)	Member state(s)	Crop and/ or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F, Fn, Fpn G, Gn, Gpn or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Conclusion:
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use- No. ^(e)	Member state(s)	Crop and/ or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F, Fn, Fpn G, Gn, Gpn or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Conclusion:
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		
Zonal uses (field or outdoor uses, certain types of protected crops)													
1	FR	winter wheat	F	Weeds (dicotyledones)	Tractor mounted boom sprayer	BBCH 13 – 19	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (groundwater and non- target arthropods)
						BBCH 20 – 29	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (non-target arthropods)
2	FR	winter barley	F	Weeds (dicotyledones)	Tractor mounted boom sprayer	BBCH 13 – 19	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (groundwater and non- target arthropods)
						BBCH 20 – 29	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (non-target arthropods)
3	FR	durum wheat	F	Weeds (dicotyledones)	Tractor mounted boom sprayer	BBCH 13 – 19	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (groundwater and non- target arthropods)
						BBCH 20 – 29	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (non-target arthropods)
4	FR	triticale	F	Weeds (dicotyledones)	Tractor mounted boom sprayer	BBCH 13 – 19	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (groundwater and non- target arthropods)
						BBCH 20 – 29	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (non-target arthropods)
5	FR	rye	F	Weeds (dicotyledones)	Tractor mounted boom sprayer	BBCH 13 – 19	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (groundwater and non- target arthropods)
						BBCH 20 – 29	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (non-target arthropods)
6	FR	spring barley	F	Weeds (dicotyledones)	Tractor mounted boom sprayer	BBCH 13 – 29	1		a) 1.5 L/ha	a) 60 + 600 g/ha	75 - 300	F	Not acceptable (groundwater and non-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use- No. ^(e)	Member state(s)	Crop and/ or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F, Fn, Fpn G, Gn, Gpn or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Conclusion:
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		
													target arthropods)

**Remarks
table
heading:**

- (a) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)
(b) Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system
CropLife International Technical Monograph n°2, 6th Edition Revised May 2008
(c) g/kg or g/L

- (d) Select relevant
(e) Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1
(f) No authorisation possible for uses where the line is highlighted in grey, Use should be crossed out when the notifier no longer supports this use.

**Remarks
columns:**

- 1 Numeration necessary to allow references
2 Use official codes/nomenclatures of EU Member States
3 For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be used; when relevant, the use / situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)
4 F: professional field use, Fn: non-professional field use, Fpn: professional and non-professional field use, G: professional greenhouse use, Gn: non-professional greenhouse use, Gpn: professional and non-professional greenhouse use, I: indoor application
5 Scientific names and EPPO-Codes of target pests/diseases/ weeds or, when relevant, the common names of the pest groups (e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds) and the developmental stages of the pests and pest groups at the moment of application must be named.
6 Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench
Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plants - type of equipment used must be indicated.

- 7 Growth stage at first and last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application
8 The maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided.
9 Minimum interval (in days) between applications of the same product
10 For specific uses other specifications might be possible, e.g.: g/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 RISK MANAGEMENT

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

3.1.1 Physical and chemical properties

JOYAU (PHF1320) is an oil dispersion (OD). All studies have been performed in accordance with the current requirements and the results are deemed acceptable. The appearance of the product is an opaque viscous liquid, pale brown-yellow, with a faint odour. It is not explosive, has no oxidising properties and is not flammable. It has no flash point up to 155-190 °C. In aqueous solution (1 %), it has a pH value of 3.3 at 21.7 °C. There is no effect of low and high temperature on the stability of the formulation, since after 7 days at 0 °C and 14 days at 54 °C; neither the active ingredient 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 f-HDPE bottles. Its technical characteristics are acceptable for an OD formulation.

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

3.1.2 Methods of analysis

Analytical methods for the determination of the active substances in the formulation are available and validated. As the active substances diflufenican and mecoprop-P-2EHE do not contain relevant impurity, no analytical method is required.

