FINAL REGISTRATION REPORT

Part B

Section 8

Environmental Fate

Detailed summary of the risk assessment

Product code: CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC

Product name(s): Fenoxinn Max 110 EC, Herbos Max 110 EC

Chemical active substance:

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, 110 g/L

Central Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: Poland

CORE ASSESSMENT

(authorization)

Applicant: Innvigo Sp. z o.o.

Submission date: February 2023

MS Finalisation date: 06/03/2024

Version history

When	What
05/2023	Dossier sent for evaluation
07/2023	Applicant update
11/2023	zRMS evaluation of dRR
March 2024	Final version prepared by zRMS after Commenting period

Table of Contents

Evaluator comments:
The text highlighted in grey was provided by the evaluator.

8 Fate and behaviour in the environment (KCP 9)

8.1 Critical GAP and overall conclusions

Table 8.1-1: Critical use pattern of the formulated product

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Use-No. *	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)	Remarks: e.g. g safener/ synergist per ha	**Conclusion**
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	kg or L product/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g or kg as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min/max			Groundwater
Zonal uses (field or outdoor uses, certain types of protected crops)														
1	PL	Winter wheat (TRZAW), Winter triticale (TTLWI) Winter barley (HORVW)	F	monocotyledonous weeds	Spray, medium sprayer	spring BBCH 20-31	a)1 b)1	n/a	a) 0.7 l/ha b) 0.7 l/ha	a) 0.077 kg a.s./ha b) 0.077 kg a.s./ha	200-400	n/a		
2	PL	Spring wheat (TRZAS), Spring barley (HORVS)	F	monocotyledonous weeds	Spray, medium sprayer	spring BBCH 20-31	a)1 b)1	n/a	a) 0.7 l/ha b) 0.7 l/ha	a) 0.077 kg a.s./ha b)0.077 kg a.s./ha	200-400	n/a		
3	PL	Winter wheat (TRZAW), Winter triticale (TTLWI) Winter barley (HORVW)	F	monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds	Spray, medium sprayer	spring BBCH 20-31	a)1 b)1	n/a	a) 0.5 l/ha +25 g/ha Tristar 50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SG b) 0.5 l/ha+25 g/ha Tristar 50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SG	a) 0.055 kg a.s./ha + 0.0125 kg a.s/haTristar 50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SG b) 0.055 kg a.s./ha + 0.0125 kg a.s/ha Tristar 50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SG	200-400	n/a		
4	PL	Spring wheat (TRZAS),	F	monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds	Spray, medium sprayer	spring BBCH 20-31	a)1 b)1	n/a	a) 0.5 l/ha +25 g/ha Tristar	a) 0.055 kg a.s./ha +	200-400	n/a		

		Spring barley (HORVS)							50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SG b) 0.5 l/ha+25 g/ha Tristar 50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SG	0.0125 kg a.s/haTristar 50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SG b) 0.055 kg a.s./ha + 0.0125 kg a.s/ha Tristar 50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SG				
5	PL	Winter wheat (TRZAW), Winter triticale (TTLWI) Winter barley (HORVW)	F	monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds	Spray, medium sprayer	spring BBCH 20-31	a)1 b)1	n/a	a) 0.5 l/ha + 0.4 l/ha Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200 EC b) 0.5 l/ha+ 0.4l/ha Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200 EC	a) 0.055 kg a.s./ha + 0.08 kg a.s/ha Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200 EC b) 0.055 kg a.s./ha + 0.08 kg a.s/ha Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200 EC	200-400	n/a		
6	PL	Spring wheat (TRZAS), Spring barley (HORVS)	F	monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds	Spray, medium sprayer	spring BBCH 20-31	a)1 b)1	n/a	a) 0.5 l/ha + 0.4 l/ha Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200 EC b) 0.5 l/ha+ 0.4l/ha Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200 EC	a) 0.055 kg a.s./ha + 0.08 kg a.s/ha Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200 EC b) 0.055 kg a.s./ha + 0.08 kg a.s/ha Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200	200-400	n/a		

										EC				
Interzonal uses (use as seed treatment, in greenhouses (or other closed places of plant production), as post-harvest treatment or for treatment of empty storage rooms)														
Minor uses according to Article 51 (zonal uses)														
Minor uses according to Article 51 (interzonal uses)														

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

** 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

Explanation for column 15 “Conclusion”

A	Safe use
R	Further refinement and/or risk mitigation measures required
C	To be confirmed by cMS
N	No safe use

The risk assessment for the combinations of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC with Galaper 200 EC/ Fluroherb 200 EC/ Herbistar 200 EC or with Tristar 50 SG/Trimax 50 SG/Triben Super 50 SGis covered by the risk assessment of these plant protection products used separately and it is included in these products registration dossiers

Table 8.1-2: Assessed (critical) uses during approval of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl concerning the Section Environmental Fate (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use-No. *	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)	Remarks: e.g. g safener/ synergist per ha
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	kg or L product/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g or kg as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min/max		
1	All EU Member States	**Cereals** wheat (s+w) durum wheat rye, w.-rye triticale barley (s+w)	F	grassyweed species	groundboom sprayers	BBCH: 10-32	a) 1-2 b) 1-2			a) 15 – 83 b) 15 - 83	180-400		

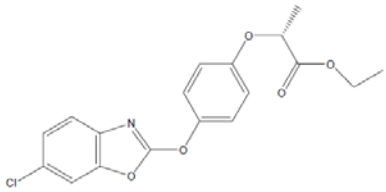
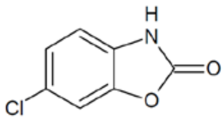
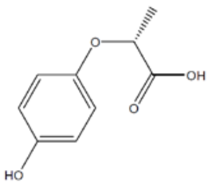
) either one application in autumn or one in spring or one application in autumn and one in spring (max. 83 g as/ha in one season)

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

** 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

8.2 Metabolites considered in the assessment

Table 8.2-1: Metabolites of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl potentially relevant for exposure assessment

Metabolite	Molar mass	Chemical structure	Maximum observed occurence in compartements	Exposue assessment required due to
Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)	333.74		Soil: 81.1% Water and sediment: 97.2 %	PEC soil, PECgw, PECsw/sed
Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F05014)	169.57		Soil: 19.1% Water and Sediment: 8%	PEC_{soil}, PEC_{gw}, $PEC_{sw/sed}$
HOPP-acid (AE F096918)	182.19		Water and Sediment: 26.3%	$PEC_{sw/sed}$

8.3 Rate of degradation in soil (KCP 9.1.1)

Studies on degradation in soil with the formulation were not performed, since it is possible to extrapolate from data obtained with the active substance.

