Part A Risk Management

Product code: A12910C

Product name: PRIORI XTRA

Active substances:

azoxystrobin, 200 g/L

cyproconazole, 80 g/L

COUNTRY: FRANCE

Southern Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE

(renewal of marketing authorisation and label extension according to Art. 51)

Applicant: ADAMA FRANCE SAS

(initially SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS)

Date: 2018-08-10 (Decision)

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PART A - Risk Management

The company SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS has requested renewal of marketing authorisation and a label extension according to article 51 in France for the product PRIORI XTRA (formulation code: A12910C), containing 200 g/L azoxystrobin and 80 g/L cyproconazole for use as a fungicide. The product PRIORI XTRA (A12910C) has been transferred to ADAMA FRANCE SAS since July 27, 2018.

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 PRIORI XTRA (A12910C) where those data have not been considered in the EU peer review process. Otherwise assessments for the safe use of PRIORI XTRA (A12910C) have been made using endpoints agreed in the EU peer reviews of both azoxystrobin and cyproconazole.

This document describes the specific conditions of use and labelling required for France for the registration of PRIORI XTRA (A12910C).

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

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

Appendix 3 of this document is a copy of the letter(s) of Access.

1 DETAILS OF THE APPLICATION

1.1 Application background

The present registration report concerns the evaluation of SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS's application to market PRIORI XTRA (A12910C) in France as a fungicide (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 renewal of authorisation after approval of the active substance of this product in France and in other MSs of the Southern zone. The product PRIORI XTRA (A12910C) has been transferred to ADAMA FRANCE SAS since July 27, 2018.

1.2 Active substance approval

Azoxystrobin

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 703/2011 of 20 July 2011 approving the active substance azoxystrobin, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, and amending the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011.

Specific provisions of Regulation (EU) No 703/2011 were as follows:

PART A

Only uses as fungicide 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 azoxystrobin and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 17 June 2011 shall be taken into account.

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

(1) the fact that the specification of the technical material as commercially manufactured must be confirmed and supported by appropriate analytical data. The test material used in the toxicity dossiers should be compared and verified against this specification of the technical material;

- the potential for groundwater contamination, when the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climatic conditions;
- (3) the protection of aquatic organisms.

The Member States must ensure that the conditions of authorisation include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate.

The Member States concerned shall request the submission of confirmatory information as regards the risk assessment on groundwater and aquatic organisms.

The notifier shall submit to the Member States, the Commission and the Authority such information by 31 December 2013.

An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Journal 2010; 8(4):1542).

A Review Report is available (SANCO/11027/2011 Rev 3, 20 March 2015)

Cyproconazole

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 fungicide 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 cyproconazole, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 11 March 2011 shall be taken into account.

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

- the dietary exposure of consumers to the residues of triazole derivative metabolites (TDMs);
- the risk to aquatic organisms.

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

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

- (a) the toxicological relevance of the impurities in the technical specification;
- (b) analytical methods for the monitoring of cyproconazole in soil, body fluids and tissues;
- (c) residues of triazole derivative metabolites (TDMs) in primary crops, rotational crops and products of animal origin;
- (d) the long term risk to herbivorous mammals;
- (e) the possible environmental impact of the preferential degradation and/or conversion of the mixture of isomers.

The Member States concerned shall ensure that the applicant submits to the Commission the information set out in point (a) by 30 November 2011, the information set out in points (b), (c) and (d) by 31 May 2013 and the information set out in point (e) two years after the adoption of specific guidance.

An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Journal 2010; 8(11):1897).

A Review Report is available (SANCO/10344/2011 final, 17 May 2013.)

1.3 Regulatory approach

The present application (2013-1707 and 2015-0226) was evaluated by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (Anses)¹ in the context of the voluntary zonal procedure for all Member States of the Southern zone taking into account the worst-case uses ("risk envelope approach")². 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.

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 extrapolation 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.

Applicant: ADAMA FRANCE SAS (initially SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS)

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French Food Safety Agency, Afssa, before 1 July 2010

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

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/AGRG1632554A/jo/texte

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

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

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

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

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 PRIORI XTRA (A12910C), it is indicated in the reference lists in Appendix 1 of the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7.

1.5 Letter(s) of Access

Not necessary: the applicant has provided sufficient data to show that access is not required.

2 DETAILS OF THE AUTHORISATION

2.1 Product identity

Product name (code)	PRIORI XTRA (A12910C)
Authorisation number	2060115
Function	Fungicide
Applicant	ADAMA FRANCE SAS (initially SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS)
Composition	200g/L azoxystrobin
	80g/L cyproconazole
Formulation type (code)	Suspension concentrate (SC)
Packaging	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or High-density polyethylene (HDPE) bottles containing 1 L product
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or High-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers containing 5, 10 or 20 L product

2.2 Classification and labelling

2.2.1 Classification and labelling under Directive 99/45/EC

Not applicable after 1st June 2015.

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

Physical hazards	-							
Health hazards	Acute tox	icity (oral), Hazard Category 4						
	Acute tox	Acute toxicity (inhalational), Hazard Category 4						
	Reproduc	Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2						
Environmental	Hazardou	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1						
hazards								
Hazard pictograms	<u>(i</u>							
Signal word	Warning							
Hazard statements	H332	Harmful if inhaled						
Hazaru statements	H302	Harmful if swallowed						
	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child						
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.						

Precautionary statements –	For the P phr	ases, refer to the extant legislation
Supplementary information (in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)		Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

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

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

The authorisation of the preparation is linked for professional uses only to the following conditions:

SP 1	Do not contaminate water with the product or its container (Do not clean application equipment near surface water/Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads).
SPe 2	To protect aquatic organisms do not apply more than one time to artificially drained soils with clay content greater than or equal to 45 %, for the uses on winter cereals, winter oilseed brassicas ⁸ , winter hemp, textile flax and fodder grasses for seed production (Ray Grass, others).
SPe2	To protect aquatic organisms do not apply more than one time to artificially drained soils, for the uses on fodder legumes ⁹ .
SPe 3	To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer ¹⁰ zone of 5 metres to surface water bodies, for the uses on oilseed brassicae (rape seed, mutard, gold of pleasure, rape), flax, hemp, spring cereals and sugar and fodder beets.
SPe 3	To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer ¹¹ zone of 5 metres with a permanent planted strip of 5 metres to adjacent surface water bodies, in the case of 2 applications, for the uses on winter cereals, fodder legumes, pulses (beans, peas), and fodder grasses for seed production and fodder legumes for seed production
SPe 3	To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer ¹² zone of 5 metres to surface water bodies, in the case of 1 application, for the uses on winter cereals, fodder legumes, pulses (beans, peas), fodder grasses for seed production and fodder legumes for seed production.
SPa 1	To avoid the development of resistance to cyproconazole, the number of application is limited to 1 application per crop cycle on wheat. To manage the risk of resistance with PRIORI XTRA it is recommended to follow the limitations of use by chemical group recommended by the note on resistance management on cereal diseases.

2.2.4 Other phrases linked to the preparation

Wear suitable personal protective equipment¹³: refer to the Decision in Appendix 1 for the details

Re-entry period¹⁴: Forty-eight hours

Pre-harvest interval (PHI)¹⁵:

rapeseed, mustard seed, gold-of-pleasure, turnip rape, textile linseed, hemp

⁹ Comprises trefoil, lucerne, sainfoin, clover, vetch]

The legal basis for this is Titre III Article 11 of the French Order of 12 September 2006 concerning the marketing and use of products encompassed by article L. 253-1 of the rural code [that is, plant protection products/pesticides]

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

The legal basis for this is **Titre I Article 3** of the <u>French Order of 12 September 2006 concerning the marketing and use of products encompassed by article L. 253-1 of the rural code</u> [that is, plant protection products/pesticides]

According to the French Order of 12 September 2006, PHI cannot be lower than 3 days unless specifically stated in the assessment and decision.

Pulses (peas, beans), sugar and fodder beet	35 days
Oilseed brassicas (rapeseed, mustard seed, gold-of-pleasure, turnip rape, textile linseed, hemp)	F-Application must be made at growth stage BBCH 80 at the latest
Barley, oat	F-Application must be made at growth stage BBCH 59 at the latest
Wheat, rye, triticale, spelt	F-Application must be made at growth stage BBCH 69 at the latest
Textile flax, fodder grasses for seed production (Ray Grass, etc.), fodder legumes for seed production.	Not applicable

Other mitigation measures:

- By-products of fodder legume crops for seed production must not be used as food or feed.
- Do not store in a room where temperature may exceed 40°C.

The label must include the following recommendations: -

The label must reflect the conditions of authorisation.

Formulation type:

2.3 Product uses

Please note: The GAP Table below reports the intended uses proposed by the applicant, and possible extrapolation according to French Order of 26 March 2014 (highlighted in green), evaluated and concluded as safe uses by France as zRMS. Those uses are then granted in France.