Analytical methods are available in the Draft Assessment Report (DAR) and in this dossier, and validated for the determination of diflufenican and mecoprop-P-2EHE residues in plants, soil, water (surface and drinking) and air.

Analytical methods for the determination of diflufenican and mecoprop-P-2EHE residues in foodstuffs of animal origin are not necessary.

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

3.1.3 Mammalian Toxicology

The endpoints used in risk assessment are shown below:

Active substance: mecoprop-P			
ADI	0.01 mg/kg bw/d		EU (2004)
ARfD	Not applicable		
AOEL	0.04 mg/kg bw/d		
Dermal absorption	Based on default values according to guidance on dermal absorption (EFSA 2012):		
		Concentrate (used in formulation) 400 g/L	Spray dilution (used in formulation) 2 g/L
	Dermal absorption endpoints	25 %	75 %

Active substance: diflufenican			
ADI	0.2 mg/kg bw/d		EU (2009)
ARfD	Not applicable		
AOEL	0.11 mg/kg bw/d		
Dermal absorption	Based on default values according to guidance on dermal absorption (EFSA 2012):		
		Concentrate (used in formulation) 40 g/L	Spray dilution (used in formulation) 0.2 g/L

	Dermal absorption endpoints	75 %	75 %
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3.1.3.1 Acute Toxicity

JOYAU (PHF1320) has a low acute oral, inhalation and dermal toxicity. It is not irritant to the rabbit skin or eye, and is a skin sensitizer.

3.1.3.2 Operator Exposure

Critical use patterns (worst cases) are summarised in the table below.

Crop	F/G ⁸	Equipment	Application rate kg product/ha	Spray dilution (L/ha)	Model
Cereals	F	Tractor-mounted/trailed boom sprayer	1.5 kg/ha (60 g diflufenican/ha 600 g mecoprop-P/ha)	75-300	BBA

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

Crop	Equipment	PPE and/or working coverall	% AOEL diflufenican	% AOEL mecoprop-P
Cereals	Tractor-mounted/trailed boom sprayer	Working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application	35	109

According to the model calculations, it may be concluded that the risk for the operator using JOYAU (PHF1320) is unacceptable with a working coverall (90 % protection factor) and gloves during mixing/loading and application.

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

3.1.3.3 Bystander Exposure

Bystander exposure was assessed according to EUROPOEM II. Exposure is estimated to be 0.3 % of the AOEL of diflufenican and 8.5 % of the AOEL of mecoprop-P.

It may be concluded that there is no unacceptable risk to the bystander after incidental short-term exposure to JOYAU (PHF1320).

3.1.3.4 Worker Exposure

JOYAU (PHF1320) is used as herbicidal treatment on several crops where there is no need to re-enter the treated area after application. Worker exposure is considered not relevant.

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

3.1.3.5 Resident Exposure

Based on the currently available data (2001-2006) in the report of the ORP (French pesticides residues observatory), the respiratory exposure of people living near sprayed areas was estimated for diflufenican :

		% ADI	% AOEL
Maximum daily measurement (0.1 ng/m ³)	Adult	< 0.1	< 0.1
	Child	< 0.1	< 0.1

⁸ Open field or glasshouse

3.1.4 Residues and Consumer Exposure

The available data are considered sufficient for risk assessment purposes. Any exceedance of the current maximum residues limits (MRLs) in cereal grains (0.05 mg/kg for mecoprop-P and 0.02 mg/kg for diflufenican) as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 396/2005 is not expected.

The chronic and short-term intakes of mecoprop-P residues and the chronic intake of diflufenican residues are unlikely to present a public health concern.

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

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

Summary for diflufenican

Crop	Plant metabolism covered?	Sufficient residue trials?	PHI sufficiently supported?	Sample storage covered by stability data?	MRL compliance Reg 2017/623	Chronic risk for consumers identified?	Acute risk for consumers identified?
Wheat, triticale, rye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Barley	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No

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

Residues in succeeding crops have been sufficiently investigated taking into account the specific circumstances of the cGAP uses being considered here. It is very unlikely that residues will be present in succeeding crops.