8.3.1 Aerobic degradation in soil (KCP 9.1.1.1)

Studies on aerobic degradation in soil with the formulation were not performed, since it is possible to extrapolate from data obtained with the active substance. EU approved endpoints were evaluated during Annex I inclusion for actives substances. All relevant data are presented in***EFSA Scientific Report*** **(2007) 121, 1-76.**

8.3.1.1 Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites

Table 8.3-1: Summary of aerobic degradation rates for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl- laboratory studies (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	Aerobic conditions						
Soil type	Label position	pH	t. °C / % MWHC	DT_{50} /DT_{90} (d) Simple 1st order	DT_{50} (d) 20 °C pF2/10kPa	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Sandy loam SL V	Chloro-phenyl	5.6	20° C / 40 %	0.33 / 1.1	0.3	0.817	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model) Correction according to FOCUS
Loamy sand LS 2.2	"	5.8	20° C / 40 %	0.35 / 1.1	0.3	0.946	
Sandy loam SL S (US)	"	5.2	20° C / 40 %	0.73 / 2.4	0.6	0.953	
Silt loam SL 2 (US)	"	5.2	20° C / 40 %	0.51 / 1.7	0.4	0.957	
Sandy loam SL V 1)	"	5.8	21° C / 40 %	0.65 / 2.1	0.5	0.953	
Silt loam SL 2	Dioxy-phenyl *	6.9	22° C / 40 %	0.72 / 2.4	0.6	0.955	
Silty sand SS 2	"	7.0	22° C / 40 %	0.32 / 1.1	0.4	0.975	
Geometric mean / Arithmetic mean					0.43 / 0.45		
Sandy loam SL V 1)	Chloro-phenyl	5.8	11° C / 40 %	0.74 / 2.5	Not corrected value: 0.02 (not reliable)	0.821	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model)

* *racemic mixture (fenoxaprop-ethyl)*

[1]) identical soils

Table 8.3-3: Summary of aerobic degradation rates for Fenoxaprop-P - laboratory studies (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

Fenoxaprop-P	Aerobic conditions							
Soil type	Label position	pH	t °C / % MWHC	DT_{50}/ DT_{90} (d) Simple 1st order	Formation rate (%)	DT_{50} (d) 20 °C pF2/10kPa	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Sandy loam SL V	Chloro-phenyl	5.6	20° C / 40 %	5.0 / 16.7	96.7	3.7	0.817	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model) Correction according to FOCUS
Loamy sand LS 2.2	“	5.8	20° C / 40 %	14.3 / 47.7	97.2	12.8	0.946	
Sandy loam SL S (US)	“	5.2	20° C / 40 %	6.7 / 22.2	83.7	2.9	0.953	
Silt loam SL 2 (US)	“	5.2	20° C / 40 %	4.0 / 13.2	80.3	1.7	0.957	
Sandy loam SL V 1)	“	5.8	21° C / 40 %	20 / 67	93.5	26.7	0.953	

Fenoxaprop-P	Aerobic conditions							
Soil type	Label position	pH	t °C / % MWHC	DT_{50}/ DT_{90} (d) Simple 1st order	Formation rate (%)	DT_{50} (d) 20 °C pF2/10kPa	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Silt loam SL 2	Dioxy-phenyl *	6.9	22° C / 40 %	10.3 / 34.2	-	5.9	0.915	
Silty sand SS 2	“	7.0	22° C / 40 %	7.9 / 26.3	-	14.9	0.881	
Arithmetic mean					90.3	7.23 / 10.3		
Sandy loam SL V 1)	Chloro-phenyl	5.8	11° C / 40 %	88.7 / 295	95.1	Not corrected value: 76.2	0.821	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model)
			10° C:		Arrhenius equation			
Sandy loam SL V			factor 2.2	11 / 36.7				
lamy sand LS 2.2			”	31.5 / 105				
sandy loam SL S			”	14.7 / 49				
Silt loam SL 2			”	8.8 / 29				
Sandy loam SL V			”	44 / 147				
Silt loam SL 2			factor 2.6	26.8 / 88.9				
Silty sand SS 2			”	20.5 / 68.3				

* *racemic mixture (fenoxaprop)*

[1]) identical soils

Table 8.3-3: Summary of aerobic degradation rates for Chlorobenzoxazolone - laboratory studies (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

Chloro-benzoxazolone	Aerobic conditions							
Soil type	Label position	pH	t. °C / % MWHC	DT_{50}/ DT_{90} (d) Simple 1st order	Formation rate (%)	DT_{50} (d) 20 °C pF2/10kPa	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Sandy loam SL V	Chloro-phenyl	5.6	20° C / 40 %	-	3.3* 10.4§	5.8	0.817	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model) Correction according to FOCUS
Loamy sand LS 2.2	"	5.8	20° C / 40 %	7.7 / 25.6	2.8* 70.6§	4.8	0.946	
Sandy loam SL S (US)	"	5.2	20° C / 40 %	8.5 / 28.3	16.3* 0§	7.0	0.953	
Silt loam SL 2 (US)	"	5.2	20° C / 40 %	18.0 / 59.9	19.7* 0§	10.1	0.957	
Sandy loam SL V 1)	"	5.8	21° C / 40 %	62 / 207 (unaccep-table corre-lation)	6.5* 0§	12.1	0.953	
Chloro-benzoxazolone	Aerobic conditions							
Soil type	Label position	pH	t. °C / % MWHC	DT_{50}/ DT_{90} (d) Simple 1st order	Formation rate (%)	DT_{50} (d) 20 °C pF2/10kPa	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Arithmetic mean					9.7 70.6#			
Sandy loam SL V 1)	Chloro-phenyl	5.8	11° C / 40 %	27.7 / 92 (unaccep-table corre-lation)	4.9* 45§	Not corrected value: 14.4	0.821	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model)

[1]) identical soils
* from fenoxaprop-P-ethyl
§ from fenoxaprop-P
# used for risk assessment (worst case)

8.3.2 Anaerobic degradation in soil (KCP 9.1.1.1)

Studies on anaerobic degradation in soil with the formulation were not performed, since it is possible to extrapolate from data obtained with the active substance. EU approved endpoints were evaluated during Annex I inclusion for actives substances. All relevant data are presented in ***EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76.**

8.3.2.1 Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites

Table 8.3-2: Summary of anaerobic degradation rates for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl - laboratory studies (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	Anaerobic conditions						
Soil type	Label position	pH	t. °C / % MWHC	DT_{50} / DT_{90} (d) one compartment decay MicroCal Origin (vs. 3.5)	DT_{50} (d) 20 °C pF2/10kPa	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Loamy sand Speyer 2.2	Chloro-phenyl	5.4	20° C / flooded	0.4 / 1.2	0.34 / 1.1	0.9990	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model)
"	Dioxy-phenyl *	"	"	Calculation not possible	0.28 / 0.9	0.9999	

* racemic mixture (fenoxaprop-ethyl)

Table 8.3-2: Summary of anaerobic degradation rates for Fenoxaprop-P - laboratory studies (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

Fenoxaprop-P	Anaerobic conditions						
Soil type	Label position	pH	t. °C / % MWHC	DT_{50} / DT_{90} (d) 1st order, one compartment decay MicroCal Origin (vs. 3.5)	DT_{50}/ DT_{90} (d) single 1st order	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Loamy sand Speyer 2.2	Chloro-phenyl	5.4	20° C / flooded	33.9 / 112.5	36.6 / 122	0.997 1	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model)
"	Dioxy-phenyl *	"	"	26.7 / 88.6	24.0 / 80	0.986 9	

* racemic mixture (fenoxaprop)

Table 8.3-3: Summary of anaerobic degradation rates for HOPP-acid - laboratory studies (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

HOPP-acid	Anaerobic conditions						
Soil type	Label position	pH	t. °C / % MWHC	DT_{50} / DT_{90} (d) 1st order, one compartment decay MicroCal Origin (vs. 3.5)	DT_{50}/ DT_{90} (d) single 1st order	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Loamy sand Speyer 2.2	Dioxy-phenyl *	5.4	20° C / flooded	Calculation not possible	>250 (uncertain value due to late occurence	0.9722	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model)

* racemic mixture

Table 8.3-3: Summary of anaerobic degradation rates for Chlorobenzoxazolone - laboratory studies (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

Chloro-benzoxazolone	Anaerobic conditions						
Soil type	Label position	pH	t. °C / % MWHC	DT_{50} / DT_{90} (d) 1st order, one compartment decay MicroCal Origin (vs. 3.5)	DT_{50}/ DT_{90} (d) single 1st order	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
Loamy sand Speyer 2.2	Chloro-phenyl	5.4	20° C / flooded	Minor metabolite, not calculated	57.5 / 191	0.9007	TopFit 2.0 (multi compartment model)

8.4 Field studies (KCP 9.1.1.2)

Studies on field degradation in soil with the formulation were not performed, since it is possible to extrapolate from data obtained with the active substance. EU approved endpoints were evaluated during Annex I inclusion for active substances. All relevant data are presented in***EFSA Scientific Report*** **(2007) 121, 1-76.**

8.4.1 Soil dissipation testing on a range of representative soils (KCP 9.1.1.2.1)

Studies on anaerobic degradation in soil with the formulation were not performed, since it is possible to extrapolate from data obtained with the active substance. EU approved endpoints were evaluated during Annex I inclusion for actives substances. All relevant data are presented in***EFSA Scientific Report*** **(2007) 121, 1-76.**

8.4.2 Soil accumulation testing (KCP 9.1.1.2.2)

The field dissipation studies of fenoxaprop-P-ethyl were not performed during the Annex I Inclusion. No additional studies have been performed.