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

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

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

GAP rev. 1, date: 2018-06-27

SC (a, b)

PPP (product name/code): PRIORI XTRA/A12910C

Active substance 1: azoxystrobin Conc. of a.s. 1: $200 \text{ g/L}^{(c)}$ Active substance 2: cyproconazole Conc. of a.s. 2: $80 \text{ g/L}^{(c)}$

Applicant: ADAMA FRANCE SAS. (initially SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS) Professional use: \boxtimes Zone(s): southern zone ^(d) Non-professional use: \square

Verified by MS: yes
Field of use: fungicide

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	14
						Application			Application rate					
Use No.	Member state(s)	Crop and/or situation (crop destination/ purpose of crop)	F G o r I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Method/ Kind	Timing/Growth stage of crop & season	Max. Number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Minimum interval between applic- ations (days)	L A12910C/ ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g Azoxystrobin / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g Cyproconazole / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min/ max	PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. safener/synergist per ha
1	France	g authorisation Barley	F	Pyrenophora teres, Rhynchosporium secalis, Puccinia hordei, Erysiphe graminis	Foliar Spray	BBCH 30-59	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	F	Acceptable only for a complex of diseases for Erysiphe graminis
2	France	Oats	F	Puccinia coronata Pyrenophora avenae Erysiphe graminis	Foliar Spray	BBCH 30-59	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	F	Acceptable

Applicant: ADAMA FRANCE SAS (initially SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	14
						Appli	cation		Application rate					
Use No.	Member state(s)	Crop and/or situation (crop destination/ purpose of crop)	F G o r I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Method/ Kind	Timing/Growth stage of crop & season	Max. Number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Minimum interval between applic- ations (days)	L A12910C/ ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g Azoxystrobin / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g Cyproconazole / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min/ max	PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. safener/synergist per ha
3	France	Rapeseed (oilseed brassicas) textile linseed, hemp	F	Sclerotinia sp., Alternaria sp.	Foliar Spray	BBCH 61-80	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	F	Acceptable Includes oil seed rape, mustard, gold-of-pleasure, turnip rape, textile linseed, hemp
4	France	Rye	F	Rhynchosporium secalis, Puccinia recondita, Erysiphe graminis	Foliar Spray	BBCH 30-69	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	F	Acceptable
5	France	Sugar Beet, fodder beet	F	Cercospora beticola, Erysiphe betae, Ramularia beticola, Uromyces betae	Foliar Spray	BBCH 39-45	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	35	Acceptable
7	France	Wheat, triticale, spelt	F	Septoria tritici, Puccinia striiformis, Puccinia recondita, Erysiphe graminis, Pyrenophora tritici repentis, Septoria nodorum	Foliar Spray	BBCH 30-69	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	35	Not acceptable (resistance management)
7	France	Wheat, triticale, spelt	F	Septoria tritici, Puccinia striiformis, Puccinia recondita, Erysiphe graminis, Pyrenophora tritici repentis, Septoria nodorum	Foliar Spray	BBCH 30-69	a) 1 b) 1	-	a) 1 b) 1	a) 200 b) 200	a) 80 b) 80	200- 400	F	Acceptable only for a complex of diseases for Erysiphe graminis and Septoria diseases

Evaluator: FRANCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	14
						Appli	cation			Applicati	on rate	•		
Use No.	Member state(s)	Crop and/or situation (crop destination/ purpose of crop)	F G o r I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Method/ Kind	Timing/Growth stage of crop & season	Max. Number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Minimum interval between applic- ations (days)	L A12910C/ ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g Azoxystrobin / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g Cyproconazole / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min/ max	PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. safener/synergist per ha
8	France	Pulses (peas, beans, lupine)	F	Colletotrichum sp. (="Anthracnose"), Uromyces pisi, Sclerotinia sp., Erysiphe sp., Peronospora viciae	Foliar Spray	BBCH 51-69	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	35	Acceptable
10	France	Fodder legumes [comprises trefoil, lucerne, sainfoin, clover, vetch]	F	Uromyces pisi,	Foliar Spray	BBCH 51-69	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	35	Not acceptable (no residue trial available)
11	France	Fodder legumes (for seed production) [comprises trefoil, lucerne, sainfoin, clover, vetch]	F	Uromyces pisi, and other foliar diseases (Puccinia)	Foliar Spray	BBCH 51-69	a) 2 b) 2	21	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	-	Acceptable for seed production only
Label		rding to article 51		I	P 1'	I		ī		\ 200	\ 00	200		
1	France	Fodder grasses for seed production (Ray Grass, and other grasses)	F	Rust, Leaf spot desease	Foliar Spray	BBCH 31 - 69	a) 2 b) 2	-	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	-	Acceptable
2	France	Flax	F	Powdery mildew Septoria	Foliar Spray	BBCH 31 - 80	a) 2 b) 2	-	a) 1 b) 2	a) 200 b) 400	a) 80 b) 160	200- 400	-	Acceptable only on textile flax

Evaluator: FRANCE

Remarks columns:

- 1 Numeration necessary to allow references
- 2 Use official codes/nomenclatures of EU Member States
- For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be used; when relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)
- 4 F: professional field use, Fn: non-professional field use, Fpn: professional and non-professional field use, G: professional greenhouse use, Gn: non-professional greenhouse use, Gpn: professional and non-professional greenhouse use, I: indoor application
- 5 Scientific names and EPPO-Codes of target pests/diseases/ weeds or, when relevant, the common names of the pest groups (e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds) and the developmental stages of the pests and pest groups at the moment of application must be named.
- 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
- 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

Date: 2018-08-10

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

The product A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) is a suspension concentrate. All studies have been performed in accordance with the current requirements, the critical GAP and the results are deemed acceptable. The appearance of the product is that of a yellow liquid, with a sweetish, chalky odour. It is not explosive, has no oxidising properties. It has a self-ignition temperature of 455 ± 5 °C. In 1 % aqueous solution, it has a pH value around 7.2 at 25 °C. There is no effect of low and high temperatures on the stability of the formulation, since after seven days at 0 °C and eight weeks at 40 °C, neither the active substance content nor the technical properties were changed. The stability data indicate a shelf life of at least two years at ambient temperature in HDPE and PET packaging. The formulation is also stable at low temperatures, as demonstrated by a test at 0 °C. The technical characteristics of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) are acceptable for an SC formulation.

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

The formulation must be stored at a temperature below 40 °C.

3.1.2 Methods of analysis

3.1.2.1 Analytical method for the formulation

Analytical methods for the determination of the active substances and relevant impurities (toluene and azoxystrobin Z-isomer) in the formulation are available and validated.

As the active substance cyproconazole does not contain relevant impurities, no analytical method is required.

3.1.2.2 Analytical methods for residues

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

The active substance azoxystrobin is toxic (T). An analytical method is available in this dossier and validated for the determination of residues of azoxystrobin in body fluids.

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

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

3.1.3 Mammalian Toxicology

3.1.3.1 Acute Toxicity

A12910C (PRIORI XTRA), containing 80 g/L cyproconazole and 200 g/L azoxystrobin, has a low acute dermal toxicity, is classified for acute oral and inhalational toxicity, is not irritating to the rabbit skin or eye and is not a skin sensitiser.

Relevance of metabolites

Azoxystrobin: R234886 is found at a concentration $> 0.75~\mu g/L$ in groundwater. This metabolite has previously been found to be not relevant. The risk assessment for consumers showed that the exposure is below the ADI.

Cyproconazole: the metabolite CGA142856 (or triazole acetic acid (TAA)) has been found at a concentration

 $> 0.1~\mu g/L$ in groundwater. As cyproconazole is classified for reprotoxicity, new studies have been provided to show that the metabolite does not qualify for the same classification. The metabolite has been considered as less toxic than the parent and non-toxic for reproduction and is therefore considered not relevant. As its groundwater concentration is $< 0.75~\mu g/L$, no risk assessment for consumers has been carried out.

3.1.3.2 Operator Exposure

Summary of critical use patterns (worst cases):

Crop (open field)	Equipment	Application rate L product/ha (g a.s./ha)	Spray dilution (L/ha)	Model
Cereals, oilseed brassicas, peas/beans, sugar beet, fodder beet	Tractor-mounted boom sprayer	1 L/ha 200 g azoxystrobin 80 g cyproconazole	200-400	ВВА

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

Crop	Equipment	PPE and/or working coverall	% AOEL azoxystrobin	% AOEL cyproconazole
Cereals, oilseed brassicas, peas/beans, sugar beet, fodder beet	Tractor- mounted boom sprayer	Working coverall and gloves during mixing/loading and application	0.1	5.8

According to the model calculations, it can be concluded that the risk for the operator using A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) is acceptable 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 0.02 % of the AOEL of azoxystrobin and 0.6 % of the AOEL of cyproconazole.

It may be concluded that there is no unacceptable risk to the bystander after incidental short-term exposure to A12910C (PRIORI XTRA).