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

Summary for mecoprop-P

Crop	Plant metabolism covered?	Sufficient residue trials?	PHI sufficiently supported?	Sample storage covered by stability data?	MRL compliance Reg 149/2008	Chronic risk for consumers identified?	Acute risk for consumers identified?
Wheat, triticale, rye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Barley	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No

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

Residues in succeeding crops have been sufficiently investigated taking into account the specific circumstances of the cGAP uses being considered here. It is very unlikely that residues will be present in succeeding crops.

During the peer review, the residue for enforcement and risk assessment in animal commodities was proposed as mecoprop (sum of isomers). Nevertheless, due to the major deficiencies reported above, EFSA is not in position to conclude on a residue definition for enforcement and risk assessment in products of animal origin. Further investigation on the nature and magnitude of residues in poultry, ruminants and pigs in order to establish appropriate residue definitions and MRLs in the respective commodities were required by EFSA 2013. Awaiting the submission

of additional data to RMS, an European statement on residue definition in commodities from animal origin and MRLs setting, as the requested use do not modify the current theoretical maximum daily intake for animals, the intended uses on cereals are considered acceptable.

Summary JOYAU (PHF1320)

Crop	PHI for JOYAU (PHF1320) proposed by applicant	PHI/ Withholding period* sufficiently supported for		PHI for JOYAU (PHF1320) proposed by zRMS	zRMS Comments (if different PHI proposed)
		mecoprop-P	diflufenican		
Wheat, triticale, rye	F** (until BBCH 29)	Yes	Yes		
Barley	F** (until BBCH 29)	Yes	Yes		

* Purpose of withholding period to be specified

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

3.1.5 Environmental fate and behaviour

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 diflufenican 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.

Based on available data from a bridging dossier, no specific risk assessment was conducted for mecoprop-P-2EHE.

The PEC values for diflufenican and its metabolites and for mecoprop-P 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 are used for the ecotoxicological risk assessment, and mitigation measures are proposed.

PEC_{gw} values for diflufenican and its metabolite do not occur at levels exceeding those mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and guidance document SANCO 221/2000 on metabolites in groundwater. PEC_{gw} values for mecoprop-P do not occur at levels exceeding those mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 for spring cereals and for winter cereals from BBCH 20. PEC_{gw} for mecoprop-P occur at levels exceeding those mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 for winter cereals between BBCH 13 and 19. **Therefore, no unacceptable risk of groundwater contamination is expected for winter cereals from BBCH 20 and for spring cereals.**

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

3.1.6 Ecotoxicology

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

Based on the guidance documents, the risks for birds, aquatic organisms, mammals, bees, earthworms, other soil macro-organisms and micro-organisms and terrestrial plants are acceptable for the intended uses.

The in-field risk assessment for non-target arthropods is considered not acceptable, since HQ values in Tier 2 risk assessment are above the relevant trigger for *A. rhopalosiphi* and *C. carnea*, and the potential of recovery was not fully demonstrated.

Risk mitigations measures are required in order to protect aquatic organisms.

3.1.7 Efficacy

Considering the data submitted:

- The efficacy level of JOYAU (PHF1320) is considered satisfying on dicots when applied in post-emergence in autumn or in outing of winter / spring for all the claimed uses.
- The selectivity level of JOYAU (PHF1320) is considered acceptable for all the claimed uses.
- The risks of negative impact on yield, transformation processes, quality and propagation are considered acceptable.
- The risks of negative impact on following crops are considered acceptable. Nevertheless, particular cautions should be taken for the implementation of following crops.
- The risks of negative impact on adjacent crops are considered as acceptable. Nevertheless, particular cautions should be taken on the conditions of application to avoid drift on adjacent crops.
- The risk of appearance or development of resistance to mecoprop-P does require a monitoring for all the claimed use, particularly on *Papaver rhoeas*.