8.5 Mobility in soil (KCP 9.1.2)

Studies on mobility in soil with the formulation were not performed, since it is possible to extrapolate from data obtained with the active substance.

8.5.1 Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites

Table 8.5-1: Summary of soil adsorption/desorption for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl (*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76)

Parent ‡							
Soil Type	OM %	Soil pH	Kd (mL/g)	Koc (mL/g)	Kf (mL/g)	Kfoc (mL/g)	1/n
Silty loam SL 2	1.06	5.4	104	16 774	due to rapid hydrolysis only single concentration calculation possible		unreliable
Sandy loam SL S	1.51	6.3	57	6 404			
Sandy loam SL V	2.17	5.9	82	6 406			
Loamy sand LS 2.2	4.53	5.8	149	5 602			
Clay	0.4	7.6	12.8	5 419			
Silty clay loam	1.4	6.5	212	26 207			
Sandy loam	4.4	6.4	443	17 352			
Clay loam	4.56	6.8	176	6 667			
Arithmetic mean			154	11 354			
pH dependence, Yes or No			No				

Table 8.5-2: **Summary of soil adsorption/desorption for Fenoxaprop-P(*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76)**

Fenoxaprop-P ‡							
Soil Type	OC %	Soil pH	Kd (mL/g)	Koc (mL/g)	Kf (mL/g)	Kfoc (mL/g)	1/n
Sandy loam	2.64	7.3			8.76	332	0.733
Sand	0.53	4.7			3.01	568	0.782
Silty clay loam	1.67	7.1			3.05	182	0.823
Sand	0.81	6.4			1.17	145	0.880
Clay loam	1.99	7.4			3.67	184	0.719
Arithmetic mean					3.9	282	0.787
pH dependence (yes or no)			No. May be less mobile in very acidic soils (pH <5)				

Table 8.5-3: Summary of soil adsorption/desorption for Chlorobenzoxazolone(*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76)

Chlorobenzoxazolone ‡							
Soil Type	OC %	Soil pH	Kd (mL/g)	Koc (mL/g)	Kf (mL/g)	Kfoc (mL/g)	1/n
Loamy sand	0.53	4.7			2.85	537	0.765
Sandy clay loam	1.84	5.4			5.45	296	0.826
Silty loam	1.52	5.4			6.51	429	0.816
Sandy loam	2.07	4.5			6.47	312	0.859
Loamy sand	1.95	6.0			7.02	360	0.826
Arithmetic mean					5.7	387	0.82
pH dependence (yes or no)			No predictions of the sorption behaviour in neutral or alkaline soils can be done since chlorobenzoxazolone was not stable under neutral or alkaline conditions.				

8.5.2 Column leaching (KCP 9.1.2.1)

Studies on column leaching with the formulation were not performed, since it is possible to extrapolate from data obtained with the active substance.

EU approved endpoints were evaluated during Annex I inclusion for active substances. All relevant data are presented in ***EFSA Scientific Report*** **(2007) 121, 1-76.**

Agreed Endpoints (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121,1-76, Conclusion on the peer review of Fenoxaprop-P, Appendix 1 – list of end points)

Column leaching ‡	Eluation (mm): 200 mm Time period (d): 2 d
	Leachate: 0.29 %, 0.08 % and 0.12 % radioactivity in leachate
Aged residues leaching ‡	Aged for (d): 2 d, 16 days and 30 days Time period (d): 2 d Eluation (mm): 200 mm
	Analysis of soil residues post ageing (soil residues pre-leaching): Ageing period - 2 d: Majority was fenoxaprop-P. Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, chlorobenzoxazolone and phenolic metabolite in small amounts. - 16 d: Fenoxaprop-P 44.2 %, chlorobenzoxazolone 4.5 % - 30 d: Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl 2.4 %, Fenoxaprop-P 20.3 %, chlorobenzoxazolone 4.0 %
	Leachate: % total radioactivity in leachate Ageing period - 2 d: 1.9 % AR - 16 d: 3.6 % AR - 30 d: 2.3 % AR Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P or chlorobenzoxazolone were not detected in the leachates

8.5.3 Lysimeter studies (KCP 9.1.2.2)

Lysimeter/ field leaching studies ‡	Not submitted, not required

8.5.4 Field leaching studies (KCP 9.1.2.3)

Lysimeter/ field leaching studies ‡	Not submitted, not required

8.6 Degradation in the water/sediment systems (KCP 9.2, KCP 9.2.1, KCP 9.2.2, KCP 9.2.3)

Studies on degradation in water/sediment systems with the formulation were not performed, since it is possible to extrapolate from data obtained with the active substance.

EU approved endpoints were evaluated during Annex I inclusion for active substances. All relevant data are presented in ***EFSA Scientific Report*** **(2007) 121, 1-76.**

8.6.1 Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites

Table 8.6-1: Summary of degradation in water/sediment of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76)

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl (^{14}C-chlorophenyl labelled	Distribution (max in water 50.3 % after 2 h, max. sed 3.6 % after 2 h)									
Water / sediment system	pH water phase	pH sed	t. °C	DT_{50}-DT_{90} whole sys.	St. (r^2)	DT_{50}-DT_{90} water	St. (r^2)	DT_{50}-DT_{90} sed	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
S1 (sand)	7.3	7.9	20	0.1 – 0.4 d	0.988	0.1 – 0.3 d	0.983	not calculated		1st order
S2 (silt loam)	6.8	5.1	20	0.1 – 0.3 d	0.979	0.1 – 0.3 d	0.976	not calculated		1st order
Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl ^{14}C-dioxyhenyl labelled	Distribution (max in water 81.4 % after 2 h. Max. sed : not detected)									
Water / sediment system	pH water phase	pH sed	t. °C	DT_{50}-DT_{90} whole sys.	St. (r^2)	DT_{50}-DT_{90} water	St. (r^2)	DT_{50}-DT_{90} sed	St. (r^2)	Method of calculation
S1 (loamy sand)	6.6	5.8	20	0.16 – 0.54 d	0.984	not calculated		not calculated		1st order
S2 (clay)	8.0	7.7	20	0.29 – 0.96 d	0.990	not calculated		not calculated		1st order
Geometric mean (DT_{50})				0.16		not calculated		not calculated		

Table 8.6-2: Summary of observed metabolites

Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406) a.s. (^{14}Cchlorophenyl labelled	Distribution (max in water 97.7% after 1 d, max. sed 26.8 % after 7 d)	Evaluated on EU level Reference ***EFSA Scientific Report*** **(2007) 121, 1-76**
Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406) a.s. ^{14}C-dioxyhenyl labelled	Distribution (max in water 81.4 % after 2 h. Max. sed: not detected)	
HOPP-acid (AE F096918) ^{14}C-dioxyhenyl labelled	Distribution (max in water 22.9 % after 62 d. Max. sed: 3.4 % after 62 d)	