The zRMS proposed a resident exposure assessment via the air using only the active substance concentrations found by French organisations accredited for air quality monitoring. Cyproconazole and azoxystrobin have been found at concentrations of up to 1.44 and 1.20 ng/m³ (daily values), respectively. Based on these data, the respiratory exposure of residents near the treatment areas were estimated to be less than 0.1 % of cyproconazole's and azoxystrobin's ADI and AOEL.

There is no unacceptable risk to the resident after incidental short-term exposure to A12910C (PRIORI XTRA).

3.1.3.4 Worker Exposure

Workers may have to enter treated areas after treatment for crop inspection activities. Therefore, estimation of worker exposure was calculated according to EUROPOEM II. Exposure is estimated to be 0.3 % of the AOEL of azoxystrobin and 36 % of the AOEL of cyproconazole.

It may be concluded that without taking into account a re-entry period, there is no unacceptable risk anticipated for workers not wearing PPE, when re-entering crops treated with A12910C (PRIORI XTRA).

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

3.1.4 Residues and Consumer Exposure

3.1.4.1 Residues

Summary for cyproconazole

Dumma	ary for cyproconazore											
Use- No.*	Crop	Plant metabolism covered?	Sufficient residue trials?	PHI sufficiently supported?	Sample storage covered by stability data?	MRL compliance Reg. 1004/2013	Chronic risk for consumers identified?	Acute risk for consumers identified?	Comments			
	Pulses	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No				
	Rapeseed Mustard seed Gold-of-pleasure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No				
	Barley, oat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	110	No				
	Wheat, Rye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No				
	Sugar beet	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes]	No				
	Fodder legume crops	Yes	No (0 trials)	No	No	No	-	-	No trial available			
	Fodder legume crops for seed production Fodder grasses for seed production Flax Flax Fodder legume crops for seed production Fodder grasses for seed production Flax											

Applicant: ADAMA FRANCE SAS (initially SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS)

Evaluator: FRANCE Date: 2018-08-10

The effects of processing on the nature of cyproconazole residues have been investigated.

Data on effects of processing on the amount of residue have been submitted for rapeseed, demonstrating that no concentration of residue is expected in refined oil. These data were not considered for risk assessment. As residues of cyproconazole do not exceed the trigger values in cereals, sugar beet and pulses, as defined in Reg. (EU) No 283/2013, there is no need to investigate the effects of industrial and/or household processing.

Residues in succeeding crops have been sufficiently investigated taking into account the specific circumstances of the critical good agricultural practice (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 investigations of residues, as well as the modification of MRLs in commodities of animal origin, are therefore not necessary.

Summary for azoxystrobin

Use- No.*	Crop	Plant metabolism covered?	Sufficient residue trials?	PHI sufficiently supported?	Sample storage covered by stability data?	MRL compliance Reg.	Chronic risk for consumers identified?	Acute risk for consumers identified?	Comments
	Pulses	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		No	
	Rapeseed Mustard seed Gold-of-pleasure	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	No	
	Barley, oat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	No	
	Wheat, Rye	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		No	
	Sugar beet	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		No	
	Fodder legume crops	Yes	No (0 trials)	No	No	No	-	-	-
	Fodder legume crops for seed production Fodder grasses for seed production flax	Assessment not relevant	for residue section						By-products should not be fed to livestocl

Applicant: ADAMA FRANCE SAS (initially SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS)

Evaluator: FRANCE

The effects of processing on the nature of azoxystrobin residues have been investigated. Data on effects of processing on the amount of residue have been submitted and considered for risk assessment.

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

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

Information for A12910C (PRIORI XTRA)

	PHI for A12910C	PHI/ Withholding supported for	period* sufficiently	PHI for A12910C		
Crop	(PRIORI XTRA) requested by applicant	Cyproconazole Azoxystrobin		(PRIORI XTRA) proposed by zRMS	zRMS Comments (if different PHI proposed)	
Pulses ES (only on feed items) [peas and beans]	35 days	Yes	Yes	35 days		
Pulses [peas and beans]	35 days	Yes	Yes	35 days		
Rapeseed Mustard seed Gold-of-pleasure (oilseed brassicas) Hemp	ВВСН 80	Yes	Yes	ВВСН 80		
Barley, oat	BBCH 59	Yes	Yes	BBCH 59		
Wheat, Rye	BBCH 69	Yes	Yes	BBCH 69		
Sugar beet	35 days	Yes	Yes	35 days		
Fodder legume crops	35 days	No	No	-	No trial available	
Fodder legume crops for seed production Fodder grasses for seed production Flax	No PHI proposed	Not applicable	Not applicable	No PHI proposed	Assessment not relevant for residue section	

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

3.1.4.2 Consumer exposure

The data available are considered sufficient for risk assessment except for fodder legume crops, for which no trial has been provided.

Any exceedence of the current MRLs of 0.1 mg/kg on barley, oat, wheat, rye and sugar beet, of 0.4 mg/kg on rapeseed, mustard seed and gold-of-pleasure, and of 0.05* mg/kg for pulses for cyproconazole as laid down in Reg. (EU) 396/2005 is not expected.

Any exceedence of the current MRLs of 1.5 mg/kg on barley and oat, of 0.3 mg/kg on wheat and rye, of 0.2 mg/kg on sugar beet and of 0.5 mg/kg on rapeseed, mustard seed and gold-of-pleasure for azoxystrobin as laid down in Reg. (EU) 396/2005 is not expected.

The chronic and short-term intakes of cyproconazole and azoxystrobin residues are unlikely to present a public health concern.

As far as consumer health protection is concerned, France agrees with continued authorisation for the proposed uses except for fodder legume crops.

Data gaps

It should be noted that consumer risk assessment could not be performed for the triazole derivative metabolites

(TDMs) present in primary plants, rotational plants and in animal products, because no information is currently available regarding the magnitude of the TDMs resulting from the use of triazoles in different crops. In addition, the methodology for assessing the consumer exposure to TDMs is still under development. It is noted that as soon as a common approach on how to consider TDMs in the risk assessment is developed, the residue data on TDMs in primary plants, rotational plants, processed commodities and in livestock will have to be submitted. An additional risk assessment, taking into account the different sources of TDMs, will follow. Moreover, other studies as required in the EFSA conclusion on the peer review of cyproconazole will have to be submitted and will be considered in the framework of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 when a review of cyproconazole MRLs is performed.

The United Kingdom has prepared an evaluation of TDMs which is currently under European assessment (2016). It should be noted that the outcome of this assessment will have to be taken into account in the final conclusions of the present evaluation for PRIORI XTRA (A12910C).

3.1.4.3 Mitigation measures

The following specific mitigation measures are recommended:

By-products of fodder legume crops for seed production must not be used as food or feed, as no data have been provided to assess exposure of livestock regarding this use.

3.1.5 Environmental fate and behaviour

The fate and behaviour in the environment of the formulation have been evaluated according to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Appropriate endpoints from the EU review were used to calculate predicted environmental concentrations (PECs) for the active substances and their metabolites for the intended use patterns. In cases where deviations from the EU agreed endpoints were considered appropriate (for example when additional studies are provided), such deviations were highlighted and justified accordingly.

The PEC values of cyproconazole, azoxystrobin 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 reviews or agreed in the assessment based on new data provided.

PECsoil and PECsw derived for the active substances and their metabolites are used for the ecotoxicological risk assessment, and mitigation measures are proposed.

PECgw for cyproconazole, azoxystrobin and their metabolites do not occur at levels exceeding those mentioned in Regulation EC 1107/2009 and guidance document SANCO 221/2000. Therefore, no unacceptable risk of groundwater contamination is expected for the intended uses.

Based on vapour pressure, information on volatilisation from plants and soil, and DT_{50} calculation, no significant contamination of the air compartment is expected for the intended uses.

3.1.6 Ecotoxicology

3.1.6.1 Effects on Terrestrial Vertebrates

The acute and long-term risks of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) to birds and mammals were assessed from toxicity exposure ratios between toxicity endpoints, estimated from studies with cyproconazole and azoxystrobin, and maximum residues occurring on food items following applications according to the proposed use pattern. Risk of secondary poisoning has also been assessed for cyproconazole, as this compound has a log $P_{OW} > 3.0$. The risk to birds and mammals from exposure via drinking water has also been assessed.

The TER values, calculated for recommended scenarios, all exceed the trigger values of 10 for acute risk, indicating

that the risk to birds is acceptable following use of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) according to the proposed use pattern. A refined long-term risk assessment has been provided for small insectivorous birds in pulses at BBCH > 20 and in sugar beet at BBCH 20-49, showing an acceptable risk to insectivorous birds. The remaining TER_{LT} values for all other scenarios (including drinking water exposure and secondary poisoning) were above the trigger value of 5 at Tier I, indicating an acceptable long-term risk to birds from the proposed use of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA).

The TER values, calculated for recommended scenarios, all exceed the trigger values of 10 for acute and of 5 for long-term risk (including secondary poisoning and drinking water exposure) in all of the scenarios, thus indicating acceptable risk to mammals from A12910C (PRIORI XTRA), according to the proposed use pattern.