3.2 Conclusions arising from French assessment

Taking into account the above assessment, an authorisation cannot be granted. A copy of the decision issued can be found in Appendix 1 – Copy of the product Decision.

3.3 Substances of concern for national monitoring

No information stated.

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

3.4.1 Post-authorisation monitoring

N/A : no marketing authorisation granted

3.4.2 Post-authorisation data requirements

N/A : no marketing authorisation granted

3.4.3 Label amendments

N/A : no marketing authorisation granted

Appendix 1 – Copy of the French Decision



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

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

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

*Vu la demande d'autorisation de mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique **JOYAU***

de la société NUFARM S.A.S.

enregistrée sous le n°2015-2225

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'Anses du 12 octobre 2018,

Considérant qu'il existe un risque inacceptable de contamination des eaux souterraines en mécoprop-P pour des applications effectuées sur blé, seigle et orge entre les stades BBCH 13 et 19,

Considérant que les données disponibles ne permettent d'exclure un risque d'effet inacceptable sur les arthropodes non-cibles pour des applications effectuées sur ces mêmes cultures entre les stades BBCH 20 et 29,

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	
Nom du produit	JOYAU
Type de produit	Produit de référence
Titulaire	NUFARM S.A.S. 28 Boulevard Camélinat 92230 GENNEVILLIERS France
Formulation	Suspension concentrée huileuse (OD)
Contenant	608,6 g/L - mécoprop-P EHE (équivalent à 400 g/L de mécoprop-P acide) 40 g/L - diflufénicanil
Numéro d'intrant	411-2015.01
Numéro d'AMM	-
Fonction	Herbicide
Gamme d'usage	Professionnel

A Maisons-Alfort le, 09 JAN. 2019

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

JOYAU
AMM n°-

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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)
15105912 Blé*Désherbage	1,5 L/ha	1/an	-
Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque inacceptable de contamination des eaux souterraines pour des applications entre les stades BBCH 13 et 19. L'usage est également refusé en raison d'un manque de données permettant d'exclure un risque d'effet inacceptable sur les arthropodes non-cibles pour des applications entre les stades BBCH 20 et 29.			
15105913 Orge*Désherbage	1,5 L/ha	1/an	-
Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque inacceptable de contamination des eaux souterraines pour des applications entre les stades BBCH 13 et 19. L'usage est également refusé en raison d'un manque de données permettant d'exclure un risque d'effet inacceptable sur les arthropodes non-cibles pour des applications entre les stades BBCH 20 et 29.			
15105915 Seigle*Désherbage	1,5 L/ha	1/an	-
Motivation du refus : L'usage est refusé en raison d'un risque inacceptable de contamination des eaux souterraines pour des applications entre les stades BBCH 13 et 19. L'usage est également refusé en raison d'un manque de données permettant d'exclure un risque d'effet inacceptable sur les arthropodes non-cibles pour des applications entre les stades BBCH 20 et 29.			

JOYAU
AMM n°:

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

JOYAU[®]

Herbicide antidicotylédones de post-levée des blés tendres d'hiver, blés durs d'hiver, orges d'hiver et de printemps, seigle et triticale.

Conditionnement(s)

Emballage

5 Litres

Numéro d'Autorisation de Mise sur le Marché

n°

Détenteur de l'Autorisation de Mise sur le Marché: NUFARM S.A.S.

S.A.S. au capital de 90 664 700,00 €

28 BOULEVARD CAMELINAT, 92230 GENNEVILLIERS, FRANCE

Tél: 01.40.85.50.50 - Fax: 01.47.92.25.45

® Marque déposée par Philagro France

Distribué par

PHILAGRO France - SAS au capital de 9 912 500 € - RCS Lyon B 389 150 582 - Parc d'Affaires de Crécy.