Mineralization and non extractable residues					
Water / sediment system	pH water phase	pH sed	Mineralization x % after n d. (end of the study).	Non-extractable residues in sed. max x % after n d	Non-extractable residues in sed. max x % after n d (end of the study)
S1 (sand)	7.3	7.9	27.6 % after 199 d (= study end)	75 % after 59 d	54.9 % (study end
S2 (silt loam)	6.8	5.1	17.6 % after 120 d 16.9 % (study end)	75.3 % after 155 d	69.1 % (study end)
S1 (loamy sand)	6.6	5.8	45.9 % after 118 d (= study end)	33.5 % after 118 d	33.5 % (study end)
S2 (clay)	8.0	7.7	46.5 % after 90 d 27.4 % (study end)	28.7 % after 47 d	27.3 % (study end)

8.7 Predicted Environmental Concentrations in soil (PEC_{soil}) (KCP 9.1.3)

zRMS Comments:	Applicant calculated the PEC_{SOIL} values for active substance fenoxaprop-P-ethyl with the model ESCAPE v2.0. Evaluator calculated the PEC_{SOIL} values using the PEC_{SOIL} Calculator (Excel). The values obtained do not differ from those presented by the Applicant. Calculations of PEC_{SOIL} for active substance fenoxaprop-P-ethyl were accepted. Calculations of PEC_{SOIL} for metabolites fenoxaprop-P and chlorobenzoxazolone were recalculated by evaluator with the Calculator (Excel). The endpoints used for soil exposure assessment are consistent with the list of endpoints for active substance and its metabolites. The crop interception of 20% was taken into consideration. The maximum PEC_{SOIL} values for active substance and its metabolites for single application are presented in following table:

Application rate g a.s./ha	**1 x 77.0 g a.s./ha**
Compound	**PEC_{SOIL}, ini mg a.s./kg**
Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	0.0821
Fenoxaprop-P	0.0613
Chlorobenzoxazolone	0.0074

For formulation PEC_{SOIL}= 0.7750 mg/kg soil.

These values will be used in further risk assessment.

8.7.1 Justification for new endpoints

All endpoints used for PECsoil calculations are EU approved and were evaluated on EU level and presented in ***EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76.**

8.7.2 Active substance(s) and relevant metabolite(s)

Table 8.7-1: Input parameters related to application for PEC_{soil} calculations

Use No.	**1**	**2**
Crop	winter cereals	spring cereals
Application rate (g as/ha)	77	77
Number of applications/interval	1/-	1/-
Crop interception (%)	20	20
Depth of soil layer (relevant for plateau concentration) (cm)	5	5

Table 8.7-2: Input parameter for active substance(s) and relevant metabolite(s) for PEC_{soil} calculation

Compound	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Max. occurrence (%)	DT50 (days)	Value in accordance to EU endpoint y/n/ Reference
fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	361.8	-	0.51 days	EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76
fenoxaprop-P	333.74	81.1	7.1 days	EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76
chlorobenzoxazolone	169.57	19.1	9.2 days	EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76

8.7.2.1 Fenoxaprop-P-ethyland its metabolites on winter/spring cereals

Table 8.7-3: PEC_{soil} for Fenoxaprop-P-ethylon winter/spring cereals

PEC_{soil} (mg/kg)		winter/spring cereals	
		Single application	
		Actual	TWA
Initial		0.0821	-
Short term	24h	0.0211	0.0516
	2d	0.0054	0.0324
	4d	0.0004	0.0173
Long term	7d	<0.0001	0.0099
	14d	<0.0001	0.0050
	21d	<0.0001	0.0033

	28d	<0.0001	0.0025
	42d	<0.0001	0.0017
	50d	<0.0001	0.0014
	100d	<0.0001	0.0007
Plateau concentration (5cm) after year 10		<0.0001	-
$PEC_{accumulation}$ (PEC_{act} + $PEC_{soil\ plateau}$)		0.0821	-

~~**PEC_{soil} of metabolites**~~

~~**Table 8.7-4: PEC$_{soil}$ for Fenoxaprop-P on winter/spring cereals**~~

~~PEC_{soil} (mg/kg)~~		~~winter/spring cereals~~	
		~~Single application~~	
		~~Actual~~	~~TWA~~
~~Initial~~		~~0.0592~~	~~-~~
~~Short term~~	~~24h~~	~~0.0570~~	~~0.0581~~
	~~2d~~	~~0.0526~~	~~0.0566~~
	~~4d~~	~~0.0435~~	~~0.0545~~
~~Long term~~	~~7d~~	~~0.0325~~	~~0.0490~~
	~~14d~~	~~0.0164~~	~~0.0379~~
	~~21d~~	~~0.0083~~	~~0.0301~~
	~~28d~~	~~0.0042~~	~~0.0244~~
	~~42d~~	~~0.0011~~	~~0.0172~~
	~~50d~~	~~0.0005~~	~~0.0146~~
	~~100d~~	~~<0.0001~~	~~0.0074~~
~~Plateau concentration (5cm) after year 10~~		~~<0.0001~~	~~-~~
~~$PEC_{accumulation}$ (PEC_{act} + $PEC_{soil\ plateau}$)~~		~~0.0592~~	~~-~~

~~**Table 8.7-5: PEC$_{soil}$ for Chlorobenzoxazolone on winter/spring cereals**~~

~~PEC_{soil} (mg/kg)~~		~~winter/spring cereals~~	
		~~Single application~~	
		~~Actual~~	~~TWA~~
~~Initial~~		~~0.0033~~	~~-~~
~~Short term~~	~~24h~~	~~0.0032~~	~~0.0033~~
	~~2d~~	~~0.0030~~	~~0.0032~~
	~~4d~~	~~0.0026~~	~~0.0031~~
~~Long term~~	~~7d~~	~~0.0021~~	~~0.0029~~

	~~14d~~	~~0.0012~~	~~0.0023~~
	~~21d~~	~~0.0007~~	~~0.0019~~
	~~28d~~	~~0.0004~~	~~0.0016~~
	~~42d~~	~~0.0002~~	~~0.0012~~
	~~50d~~	~~0.0001~~	~~0.0010~~
	~~100d~~	~~<0.0001~~	~~0.0005~~
~~Plateau concentration (5 cm) after year 10~~		~~<0.0001~~	~~-~~
~~$PEC_{accumulation}$ (PEC_{act} +$PEC_{soil\ plateau}$)~~		~~0.0033~~	~~-~~

8.7.2.2 PEC_{soil} of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC

Table 8.7-5: $PEC_{soil}$for CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC on cereals

Determined from following formulas:
PECsoil = app. Rate·(1-crop interception)/ 750;
app. Rate= 0.7 l/ha (726.6 g/ha)
formulation density: 1038 g/L
d = 5 cm
q= 1.5 g/ml
Crop interception: 20% (worst case)

Active substance/ reparation	Application rate (g/ha)	PEC_{act} (mg/kg)	PEC_{twa}21 d (mg/kg)	Tillage depth (cm)	$PEC_{soil,plateau}$ (mg/kg)	PEC_{accu}= PEC_{act}+ $PEC_{soil,plateau}$(mg/kg)
CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC	726.6	0.77504	-	5	-	0.77504

8.8 Predicted Environmental Concentrations in groundwater (PEC_{gw}) (KCP 9.2.4)

zRMS Comments:	Presented calculations PECgw for active substance fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites fenoxaprop-P and chlorobenzoxazolone were accepted. PECgw values were calculated following endpoints and approach agreed at EU level (EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121,1-76). Following the current EU guidance, EFSA (2014), the geometric mean of the sorption coefficient (K_{foc}) was used. Calculations of PEC_{GW} were provided in with PUF = 0.0. Modelling was conducted using PEARL and PELMO models for a single maximum application rate for winter and spring cereals in all relevant scenarios. The maximum PECgw values for active substance fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites fenoxaprop-P and chlorobenzoxazolone are below the trigger value of 0.1 µg/L.