For cyproconazole a potential risk was identified for herbivorous mammals in cereals, rapeseed, sugar beet and pulses, therefore further refinement is presented. The refined long-term TER values indicated that the long-term dietary risks to mammals following application of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) in accordance with the proposed uses are acceptable.

3.1.6.2 Effects on Aquatic Species

The risk assessments demonstrate that the risk to aquatic organisms is acceptable following use of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) according to the proposed use pattern when considering the following mitigation measures:

Aquatic application mitigation.						
Proposed Use	Mitigation required for protection of the aquatic environment					
Winter cereals Grasses for seed production (including lawn seed production)	5 m no-spray buffer (1 application) with 5 m permanently planted strip (PPS) (2 applications) "Do not apply twice on artificially drained soils with clay content greater than or equal to 45 %"					
Spring cereals	5 m no-spray buffer (1 or 2 applications)					
Winter rapeseed (including hemp), flax	"Do not apply on artificially drained soils with clay content greater than or equal to 45 %" 5 m no-spray buffer (1 or 2 applications)					
Spring rapeseed (including hemp)	5 m no-spray buffer (1 or 2 applications)					
Sugar beet	5 m no-spray buffer (1 or 2 applications)					
Pulses (Peas and Beans)	5 m no-spray buffer (1 application) with 5 m PPS (2 applications) "Do not apply twice on artificially drained soils"					

3.1.6.3 Effects on Bees and Other Arthropod Species

All hazard quotients for A12910C (PRIORI XTRA), cyproconazole and azoxystrobin are less than 50, indicating that the risk to bees is acceptable following use of A8384A according to the proposed use pattern.

The calculated hazard quotients (HQs) of the first-tier risk assessment indicated no unacceptable in- and off-field risks for *Typhlodromus pyri* and *Aphidius rhopalosiphi*.

3.1.6.4 Effects on Earthworms and Other Soil Macro-organisms

The acute and chronic TER values for A12910C (PRIORI XTRA), cyproconazole, azoxystrobin and their metabolites are greater than the triggers of 10 and 5, respectively, indicating that the risk to earthworms is acceptable following use of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) according to the proposed use pattern.

3.1.6.6 Effects on Soil Non-target Micro-organisms

The risk of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) to soil micro-organisms was evaluated by comparison of no-effect concentrations, derived from laboratory tests, with PECs. All no effect levels exceed the relevant PECs values, indicating that the risk to soil micro-organisms is acceptable following use of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) according to the proposed use pattern.

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

The risk to terrestrial non-target plants in off-crop areas is acceptable following use of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) according to the proposed use pattern.

3.1.7 Efficacy

This conclusion concerned the re-registration of the fungicide product PRIORI XTRA (A12910C), containing 200 g/L azoxystrobin and 80g/L cyproconazole. France is zRMS for this dossier for Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

The product complies with the Uniform Principles.

Considering the data submitted:

The efficacy of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) is considered satisfactory;

The selectivity of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) is considered satisfactory;

The risk of negative impact (on yield, quality, transformation processes, propagation, succeeding and adjacent crops) is considered negligible.

Resistance development risk can be described as low to high depending on the disease. Given the risk of occurrence or development of resistance to QoIs¹⁶ (i.e., azoxystrobin) and DMIs¹⁷ (i.e., cyproconazole), the following proposal is satisfactory if there are no specific cases of resistance:

the proposed limitation of the FRAC¹⁸ (adopted by the applicant) to two applications per crop of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) on cereals due to the presence of QoIs;

the recommendation of the FRAC to use only in tank-mixture with an appropriate partner for *Cercospora beticola* and cereal pathogens.

However, for France:

In order to better manage the risk of resistance on the plot treated with the product, it is recommended to follow the use restrictions by chemical group recommended in the official French guidance ¹⁹.

In this case, knowing that QoI efficacy is compromised on cereals, and some resistance appears also against DMIs, the limitation to one application of A12910C (PRIORI XTRA) is stipulated. This concerns *Septoria tritici* in particular. Also, resistance must be monitored.

Monitoring data:

It will be necessary to establish or continue to:

Monitor the resistance to azoxystrobin of wheat Helminthosporium;

Monitor the resistance to cyproconazole for Septoria tritici blotch in wheat;

Monitor the resistance to cyproconazole for powdery mildew in wheat;

Monitor the resistance to cyproconazole and azoxystrobin for barley *Helminthosporium*;

Monitor the resistance on Cercospora beticola in sugar beet;

Efficacy trials in a characterised resistance situation to DMIs and QoIs towards barley Helminthosporium;

Efficacy trials in a characterised resistance situation to DMIs towards Septoria tritici on wheat;

Demethylation inhibitors

Fungicide Resistance Action Committee

Applicant: ADAMA FRANCE SAS (initially SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS)

Date: 2018-08-10

Quinone outside inhibitors

Note commune INRA, ANSES, ARVALIS – Institut du végétal, pour la gestion de la résistances aux fongicides utilisés pour lutter contre les maladies des céréales à paille, available at http://www.arvalis-infos.fr/telechargez-la-note-commune-inra-/-anses-/-arvalis-institut-du-vegetal-@/file/galleryelement/pj/f0/db/03/f1/note_commune_inra_pv_anses_arvalis_4823087405914469892.pdf

Efficacy trials in a characterised resistance situation to DMIs towards Blumeria graminis on wheat.

Any new information likely to modify the assessment of risk of resistance for all uses must be provided to the competent authorities.

Requested uses and conclusions for France:

Crops	Pathogen	Method of application	Maximum application rate per treatment	Maximum number of applications per use	Maximum number of applications per crop	Conclusion of France for efficacy section	Remarks
Wheat	Septoria tritici,	Spray	1 L/ha	1		С	Only on a disease complex Monitoring
	Puccinia striiformis,	Spray	1 L/ha	1		С	
	Puccinia recondita,	Spray	1 L/ha	1		С	
	Erysiphe graminis,	Spray	1 L/ha	1	1	С	Only on a disease complex Monitoring
	Pyrenophora tritici repentis,	Spray	1 L/ha	1		С	Monitoring
	Septoria nodorum	Spray	1 L/ha	1		С	
Barley	Pyrenophora teres,	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	Monitoring
·	Rhynchosporium secalis,	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	
	Puccinia hordei,	Spray	1 L/ha	2	2	С	
	Erysiphe graminis	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	Only on a disease complex
Rye	Rhynchosporium	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	
Ž	secalis, Puccinia recondita,		1 L/ha	2	-	С	
	Puccinia reconana,	Spray	1 L/IIa	2	2	C	Only on a
	Erysiphe graminis	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	disease complex
Triticale	Septoria nodorum,	Spray	1 L/ha	1		С	
	Puccinia striiformis,	Spray	1 L/ha	1		С	
	Puccinia recondita,	Spray	1 L/ha	1]	С	
	Erysiphe graminis,	Spray	1 L/ha	1	1	С	Only on a disease complex
	Septoria tritici	Spray	1 L/ha	1		С	Only on a disease complex
Oat	Puccinia coronata,	Spray	1 L/ha	2		C	
	Pyrenophora avenae,	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	
	Erysiphe graminis	Spray	1 L/ha	2	2	С	Only on a disease complex
Rapeseed	Sclerotinia sp.	Spray	1 L/ha	1	2	C	
	Alternaria sp.	Spray	1 L/ha	1		C	
Sugar beet	Cercospora beticola,	Spray	1 L/ha	2		C	Monitoring
	Erysiphe betae,	Spray	1 L/ha	2	2	C	
	Ramularia beticola,	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	
	Uromyces betae	Spray	1 L/ha	2		C	
Peas, beans	Uromyces pisi,	Spray	1 L/ha	2		C	
	Sclerotinia sp.,	Spray	1 L/ha	2	2	C	
	Erysiphe pisi	Spray	1 L/ha	2		C	
F 11 1	Ascochyta sp.	Spray	1 L/ha	2		C	
Fodder legume	Ascochyta sp.	Spray	1 L/ha	2		C	
seed crop	Uromycés sp.	Spray	1 L/ha	2	2	C	

Crops	Pathogen	Method of application	Maximum application rate per treatment	Maximum number of applications per use	Maximum number of applications per crop	Conclusion of France for efficacy section	Remarks
	Puccinia sp.	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	
Fodder legume	Uromycés sp.	Spray	1 L/ha	2	2	С	
	Puccinia sp.	Spray	1 L/ha	2		С	

C = compliant

3.2 Conclusions arising from French assessment

Taking into account the above assessment, an authorisation can be granted as proposed 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

The French Decision requests the submission regarding:

- Monitor the resistance to azoxystrobin of wheat *Helminthosporium*;
- Monitor the resistance to cyproconazole for Septoria tritici blotch in wheat;
- Monitor the resistance to cyproconazole for powdery mildew in wheat;
- Monitor the resistance to cyproconazole and azoxystrobin for barley *Helminthosporium*;
- Monitor the resistance on *Cercospora beticola* in sugar beet.
- Efficacy trials in a characterised resistance situation to DMIs and QoIs towards barley Helminthosporium;
- Efficacy trials in a characterised resistance situation to DMIs towards Septoria tritici on wheat;
- Efficacy trials in a characterised resistance situation to DMIs towards Blumeria graminis on wheat.