2, rue Claude Chappe - 69771 Saint-Didier-au-Mont-d'Or Cedex.

Tél. 04 78 64 32 64 – Fax. 04 72 53 04 58.

Conserver à une température supérieure à - X°C

Lire les instructions sur le livret détachable avant utilisation.

Bien lire l'étiquette avant l'utilisation du produit et respecter les précautions d'emploi.

Description

JOYAU est un herbicide antidicotylédones de post-levée, majoritairement actif par contact.

Sa persistance au sol, de l'ordre de plusieurs semaines après l'application, lui permet de contrôler des levées d'adventices survenant après traitement.

Le diflufenicanil (DFF), appliqué en post-levée est absorbé par les feuilles des jeunes plantes et agit par blocage de la biosynthèse des caroténoïdes (phytoprotecteurs de la chlorophylle) ce qui provoque la désorganisation de la photosynthèse dans les feuilles. Le DFF reste fixé dans les premiers centimètres du sol et pénètre également par les racines, la tigelle et atteint les tissus méristématiques.

Le mécoprop-P est une substance active qui agit essentiellement par contact. Il agit comme l'acide indole acétique (IAA) et est similaire à celle de l'auxine endogène. Le site de liaison cellulaire ou moléculaire spécifique en rapport avec l'action de l'IAA et les herbicides imitant l'auxine n'a pas été identifié. Néanmoins, l'action principale de ces composés semble affecter la plasticité de la paroi cellulaire et le métabolisme de l'acide nucléique. Ils perturbent les schémas de croissance normaux et provoquent la torsion de la plante, le tassement des feuilles et la fissuration des tiges.

Préparation

Préparation de la bouillie

- Bien agiter le bidon avant l'emploi.
- Verser JOYAU directement dans le cône de préparation ou dans la cuve du pulvérisateur en cours de remplissage, en faisant fonctionner le système d'agitation.
- Rincer le bidon à l'eau claire et compléter le remplissage de la cuve.

Mélanges et compatibilité

Seuls les mélanges autorisés peuvent être utilisés. Tout mélange doit être préalablement testé.

Précautions à prendre

Recommandations d'emploi – Mises en garde

Applicable dès le stade 3 feuilles (BBCH13) et jusqu'au stade 1 nœud (BBCH 31). La dose de JOYAU est de 1,5 L/ha.

Les doses indiquées sont valables pour des applications de JOYAU seul. Pour tout mélange, veuillez consulter votre distributeur. JOYAU est mélangeable avec la plupart des antigraminées et/ou antidyctylédones.

Nos recommandations tiennent compte des informations disponibles à la date de fabrication du produit.

Sélectivité

La sélectivité de JOYAU a été vérifiée sur un grand nombre de variétés de blés tendres d'hiver, blés durs d'hiver, orges de printemps et d'hiver, seigle et triticales.

Occasionnellement, quelques décolorations passagères (zones translucides) peuvent apparaître sur la céréale ; elles sont sans conséquence sur le développement de la culture et sur le rendement. Ne pas traiter les céréales couvrant une légumineuse (sous couvert).

Prévention de la résistance

Avec les herbicides, il existe un risque général d'apparition d'adventices résistantes. Pour diminuer le risque d'apparition ou de développement de la résistance des populations d'adventices, il est nécessaire de respecter les préconisations d'emploi (dose recommandée, conditions d'application, etc.) et, chaque fois que possible, d'utiliser des substances actives à modes d'actions différents en alternance, en association, ou en mélange.

En dépit du respect de ces règles, on ne peut pas exclure une altération de l'efficacité du produit liée à ces phénomènes de résistance. De ce fait, PHILAGRO FRANCE décline toute responsabilité quant à d'éventuelles conséquences qui pourraient être dues à de telles résistances.

Nettoyage du pulvérisateur et du matériel de préparation de la bouillie

Avant le traitement, vérifier que le matériel d'application et de préparation de la bouillie est propre, exempt de tout résidu d'application précédente. Certains produits nécessitent un nettoyage selon une procédure particulière (se référer aux consignes du fabricant).