8.8.1 Justification for new endpoints

All endpoints used for PEC ground water calculations are EU approved and were evaluated on EU level and presented in ***EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76.**

8.8.2 Active substance(s) and relevant metabolite(s) (KCP 9.2.4.1)

Table 8.8-1: Input parameters related to application for PEC_{gw} calculations

Use No.	**1**	**2**
Crop	winter cereals	spring cereals
Application rate (g as/ha)	77 g a.s./ha	77 g a.s./ha
Number of applications/interval	1/-	1/-
Relative application date	15 days after emergence	14 days after emergence
Crop interception (%)	20%	20%
Depth of soil layer (relevant for plateau concentration) (cm)	5 cm	5 cm
Frequency of application	annual	annual
Models used for calculation	FOCUS PEARL v5.5.5, FOCUS PELMO v6.6.4	FOCUS PEARL v5.5.5, FOCUS PELMO v6.6.4

8.8.2.1 Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites

Table 8.8-5: Input parameters related to active substance Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and metabolites for PEC_{gw} calculations

Compound	**Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl**	**Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)**	**Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F05014)**	**Value in accordance with EU endpoint y/n/ Reference***
Molecular weight [g/mol]	361.8	333.74	169.57	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Water solubility (at 20°C) [mg/L]	0.7	6100	10	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Saturated vapour pressure [Pa]	5.3×10^{-7}	-	-	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
DT_{50} in soil [d]	0.45	10.3	7.5	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
K_{foc} [mL/g] (geometric mean)	6000	247	372	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
K_{fom}[mL/g]	3480	143	216	Calculated from K_{foc} (K_{fom}= K_{foc}/1.724)

Compound	**Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl**	**Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)**	**Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F05014)**	**Value in accordance with EU endpoint y/n/ Reference***
				EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76
1/n (arithmetic mean)	1.0	0.787	0.82	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Plant uptake factor	~~0.5 (~~0 ~~used for modelling)~~	0	0	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Formation fraction	-	0.903	0.097	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76

* Delete row in case of no pH dependency

Table 8.8-6: PEC_{gw} for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and metabolites on winter cereals (with FOCUS PEARL 5.5.5)

Crop	**Scenario**	**80th Percentile PEC_{gw} at 1 m Soil Depth (µg/L)**		
		Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	**Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)**	**Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F05014)**
winter cereals	Châteaudun	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Hamburg	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Jokioinen	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Kremsmünster	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Okehampton	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Piacenza	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Porto	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Sevilla	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Thiva	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001

Table 8.8-7: PEC_{gw} for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and metabolites on winter cereals (with PELMO 6.6.4)

Crop	**Scenario**	**80th Percentile PEC_{gw} at 1 m Soil Depth (µg/L)**		
		Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	**Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)**	**Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F05014)**
winter cereals	Châteaudun	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Hamburg	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

	Jokioinen	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Kremsmünster	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Okehampton	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Piacenza	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Porto	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Sevilla	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Thiva	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Table 8.8-8: PEC$_{gw}$ for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and metabolites on spring cereals (with FOCUS PEARL 5.5.5)

Crop	Scenario	80th Percentile PEC$_{gw}$at 1 m Soil Depth (µg/L)		
		Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	**Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)**	**Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F05014)**
Spring cereals	Châteaudun	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Hamburg	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Jokioinen	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Kremsmünster	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Okehampton	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Piacenza	<0.0001*	<0.0001*	<0.0001*
	Porto	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	Sevilla	<0.0001*	<0.0001*	<0.0001*
	Thiva	<0.0001*	<0.0001*	<0.0001*

*The results for winter cereals cover the Piacenza, Sevilla, Thiva scenarios for spring cereals as they can be considered surrogate crops.

Table 8.8-9: PEC$_{gw}$ for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and metabolites on spring cereals (with PELMO 6.6.4)

Crop	Scenario	80th Percentile PEC$_{gw}$at 1 m Soil Depth (µg/L)		
		Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	**Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)**	**Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F05014)**
Spring cereals	Châteaudun	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Hamburg	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Jokioinen	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Kremsmünster	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Okehampton	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Piacenza	<0.001*	<0.001*	<0.001*
	Porto	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Sevilla	<0.001*	<0.001*	<0.001*

	Thiva	<0.001*	<0.001*	<0.001*

*The results for winter cereals cover the Piacenza, Sevilla, Thiva scenarios for spring cereals as they can be considered surrogate crops.

8.9 Predicted Environmental Concentrations in surface water (PEC_{SW}) (KCP 9.2.5)

zRMS Comments:

Calculations of PECsw and PECsed for active substance and its metabolites were accepted.

The recommended FOCUS models were used: FOCUS Step 1 & 2 and Step 3.
For PECsw and PECsed calculations the worst-case crop interception of 0% was taken into consideration.

For spring cereals, the R1 scenario from the winter cereals was used.

D1 and D2 scenarios are not relevant for Central Zone and were not taken into consideration. D3, D4, R1 and R3 scenarios relevant for Central Zone were taken into consideration.

The max PECsw for Central zone and Poland with relevant mitigation measure are presented in the table below:

Crop	fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	fenoxaprop-P	chlorobenzoxazolone	HOPP-acid
	Step 3	Step 2	Step 2	Step 2
	Max PEC_{SW} (µg/L)			
winter cereals 77.0 g a.s./ha	D3 ditch 0.4865	2.33	0.25	0.09
spring cereals 77.0 g a.s./ha	D3 ditch 0.4880			

PECsw for the formulation CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC for 726.6 g prod./ha in winter and spring cereals is 4.6681 µg/L.

The relevant mitigation measure will be recommended in ecotoxicological section.

8.9.1 Justification for new endpoints

All endpoints used for PEC surface ~~ground~~ water calculations are EU approved and were evaluated on EU level and presented in ***EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76.**

8.9.2 Active substance(s), relevant metabolite(s) and the formulation (KCP 9.2.5)

Table 8.9-1: Input parameters related to application for $PEC_{SW/SED}$ calculations

Plant protection product	CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC	CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC
Use No.	**1**	**2**
Crop	winter cereals	spring cereals
Application rate (g as/ha)	77 g a.s./ha	77 g a.s./ha
Number of applications/interval	1/-	1/-

Application method	Spray, medium sprayer	Spray, medium sprayer
Models used for calculation	STEPS 1-2 and STEP 3 in FOCUS	STEPS 1-2 and STEP 3 in FOCUS

8.9.2.1 Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites

Table 8.9-2: Input parameters related to active substance Fenoxaprop-P-ethyland metabolites for $PEC_{sw/sed}$ calculations STEP 1/2

Compound	**Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl**	**Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)**	**Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F054014)**	**Propionic acid HOPP-acid (AE F096918)**	**Value in accordance to EU endpoint y/n/ Reference**
Molecular weight (g/mol)	361.8	333.74	169.57	182.19	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Saturated vapour pressure (Pa)	5.3 x 10^{-7}	-	-	-	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Water solubility (mg/L)	0.7	6100	10	42110	*EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76*
Diffusion coefficient in water (m²/d)	not required for Step 1+2/ 4.3 x 10^{-5}	not required for Step 1+2/ 4.3 x 10^{-5}	not required for Step 1+2/ 4.3 x 10^{-5}	not required for Step 1+2/ 4.3 x 10^{-5}	default
Diffusion coefficient in air (m²/d)	not required for Step 1+2/0.43	not required for Step 1+2/0.43	not required for Step 1+2/0.43	not required for Step 1+2/0.43	default
K_{foc} (mL/g)	6000	247	372	29	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Freundlich Exponent 1/n	1.0	0.787	0.82	n/a	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Plant Uptake	~~0.5~~ (0 ~~used for modelling)~~	0	0	0	default
Wash-Off factor from Crop (1/mm)	not required for Step 1+2/ 0.05 (MACRO)	not required for Step 1+2/ 0.05	not required for Step 1+2/ 0.05 (MACRO)	not required for Step 1+2/ 0.05	default