Any new information that may alter the resistance risk analysis will have to be provided to the competent authorities for the whole uses.

3.4.2 Post-authorisation data requirements

The French Decision requests the submission of post-authorisation confirmatory pieces of information regarding:

Different active substances of the triazole family may be applied to the same plot. As the 1,2,4-triazole metabolite is common to most of these substances, it cannot be excluded that the regulatory value of $0.1 \,\mu\text{g/L}$ may be exceeded. To ensure compliance with the regulatory threshold value of 1,2,4-triazole in groundwater, all authorisation holders of triazole-based products must put in place specific monitoring for this metabolite.

3.4.3 Label amendments

The draft label proposed by the applicant in Appendix 2 may be corrected with consideration of any new element under points 2.2.1 (or 2.2.2), 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

The label shall reflect the detailed conditions stipulated in the Decision.

Appendix 1 – Copy of the French Decision





Décision relative à une demande de renouvellement de l'autorisation de mise sur le marché d'un produit phytopharmaceutique et de la demande associée

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

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

Vu les demandes de renouvellement de l'autorisation de mise sur le marché et d'extension d'usage mineur du produit phytopharmaceutique **PRIORI XTRA**

de la société

ADAMA FRANCE SAS

enregistrées sous les

n°2013-1707 et n°2015-0226

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'Anses du 19 décembre 2016 relatives à la demande de renouvellement de l'autorisation,

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'Anses du 19 décembre 2016 relatives à la demande d'extension d'usage mineur,

Vu le courrier d'intention de retrait d'usages de l'Anses en date du 19 juin 2018,

Vu la décision du Directeur général de l'Anses du 27 juin 2018,

Vu le recours gracieux formé par la société SYNGENTA FRANCE SAS¹ en date du 5 juillet 2018,

Considérant qu'il apparait nécessaire de rectifier les conditions d'emploi de certains usages,

L'autorisation de mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique désigné ci-après est renouvelée en France pour les usages et dans les conditions précisés dans la présente décision et ses annexes.

La présente décision abroge et remplace la décision du 27 juin 2018 et s'applique sans préjudice des autres dispositions applicables.

Avertissement :

Le non-respect des conditions décrites ci-dessous peut entraîner le retrait ou la modification de l'autorisation ainsi que toute action incluant des poursuites judiciaires.

PRIORI XTRA AMM n°2060115

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¹ Ancien détenteur de l'AMM du produit, avant transfert en date du 27 juillet 2018





Informations générales sur le p	produit
Noms du produit	PRIORI XTRA ZAKEO XTRA AZERTY XTRA AMISTAR XTRA
Type de produit	Produit de référence
Titulaire	ADAMA FRANCE SAS 33 rue de Verdun 92156 SURESNES FRANCE
Formulation	Suspension concentrée (SC)
Contenant	200 g/L - azoxystrobine 80 g/L - cyproconazole
Numéro d'intrant	2030161
Numéro d'AMM	2060115
Fonction	Fongicide
Gamme d'usages	Professionnel

L'échéance de validité de la présente décision est fixée à douze mois à compter de la date d'expiration de l'approbation de la substance active qui arrivera à échéance le plus tôt. A titre indicatif, dans l'état actuel du calendrier d'approbation des substances actives, l'échéance de l'autorisation est fixée au 31 mai 2022.

Le dépôt d'une demande de renouvellement conformément à l'article 43 du règlement (CE) 1107/2009, dans les trois mois suivant le renouvellement de l'approbation de la substance active, prolonge de plein droit l'autorisation de mise sur le marché après son arrivée à échéance de la durée nécessaire pour mener à bien l'examen et adopter une décision sur le renouvellement.

La présente décision peut être retirée ou modifiée avant cette échéance si des éléments le justifient.

A Maisons-Alfort, le 1 0 AOUT 2018

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)

PRIORI XTRA AMM n°2060115

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ANNEXE I : Modalités d'autorisation du produit

Vente et distribution	
Le titulaire de l'autorisation peut mettre sur le mar	ché le produit uniquement dans les emballages :
Emballage	Contenance
Bouteilles en polyéthylène téréphtalate	1L
Bidons en polyéthylène téréphtalate	5 L; 10 L; 20 L
Bouteilles en polyéthylène haute densité	1 L
Bidons en polyéthylène haute densité	5 L; 10 L; 20 L

Classification du produit	
La classification retenue est la suivante :	
Catégorie de danger	Mention de danger
Toxicité aiguë par voie orale - Catégorie 4	H302 : Nocif en cas d'ingestion
Toxicité aiguë par inhalation - Catégorie 4	H332 : Nocif par inhalation
Toxiques pour la reproduction - Catégorie 2	H361d : Susceptible de nuire au fœtus
Dangers pour le milieu aquatique - Danger chronique, catégorie 1	H410 : Très toxique pour les organismes aquatiques entraîne des effets néfastes à long terme
sategorie 1	entraine des eners helastes à long terme

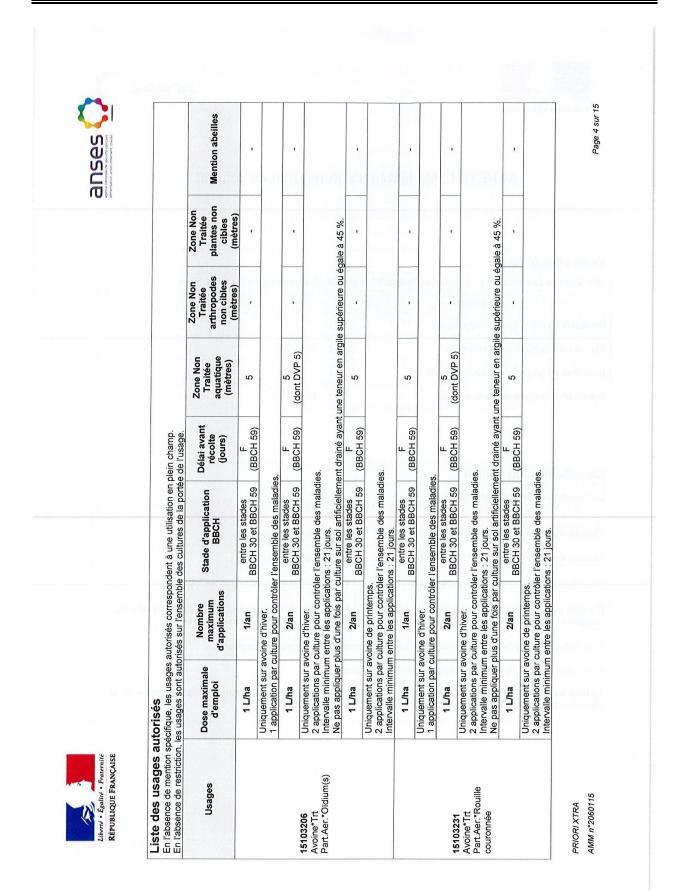
EUH 208 Contient 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. Peut produire une réaction allergique.

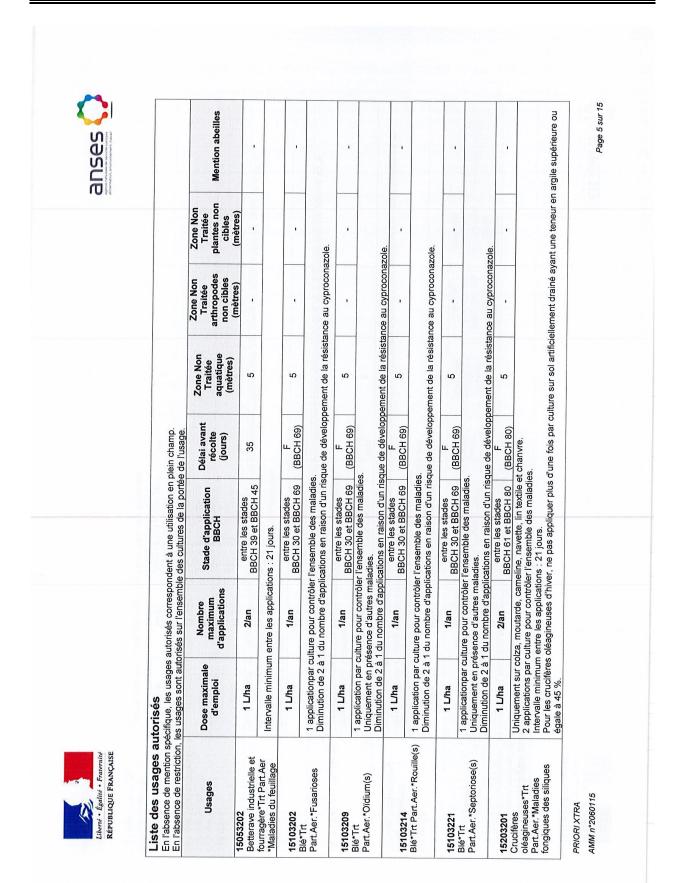
Pour les phrases P se référer à la règlementation en vigueur.