Aussitôt après le traitement, rincer et nettoyer très soigneusement le matériel d'application et de préparation de la bouillie, conformément à la réglementation en vigueur.

Pour les emballages vides :

Réemploi interdit.

Bien vider lors de l'utilisation. 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.

Les gestes responsables

Important

PRODUITS POUR LES PROFESSIONNELS

Respecter les usages, doses, conditions et précautions d'emploi mentionnés sur l'emballage. Ils ont été déterminés en fonction des caractéristiques du produit et des applications pour lesquelles il est préconisé. Conduire sur ces bases, la culture et les traitements selon la bonne pratique agricole en tenant compte, sous la responsabilité de l'utilisateur, de tous facteurs particuliers concernant votre exploitation, tels que la nature du sol, les conditions météorologiques, les méthodes culturales, les variétés végétales, la résistance des espèces...

Le fabricant garantit la qualité de ses produits vendus dans leur emballage d'origine ainsi que leur conformité à l'Autorisation de Mise sur le Marché du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

Précautions d'emploi

- Porter des gants et des vêtements de protection pendant les phases de préparation de la bouille et d'application. Utiliser des gants en nitrile ou PVC pour la manipulation du produit. Ces gants doivent être renouvelés après chaque demi-journée de travail lorsqu'ils ont été souillés par des projections de produit.
- Nettoyer et rincer très soigneusement le pulvérisateur aussitôt après le traitement.
- JOYAU peut s'utiliser par température basse en évitant toutefois les périodes de fortes amplitudes thermiques avec gel nocturne.
- Une faible précipitation survenant plus d'1 heure après traitement ne modifie pas l'efficacité de JOYAU.

Usages et doses autorisées

JOYAU est autorisé pour la lutte contre les adventices dicotylédones du blé tendre d'hiver (y compris panification), blé dur d'hiver, orge de printemps et d'hiver (y compris malterie et brasserie), seigle et triticales, à la dose de 1,5 l/ha. Application avant le stade BBCH 31 (1 noeud) pour une récolte à maturité des céréales à paille.

- Zone non traitée (ZNT) par rapport aux points d'eau : 5 mètres comportant un dispositif végétalisé permanent de 5 mètres.
- Délai de rentrée (DRE) : 6 heures après traitement.
- Nombre d'applications : 1 application maximum par campagne.

L'utilisation de ce produit sur ses usages autorisés n'est recommandée que sur les cultures et cibles indiquées ci-dessus.

PHILAGRO FRANCE décline en conséquence toute responsabilité en cas d'utilisation du produit sur des cultures ou pour des cibles non recommandées.

Les limites maximales de résidus applicables dans les pays de l'Espace Economique Européen sont consultables à l'adresse suivante: http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm.

Pour les autres pays susceptibles d'importer les denrées issues des cultures traitées, il est de la responsabilité de l'utilisateur du produit et de l'exportateur des denrées d'assurer la conformité en matière de quantité de résidus.

Champ d'activité

JOYAU est efficace sur les adventices dicotylédones couramment rencontrées en cultures de céréales:

Adventices	Automne	Adventices	Sortie d'hiver
Alchémille des champs		Mouron rouge	
Céraiste agglomérée		Alchémille des champs	
Gaillet		Bleuet	
Géranium		Céraiste agglomérée	
Nivelle		Gaillet	
Coquelicot		Jonc des crapauds	
Moutarde des champs		Lamier	
Stellaire		Coquelicot	
Véronique feuille de lierre		Renouée liseron	
Véronique de perse		Renouée	
Pensée des champs		Séneçon	
Mâche		Shérardie des champs	
Matricaire		Moutarde des champs	
		Stellaire	
		Véronique feuille de lierre	
		Véronique de perse	
		Pensée des champs	
		Mâche	
		Matricaire	

> 95%

> 85%

> 75 %

L'activité de JOYAU est d'autant plus rapide que les conditions climatiques sont poussantes. En conditions difficiles, l'efficacité est plus longue à se manifester.