Compound	**Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl**	**Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406)**	**Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F054014)**	**Propionic acid HOPP-acid (AE F096918)**	**Value in accordance to EU endpoint y/n/ Reference**
	0.50 (PRZM)	(MACRO) 0.50 (PRZM)	0.50 (PRZM)	(MACRO) 0.50 (PRZM)	
$DT_{50,soil}$ (d)	0.51	7.1	9.2	16.2	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
$DT_{50,water}$ (d)	0.1	6.6	35	1000	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
$DT_{50,sed}$ (d)	1000	1000	1000	1000	
$DT_{50,whole\ system}$ (d)	0.16	13	2.3	16.2	
Maximum occurrence observed (% molar basis with respect to the parent)	-	Total system: 97.2 Soil: 81.1	Soil: 19.1 Total system: 8	Total systems: 26.3	*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76
Formation fraction in soil:	-				

According to the endpoints given in EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76, the most sensitive aquatic organism to the active substance fenoxaprop-P-ethyl is *Lepomis macrochirus*, as the acute toxicity dose determined for this species is 0.19 mg/L. Based on this result the Regulatory Acceptable Concentration (RAC) may be determined. Since result 0.19 mg/L is the worst case in comparison with results for rest of tested aquatic organisms the **RAC is 1.9 µg/L**.

According to the endpoints given in EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76, the most sensitive aquatic organism to the metabolite Fenoxaprop-P (AE F088406) is *Daphnia magna*, as the chronic toxicity dose determined for this species is 1 mg/L. Based on this result the Regulatory Acceptable Concentration (RAC) may be determined. Since result 1 mg/L is the worst case in comparison with results for rest of tested aquatic organisms the **RAC is 100 µg/L**.

According to the endpoints given in EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76, the most sensitive aquatic organism to the metabolite Chlorobenzoxazolone (AE F054014) is *Daphnia magna*, as the chronic toxicity dose determined for this species is 6.6 mg/L. Based on this result the Regulatory Acceptable Concentration (RAC) may be determined. Since result for active substance 6.6 mg/L is the worst case in comparison with results for rest of tested aquatic organisms the **RAC is 66 µg/L**.

According to the endpoints given in EFSA Scientific Report (2007) 121, 1-76, the most sensitive aquatic organism to the metabolite Propionic acid HOPP-acid (AE F096918) is *Daphnia magna*, as the chronic toxicity dose determined for this species is 3.2 mg/L. Based on this result the Regulatory Acceptable Concentration (RAC) may be determined. Since result for active substance 3.2 mg/L is the worst case in comparison with results for rest of tested aquatic organisms the **RAC is 320 µg/L**.

$PEC_{sw/sed}$

Table 8.9-3: FOCUS Step 1,2 and Step 3 PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed} for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl following single application of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC to winter cereals

Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
Step 1	---	3.56	drainage/run off	<0.01	171.11
Step 2	---	0.71	drainage/run off	<0.01	3.15
Northern Europe	Mar-May	0.71	drainage/run off	<0.01	3.15
Step 3					
D1	ditch	0.4940	drainage	~~<~~ 0.01	0.1504
D1	stream	0.4319	drainage	<0.01	0.1152
D2	ditch	0.4903	drainage	<0.01	0.1341
D2	stream	0.3886	drainage	<0.01	0.0181~~3~~
D3	ditch	0.4865	drainage	<0.01	0.1290

Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
D4	pond	0.01687	drainage	<0.01	0.004118
D4	stream	0.4001	drainage	<0.01	0.02459
D5	pond	0.01688	drainage	<0.01	0.004793
D5	stream	0.4553	drainage	<0.01	0.07989
D6	ditch	0.4793	drainage	<0.01	0.06994
R1	pond	0.01687	runoff	<0.01	0.006532
R1	stream	0.3208	runoff	<0.01	0.03626
R3	stream	0.4501	runoff	<0.01	0.06723
R4	stream	0.3182	runoff	<0.01	0.02910

* single applications should be marked.
** twa-time as required by ecotox

Metabolite(s) of fenoxaprop-P-ethyl

Table 8.9-5: FOCUS Step 1,2 PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed} for Fenoxaprop-P following single application of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC to winter cereals

Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
Step 1	---	~~17.95~~ 32.39	drainage/run off	~~5.81~~ 19.40	~~42.76~~ 78.44
Step 2	---	~~0.63~~ 2.33	drainage/run off	~~0.09~~ 1.11	~~0.87~~ 5.70
Northern Europe	Mar-May	~~0.63~~ 2.33	drainage/run off	~~0.09~~ 1.11	~~0.87~~ 5.70

* single applications should be marked.
** twa-time as required by ecotox

Table 8.9-6: FOCUS Step 1,2 PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed} for Chlorobenzoxazolone following single application of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC to winter cereals

Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
Step 1	---	2.21	drainage/run off	~~<0.001~~ 0.0039	8.11
Step 2	---	0.25	drainage/run off	0.18	0.91
Northern Europe	Mar-May	0.25	drainage/run off	0.18	0.91

* single applications should be marked.
** twa-time as required by ecotox

Table 8.9-7: FOCUS Step 1,2 PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed} for HOPP-acid following single application of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC to winter cereals

Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
Step 1	---	3.37	drainage/run off	1.37	0.95
Step 2	---	0.09	drainage/run off	0.09	0.03
Northern Europe	Mar-May	0.09	drainage/run off	0.09	0.03

* single applications should be marked.
** twa-time as required by ecotox

Table 8.9-8: FOCUS Step 1,2 and Step 3 PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed} for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl following single application of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC to spring cereals

Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
Step 1	---	3.56	drainage/run off	<0.001	171.11
Step 2	---	0.71	drainage/run off	<0.001	3.15
Northern Europe	Mar-May	0.71	drainage/run off	<0.001	3.15
Step 3					
D1	ditch	0.4916	drainage	~~<0.001~~ 0.008591	0.1203
D1	stream	0.4038	drainage	~~<0.001~~ 0.001738	0.02784
D3	ditch	0.4880	drainage	~~<0.001~~ 0.007696	0.1116
D4	pond	0.01687	drainage	<0.001	0.003922
D4	stream	0.3992	drainage	~~<0.001~~ 0.001478	0.02373
D5	pond	0.01687	drainage	<0.001	0.004647
D5	stream	0.3876	drainage	<0.001	0.01033
R4	stream	0.3211	runoff	~~<0.001~~ 0.002193	0.03479

* single applications should be marked.
** twa-time as required by ecotox

Metabolite(s) of fenoxaprop-P-ethyl

Table 8.9-9: FOCUS Step 1,2 PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed} for Fenoxaprop-P following single application of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC to spring cereals

Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
Step 1	---	~~17.95~~ 32.39	drainage/run off	~~5.81~~ 19.40	~~42.76~~ 78.44
Step 2	---	~~0.63~~ 2.33	drainage/run off	~~0.09~~ 1.11	~~0.87~~ 5.70
Northern Europe	Mar-May	~~0.63~~ 2.33	drainage/run off	~~0.09~~ 1.11	~~0.87~~ 5.70

* single applications should be marked.
** twa-time as required by ecotox

Table 8.9-10: FOCUS Step 1,2 PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed} for Chlorobenzoxazolone following single application of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC to spring cereals

Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
Step 1	---	2.21	drainage/run off	~~<0.001~~ 0.0039	8.11
Step 2	---	0.25	drainage/run off	0.18	0.91
Northern Europe	Mar-May	0.25	drainage/run off	0.18	0.91

* single applications should be marked.
** twa-time as required by ecotox

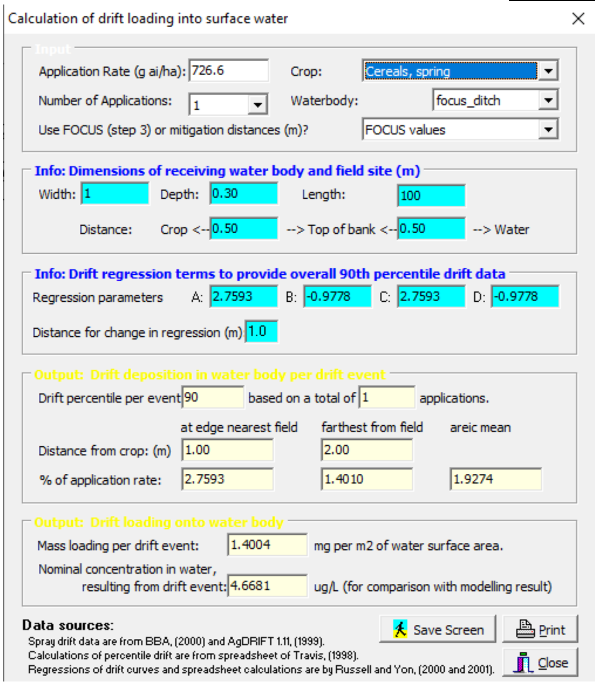
Table 8.9-11: FOCUS Step 1,2 PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed} for HOPP-acid following single application of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC to spring cereals

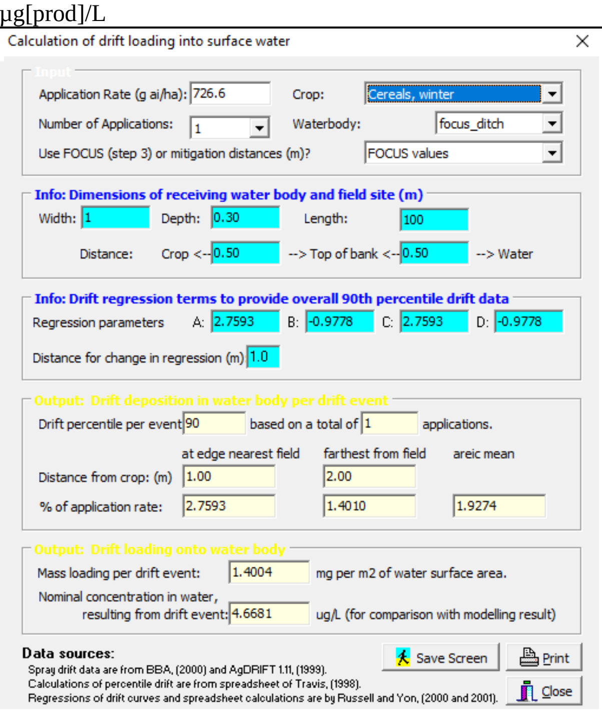
Scenario FOCUS	Waterbody	Max PEC_{sw} (µg/L)*	Dominant entry route	21 d- $PEC_{sw,twa}$ (µg/L)**	Max PEC_{sed} (µg/kg)*
Step 1	---	3.37	drainage/run off	1.37	0.95
Step 2	---	0.09	drainage/run off	0.09	0.03
Northern Europe	Mar-May	0.09	drainage/run off	0.09	0.03

* single applications should be marked.
** twa-time as required by ecotox

8.9.2.2 $PEC_{sw/sed}$ of CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC

Method of calculation	Drift calculator in SWASH tool calculating instantaneous PECsw at a single drift event 1 m from the field
Application rate cereals	726.6 g [prod]/ha equivalent to 1 x 77 g a.s/ha
Resulting PECsw cereals	**4.6681** µg[prod]/L





8.10 Fate and behaviour in air (KCP 9.3, KCP 9.3.1)

Table 8.10-1 Summary of atmospheric degradation and behaviour (*EFSA Scientific Report* (2007) 121, 1-76)

Direct photolysis in air ‡	Not studied - no data requested
Quantum yield of direct phototransformation	suntest II: $\Phi = 5.47 \times 10^{-6}$
	suntest III: $\Phi = 4.75 \times 10^{-6}$
Photochemical oxidative degradation in air ‡	Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl: 0.6 d Fenoxaprop-P: 0.3 d
Volatilisation ‡	From plant surfaces: no data; no significant volatilisation expected (vapour pressure at 20° C: 5.3 x 10-7 Pa)
	from soil: no data; no significant volatilisation expected
Metabolites	No data available, no data required

The vapour pressure at 20 °C of the active substance Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl is < 10^{-5} Pa. Hence the active substance Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl is regarded as non-volatile. Therefore exposure of adjacent surface waters and terrestrial ecosystems by the active substance Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl due to volatilization with subsequent deposition should be considered.

Appendix 1 Lists of data considered in support of the evaluation

List of data submitted by the applicant and relied on

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 9.1.3, KCP 9.2.4, KCP 9.2.5	-	2023	CHR/H/FETEC-PART B 110 EC Predicted environmental concentration of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites in soil, ground water and surface water. Innvigo Sp. z o.o. Non GLP Unpublished	N	Innvigo

List of data submitted or referred to by the applicant and relied on, but already evaluated at EU peer review