Le titulaire de l'autorisation est responsable de la mise à jour de la fiche de données de sécurité et de la classification du produit en tenant compte de ses éventuelles évolutions.

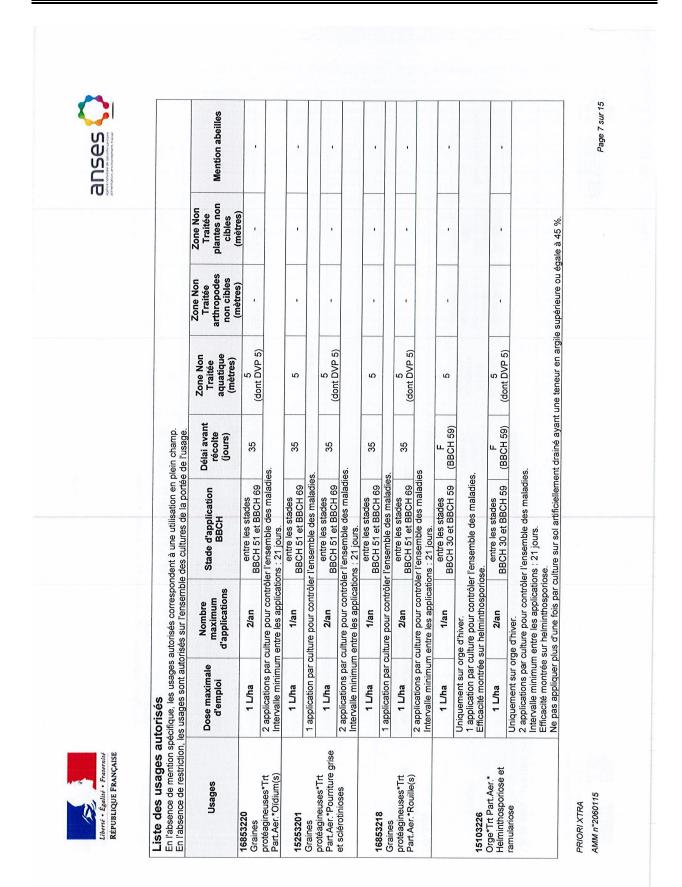
PRIORI XTRA AMM n°2060115

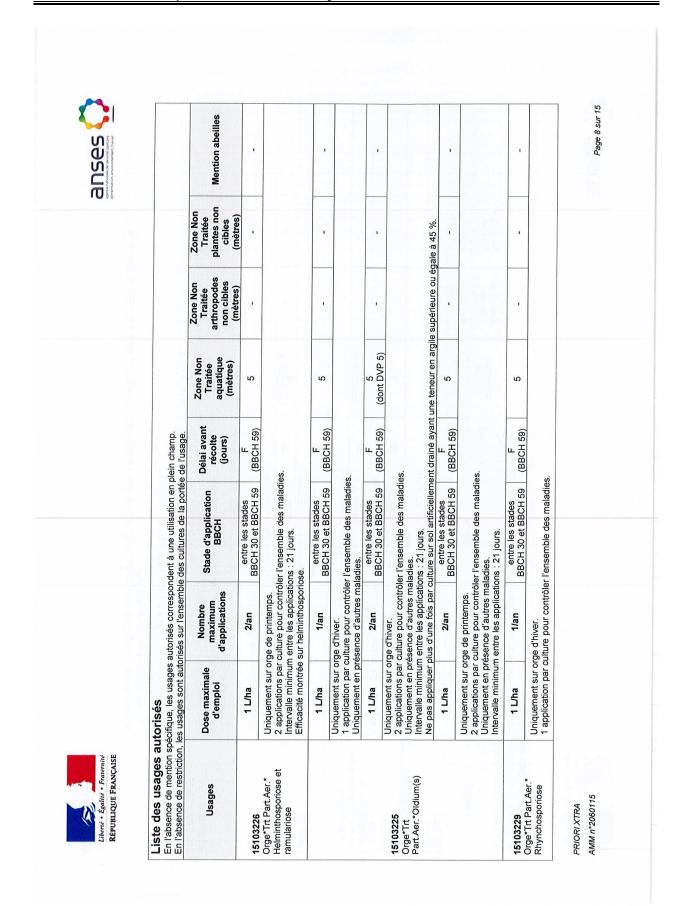
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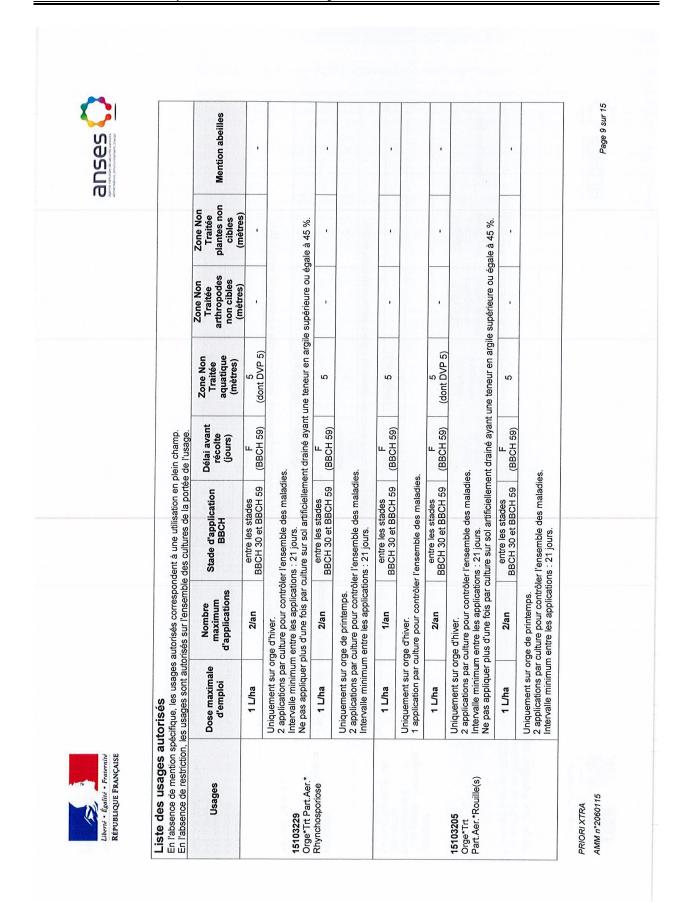