Application

Pulvérisation et débit par hectare

- Utiliser de 75 à 300 l de bouillie à l'hectare selon le développement de la végétation.
- Sur végétation développée, la pulvérisation doit être particulièrement soignée pour que toutes les adventices soient atteintes.
- Traiter de préférence avec des buses à fentes, sous une pression de 2 à 3 bars.

Après application

Cultures suivantes dans la rotation

Après une application de JOYAU sur un blé tendre d'hiver ou un blé dur d'hiver, ou une orge de printemps ou d'hiver ou un seigle ou un triticale, il est possible d'implanter toutes les cultures.

Cultures de remplacement

En cas de destruction d'une céréale traitée avec JOYAU, quelle que soit la période d'application, les cultures de remplacement suivantes peuvent être implantées quel que soit le travail du sol : blé tendre et blé dur d'hiver, orge de printemps et d'hiver, seigle et triticale, maïs, colza, tournesol, soja, féverole, carotte, betterave à sucre, luzerne, ray-grass.

Avec labour : betterave sucrière.

L'agriculteur doit conduire la culture de remplacement selon les bonnes pratiques agricoles en tenant compte, sous sa responsabilité, de tous les facteurs particuliers concernant l'exploitation, tels que la nature du sol, les conditions météorologiques, les méthodes culturales, les variétés végétales ; il doit utiliser les techniques permettant à la culture de remplacement de bénéficier des meilleures

conditions de croissance.

JOYAU® - AMM n°.....

40 g/l de diflufenicanil(1) (3,93% du poids) – 400 g/l de mecoprop-P (équivalent acide - 38,1% du poids)

Dispersion dans l'huile (OD)



ATTENTION

H410 Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques, entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme.

P273 Eviter le rejet dans l'environnement.

P280 Porter des gants de protection/des vêtements de protection/un équipement de protection des yeux/du visage.

P391 : Recueillir le produit répandu

Contient des substances sensibilisantes (CAS n° 861229-15-4). Peut déclencher une réaction allergique.

EUH401 Respectez les instructions d'utilisation afin d'éviter les risques pour la santé humaine et l'environnement.

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.

SPe 3 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapport aux points d'eau comportant un dispositif végétalisé permanent non traité d'une largeur de 5 mètres en bordure des points d'eau ».

Délai de rentrée : 6 heures.

Description des premiers secours

Généralités : En cas de doute ou si les symptômes persistent, consulter un médecin.

Inhalation : Mettre à l'air frais et au repos. Si les symptômes persistent, consulter un médecin.

Peau : Retirer les vêtements souillés. Les laver avant de les réenfiler. Laver immédiatement la peau au savon et à l'eau.

Yeux : Rincer complètement avec beaucoup d'eau. Les paupières doivent être écartées du globe oculaire pour assurer un rinçage complet. Consulter un médecin si une irritation apparaît.

Ingestion : NE PAS faire vomir. Ne rien faire avaler à une personne inconsciente. Si le patient est conscient, rincer la bouche avec de l'eau. Consulter immédiatement un médecin et lui montrer l'emballage ou l'étiquette.

Fiche de données de sécurité disponible sur simple appel au 04 78 64 32 18 ou sur Internet : www.quickfds.com

Numéro d'urgence 0 800 21 01 55

Numéro de lot :

Date de Fabrication :

Pour vérifier que les informations disponibles sont les plus récentes, se référer au site www.phytodata.com et au site www.philagro.fr. PHILAGRO France est agréé par le Ministère de l'Agriculture sous la référence RH02089 pour la distribution de produits phytopharmaceutiques à destination des utilisateurs professionnels. Annule et remplace tout document antérieur de même nature. 07/2015.

Appendix 3 – Letters of Access

Provided upon request.