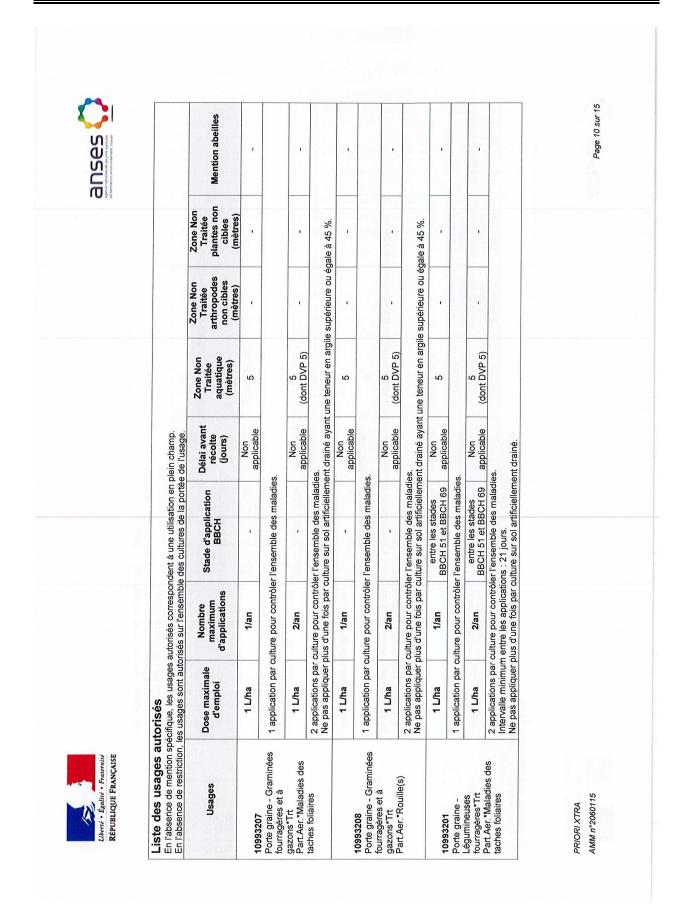


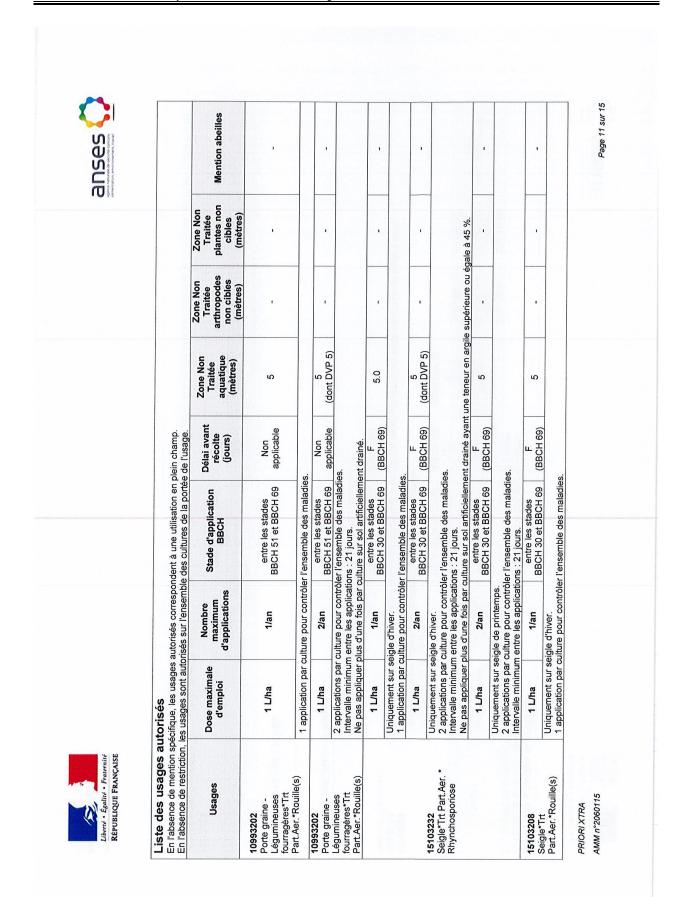


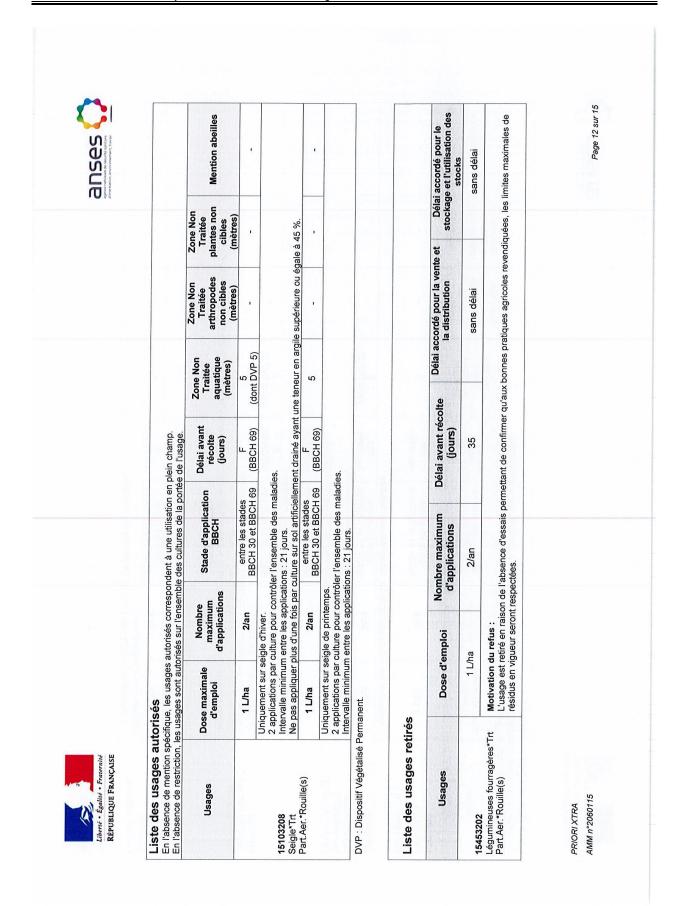
















Conditions d'emploi du produit Stockage et manipulation du produit

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

Protection de l'opérateur et du travailleur

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

- l'utilisation d'un matériel adapté et entretenu et la mise en œuvre de protections collectives constituent la première mesure de prévention contre les risques professionnels, avant la mise en place de protections individuelles
- le port de combinaison de travail dédiée ou d'EPI doit être associé à des réflexes d'hygiène (ex : lavage des mains, douche en fin de traitement) et à un comportement rigoureux (ex : procédure d'habillage/déshabillage).
- les modalités de nettoyage et de stockage des combinaisons de travail et des EPI réutilisables doivent être conformes à leur notice d'utilisation.

Pour l'opérateur, porter

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

· pendant le mélange/chargement

- Gants en nitrile certifiés 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 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 utilisation à l'extérieur de la cabine ;

Si application avec 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.

Pour le travailleur, porter

- Une combinaison de travail (cotte en coton/polyester 35 %/65 % - grammage d'au moins 230 g/m²) avec traitement déperlant et, en cas de contact avec la culture traitée, des gants en nitrile certifiés EN 374-3.

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

- 48 heures.

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Respect des limites maximales de résidus (LMR)

Pour chaque usage figurant dans la liste des usages autorisés, les conditions d'utilisation du produit permettent de respecter les limites maximales de résidus.

Ne pas utiliser les sous-produits des cultures porte-graines traitées en alimentation humaine ou animale.

<u>Protection de l'environnement (milieux, faune et flore)</u> <u>Protection de l'eau</u>

- SP 1 : Ne pas polluer l'eau avec le produit ou son emballage. Ne pas nettoyer le matériel d'application près des eaux de surface. Éviter la contamination *via* les systèmes d'évacuation des eaux à partir des cours de ferme ou des routes

Protection de la faune

- SPe 2 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, ne pas appliquer plus d'une fois par culture sur sols artificiellement drainés ayant une teneur en argile supérieure ou égale à 45 % pour les usages sur céréales d'hiver, crucifères oléagineuses d'hiver, lin et porte graines graminées fourragères et à gazons.
- SPe 2 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, ne pas appliquer plus d'une fois par culture sur sols artificiellement drainés pour les usages sur légumineuses.
- SPe 3 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapport aux points d'eau pour les usages sur crucifères oléagineuses, lin, céréales de printemps et betterave.
- SPe 3 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres comportant un dispositif végétalisé permanent non traité d'une largeur de 5 mètres en bordure des points d'eau, dans le cas de 2 applications, pour les usages sur céréales d'hiver, légumineuses, graines protéagineuses et porte graines graminées fourragères et à gazons.
- SPe 3 : Pour protéger les organismes aquatiques, respecter une zone non traitée de 5 mètres par rapport aux points d'eau, dans le cas d'une application, pour les usages sur céréales d'hiver, légumineuses, graines protéagineuses et porte graines graminées fourragères et à gazons.

Gestion des résistances

- Spa 1 : Pour éviter le développement de résistances au cyproconazole, le nombre d'applications du produit est limité à 1 application maximum par culture sur blé.

Afin de gérer au mieux les risques de résistance, il est recommandé de suivre les limitations d'emploi par groupe chimique préconisées par la note relative à la gestion de la résistance des maladies des céréales à paille.

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Exigences complémentaires post-autorisation

A défaut de transmission de ces données dans les délais impartis à compter de la date de la présente décision, la présente décision pourra être retirée ou modifiée.

Détail de la demande post autorisation	Délai (mois)	Récurrence (mois)
Mettre en place un suivi dédié au métabolite 1,2,4-triazole afin de s'assurer du respect de la valeur seuil réglementaire de ce métabolite dans les eaux souterraines.	-	-
Sur blé : Mettre en place un suivi de la résistance à l'azoxystrobine pour l'helminthosporiose. Mettre en place un suivi de la résistance au cyproconazole pour la septoriose et l'oïdium Mettre en place des essais d'efficacité en situation de résistance caractérisée aux IDM (Inhibiteurs de la 14 α-déméthylase) pour la septoriose et l'oïdium. Fournir, aux autorités compétentes, toute nouvelle information susceptible de modifier l'analyse du risque de résistance.	-	-
Sur orge : Mettre en place un suivi de la résistance au cyproconazole et à l'azoxystrobine pour helminthosporiose. Mettre en place des essais d'efficacité en situation de résistance caractérisée aux IDM (Inhibiteurs de la 14 α-déméthylase) et Qo I (Inhibiteurs du complexe mitochondrial III, se fixant sur le cytochrome B, face externe) pour l'helminthosporiose. Fournir, aux autorités compétentes, toute nouvelle information susceptible de modifier l'analyse du risque de résistance.	-	-
Sur betterave industrielle : Mettre en place un suivi de la résistance de la cercosporiose. Fournir, aux autorités compétentes, toute nouvelle information susceptible de modifier l'analyse du risque de résistance.	-	-

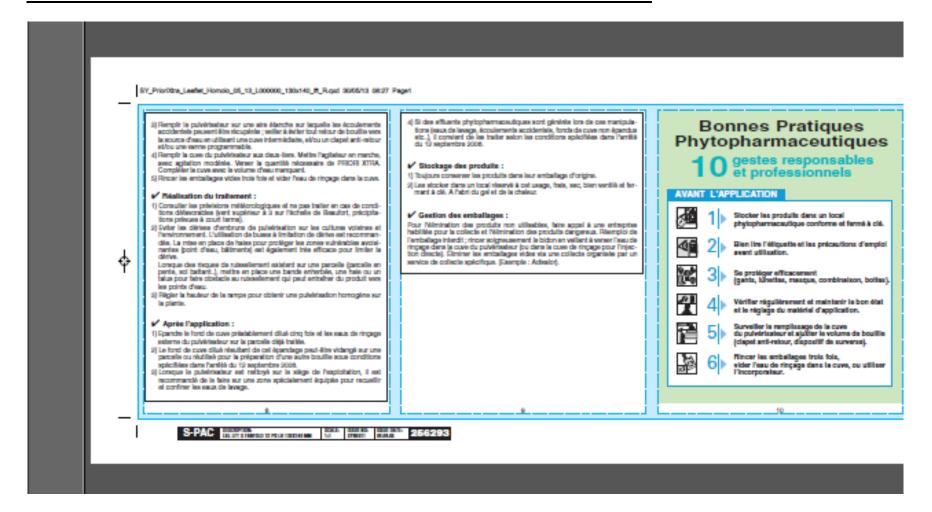
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Date: 2018-08-10

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





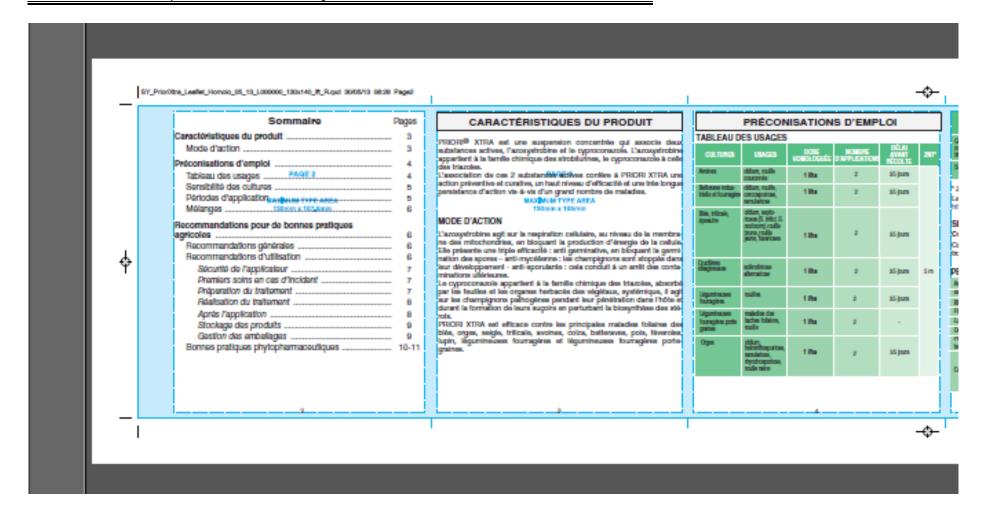
Part A

National Assessment - Country - FRANCE



Part A

National Assessment - Country - FRANCE



Part A

National Assessment - Country - FRANCE







CHITTEE LEASE OF THE PARTY 4 Bloom 25 Dates ومسطوف 1 Pho. 35 bars 2NT par rapport à un point d'e au temporaire ou permanent. Los limites muximalos de nieldas sentigo realisbles à l'alimese autiente : http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_paelicides/public/index.ctm SENSIBILITÉ DES CULTURES Cultures voisines : Compte-teru de la sensibilité de certaines variétés de pommiers à l'azoxysfrobine, éviter tout entraînement de la pulvérisation sur cette culture. PÉRIODES D'APPLICATION Durchade 1 natural & Pitchitton или гаррапион от 17 ауторотов Durchado I negudiá la fibration : De-debut floration is in floration - Bertrain Do-debut floration is in floration. Open. Du stade 1 natural à sortie de barbes FOR provingence of the excelpto-Do diffed floreigns in its floreigns No. Schlothion: dis F1 - G1 branifes flaus covers -8 chale des premiers péblic Color Alternations : die l'appartion des promitres techns sur

Part A

National Assessment - Country - FRANCE

MELANCES.

Respecter la réclementation en vigueur et les recommandations des guides de bonnes pratiques officiels disponibles sur le site http://e-physigriculture.gouv.fr

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR DE BONNES PRATIQUES AGRICOLES

RECOMMANDATIONS CENERALES

Gestion des résistances

L'utilisation nicitée, sur une même parcelle, de préparations à base de substances actives de la même temilie chimique ou avant le même mode d'action. peut conduire à l'apparition d'organismes nielstants.

Pour réduire certisque. Il est conseillé d'alterner ou d'associer, sur une même parcelle, des précensions à base de substances actives de familles chimiques dif-Member ou de modes d'action différents.

Afin de réduire le risque d'appartion de résistance, PRIORI XTRA devra être utilas salon les recommandations du groupe FTAC^e en ce qui concerne les préparations à base de strobilutires. Sur périales, les recommandations sont à une application maximum per seison de fondicides à base de strobilurire.

Pondicios resistance Action commitee.

RECOMMANDATIONS D'UTILISATION

Notre spicialité ne pouvent être testile sur toutes les variétés abbitantes, nous vous recommandons vivement de réaliser un test de ablectivité sur un échantillon d'explices suspectibles de repevoir le traitement avant de le généraliser, ou de committee within particle backgings.

Proceider à l'atilisation du produit en respectant les 10 gestes responsables et professionnels recommendés par la profession (voir détails en fin de litreil).

✓ Sécurité de l'applicateur :

l'elter le contact avec le produit, les embrure de pulvirisation ou la végétation Indebenoed India.

Adecter volte protection selon le risque.

 Lors de la cricuration de bouillie prolièger les yeux par des lunettes, porter des cants en nitrie et un tabler de protection.

· Lors de l'application :

Maintenir la cabine propre et les fenétes fermies.

- Veiller à discover d'une cuve d'eau claire sur le pulvirisateur l'iringe-mains' de 15 libra minimum obligatoire). Se laver les mains en cas de contact, ne pas porter à la bouche des carris ou des maire soulière.
- Ne pas tenter de déboucher une buse obstruée en souffant à l'intérieur. Utiliser une brosse ou tout autre matériel solicifique.
- En fin de tavail, rincer les éculoements de protection, se laver les mains. prendre une douche.

✓ Premiers soins en cas d'incident :

En cas d'ingestion : appaier immidalement un centre antipoixon ou un médecin, et lui montrer l'emballace ou l'étiquette. Ne pas faire vomit. En cas de contact cutané : enlever tout vétement soullé et rincer immédiale-

ment et abondamment la peau sous l'eau du robinet.

En cas de projection dans les yeux : rincer immédiatement pendent 15 à 20 minutes sous un fiet d'eau tités, caupières ouvertes et consulter un soi-Children.

En cas d'inhalation : amerier la personne à l'air libre.

Pour des informations complémentaines, se référer à la section 4 de la fiche de données de sécurité.

Préparation du traitement :

- Utiliser un matériel de pulvérisation en bon état et vérifié réquiéement.
- 2) Ne préparer que la quantité de bouille nécessaire à la superficie à traiter de boon à évier les surplus difficiles à éliminer Volume de bouille hectare entre 100 et 200 lifes.

Evaluator: FRANCE

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IMPORTANT: PRODUIT POUR LES PROFESSIONNELS - Respecter les usages, doses, conditions et précautions d'emploi mentionnés sur l'emballage, qui ont été déterminés en fonction des caractéristiques du produit et des applications pour lesquelles il est préconisé. Conduire sur ces bases la culture et les traitements selon la bonne pratique agricole en tenant compte, sous votre responsabilité, de tous les facteurs particuliers concernant votre exploitation tels que la nature du sol, les conditions météorologiques, les méthodes culturales, les variétés végétales, la résistance des espèces, la pression parasitaire,... Le fabricant garantit la conformité de ses produits vendus dans leur emballage d'origine à l'autorisation de vente du Ministère de l'Agriculture. Compte tenu de la diversité des législations existantes, il appartient à l'utilisateur, dans le cas où les denrées issues des cultures protégées avec cette spécialité sont destinées à l'exportation, de vérifier la réglementation en vigueur dans le pays importateur. Syngenta Agro S.A.S. ne saurait être tenu en aucun cas responsable des conséguences inhérentes à toute copie de cette étiquette, totale ou partielle et à la diffusion ou à l'utilisation non autorisée de cette dernière.

Pour de plus amples informations, vous pouvez contacter le centre de renseignements techniques de Syngenta N°Indigo 0 825 00 05 52 et/ou consulter nos notices sur le site : www.syngenta.fr

HOMOLO_PRIORI XTRA_05/2013

S-PAC DESCRIPTION: LBL LFT S FANFOLD 12 PG LH 130X140 MIN 1:1 ISSUE NO: SYN003 03.08.09 256293

Date: 2018-08-10

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 $Appendix \ 3-Letter(s) \ of \ Access$

Not applicable.