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 9.1/01	Allan J.G.	1999	The adsorption/desorption of (^{14}C)-AE F054014 on nine soils and one sediment Generated by: AgrEvo USA Company; Environmental Chemistry Department, Pikeville Document No: C000919 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP	Allan J.G.	2004	The adsorption/desorption of (^{14}C)-AE	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	**Title** **Company Report No.** **Source (where different from company)** **GLP or GEP status** **Published or not**	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
9.1/02			F054014 on nine soils and one sediment Amended Report BM98E505A Performing laboratory: BCS, Stilwell, KS 66085 Document No: B004850 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished		
KCP 9.1/04	Belyk M.B., Gadsby M.C.	1991b	Field persistence and dissipation of Hoe 046360 and Hoe 070542 over a one, two and three year period Generated by: Hoechst Canada Inc.; AgrEvo USA Company; Wilmington Document No: C000913 GLP / GEP yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/05	Buerkle L.W.	1999	Estimation of the reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere Code: AE F046360 Generated by: Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH; Entwicklung Umweltforschung, Frankfurt Document No: C003258 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/06	Buerkle W.L., Schuld G., Grundschoettel	1986	Aerobic soil metabolism study Hoe 033171-dioxyphenyl-1-^{14}C Generated by: Hoechst AG; GBCAnalytisches	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	**Title** **Company Report No.** **Source (where different from company)** **GLP or GEP status** **Published or not**	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
	P.		Laboratorium Document No: A32791 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished		
KCP 9.1/07	Buettner B., Schweighoefer U., Kuenzler K.	1992	Aerobic soil metabolism study at 11 and 21 C Hoe 046360-chlorophenyl-U-^{14}C Generated by: Hoechst AG; GB C / Produktentwicklung Oekologie 1 Document No: A47274 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/08	Buhl H.J., Schwab W., Mueller A.	1993	Leaching behaviour of the formulated nonaged active ingredient in the presence of Hoe 070542 (Hoe 046360 01 EW11 A2) in the LUFA standard soils 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 and leaching behaviour of the aged active ingredient in the LUFA standard soil 2.1 Hoe 04636 Generated by: Hoechst AG; Produktentwicklung Oekologie 1, Frankfurt Document No: C003248 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/09	Jene B.	1999	Fitting of transformation parameters of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its main metabolites in aerobic metabolism studies with different soils at different	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			temperatures using TOPFIT 2.0, Code: AE F046360 Generated by: Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH; Environmental Sciences, Frankfurt Document No: C003223 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished		
KCP 9.1/10	Kley C.	2002a	Kinetic evaluation of the anerobic soil metabolism of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl using TopFit 2.0 Code: AE F046360, AE F88406, AE F054014, AE F096918, AE F040356 Generated by: Bayer CropScience GmbH, DEU; Oekochemie, Frankfurt Document No: C025415 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/11	Reynolds Joanne L.	1992	Adsorption and desorption in four soils of ^{14}C-Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl Generated by: Xenobiotics Laboratories Inc; Document No: A51332 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/12	Rupprecht J.K.	1999	The adsorption/desorption of (^{14}C)-AE F088406 on six soils and one sediment Generated by: AgrEvo USA Company; Environmental Chemistry Department,	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	**Title** **Company Report No.** **Source (where different from company)** **GLP or GEP status** **Published or not**	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			Pikeville Document No: C000921 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished		
KCP 9.1/13	Sarafin R., Jordan H.-J.	1989	Photodegradation on soil Hoe 033171-^{14}C (Fenoxaprop-ethyl) Generated by: Hoechst AG; GBCAnalytisches Laboratorium Document No: A40297 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/14	Schaefer D.	1999	Kinetic evaluation of the aerobic soil metabolism of Dioxy-phenyl-1-^{14}C-labelled AE F033171 in two soils using TopFit 2.0 Code: AE F033171 Generated by: Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH; Environmental Sciences, Frankfurt Document No: C003815 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/15	Schwab W.	1993a	Aerobic soil metabolism (addendum to report CB051/87, A39289),Hoe 046360 - chlorophenyl-^{14}C Generated by: Hoechst AG; GB C / Produktentwicklung Oekologie 1 Document No: A49512 GLP / GEP yes Unpublished	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	**Title** **Company Report No.** **Source (where different from company)** **GLP or GEP status** **Published or not**	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 9.1/16	Schwab W.	1993b	Aerobic soil metabolism study (addendum to report CB058/85, A32791) Hoe 033171-dioxyphenyl-1-^{14}C Generated by: Hoechst AG; GB C / Produktentwicklung Oekologie 1 Document No: A49511 GLP / GEP yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/17	Stumpf K., Dambach P.	1988	Aerobic soil metabolism, Hoe 046360 - chlorophenyl-^{14}C Generated by: Hoechst AG; GBCAnalytisches Laboratorium Document No: A39289 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/18	Tarara G.	1999b	Metabolic fate of the 4-hydroxyphenoxypropionic acid moiety and discussion of the radiolabel position Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl Code: AE F046360 Generated by: Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH; Entwicklung Umweltforschung, Frankfurt Document No: C005529 GLP / GEP not applicable (statement) Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/19	Tarara G.	2003	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl, AE F046360, Environmental Fate and Behaviour: The influence of the addition of a safener on	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			the leaching behaviour and soil degradation of the active ingredient. Statement (Report No MEF-401/03) Generated by BCS AG, D-40789 Monheim Document No: C038236 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished		
KCP 9.1/20	Tarara G.	2004a	Identity of volatiles as $^{14}CO_2$: Hoe 046360- chlorophenyl-^{14}C, Aerobic soil metabolism Generated by: BCS AG, Monheim, Germany Document No: A39289 GLP/GEP: not applicable (statement) Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/21	Tarara G.	2004b	Validity of study: Aerobic soil metabolism study using Hoe 033171-dioxyphenyl-1-^{14}C Generated by: BCS AG, Monheim, Germany Document No: C045288 GLP/GEP: not applicable (statement) Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.1/22	Voelkel W.	2001a	^{14}C-AE F046360/^{14}C-AE F033171: Anaerobic soil degradation Generated by: RCC Ltd., Itingen, CHE; Environmental Chemistry & Pharmanalytics Division Aventis CropScience GmbH, DEU; Oekochemie, Frankfurt	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			Document No: C024193 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished		
KCP 9.2/01	Burgener, A.	1999a	Hydrolysis of ^{14}C-AE F054014 at different pH values Generated by: RCC Ltd, Environmental Chemistry & Pharmanalytics Division, Itingen, Switzerland Report No: 717232 GLP / GEP: yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/02	Burgener A.	1999b	Aqueous photolysis of ^{14}C-AE F054014 under laboratory conditions Generated by: RCC Ltd., Itingen, CHE; Environmental Chemistry & Pharmanalytics Division, Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH; Entwicklung Umweltforschung, Frankfurt Report No: 717243 GLP / GEP: yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/03	Fitzmaurice	2004	[^{14}C]-Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: Degradation and retention in two water/sediment systems. Code AE F046360 Generated by:Battelle ArgiFood Ltd, Battelle House, Ongar, UK Report No. C046009 GLP / GEP: no	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			unpublished		
KCP 9.2/04	Gildemeister H., Fleischbein I.	1988	Examination of the leaching behaviour in accordance with BBA Guideline IV, 4-2, Code: Hoe 046360 Generated by: Hoechst AG; GBCAnalytisches Laboratorium Document No: A43632 GLP / GEP yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/05	Goerlitz G., Rutz U.	1988	Adsorption in the system soil/water Code: Hoe 088406 Generated by: Hoechst AG; GBCAnalytisches Laboratorium Document No: A38826 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/06	Hardy, I. A. J. & M. Patel	2004	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: Kinetic modelling analysis of data from a water sediment study. Generated by:Battelle ArgiFood Ltd, Battelle House, Ongar, UK Report No. CX/04/072 GLP / GEP: no unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/07	Kley C.	2002b	Kinetic evaluation of the anaerobic aquatic metabolism of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl in water/sediment systems using TopFit 2.0,	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			Codes: AE F046360, AE F088406, AE F054014, AE F096918, AE F040356 Generated by: Bayer CropScience GmbH, DEU; Oekochemie, Frankfurt Document No: C025414 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished		
KCP 9.2/08	Kley C.	2002c	Kinetic evaluation of the aerobic aquatic metabolism of U-^{14}C-chlorophenyl labelled Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl in two water/sediment systems using TopFit 2.0 Codes: AE F046360, AE F088406, AE F054014, AE F040356 Generated by: Bayer CropScience GmbH, DEU; Environmental Chemistry, Frankfurt Document No: C025413 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/09	Schollmeier M.; Eyrich U	1993	Determination of the abiotic hydrolysis as a function of pH according to OECD Guideline No. 111 and EEC Guideline C.7. Hoe 088406 (Fenoxaprop-P) Generated by: Hoechst AG, Produktentwicklung GB-C, Oekologie I, Frankfurt, Germany Report No: CP93/009 GLP / GEP: yes Unpublished	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	**Title** **Company Report No.** **Source (where different from company)** **GLP or GEP status** **Published or not**	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
KCP 9.2/10	Schwab, W.	1993c	Hoe 046360-^{14}C: Photodegradation of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl in surface water, sterile buffer and distilled water Generated by: Hoechst AG; GB-C, Produkt-entwicklung Oekologie I, Frankfurt; Germany Report No: CB91/035 GLP / GEP: yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/11	Tarara G.	2000	Degradation in two sediment/watersystems at 20 degrees C under aerobic conditions (U-^{14}C-chlorophenyl)AE F046360 Generated by: Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH; Entwicklung Umweltforschung, Frankfurt Report No: CB98/113 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/12	van der Gaauw, A.	2002	[^{14}C]-Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: Hydrolysis at five different pH values. Generated by: RCC Ltd., Itingen, CHE; Environmental Chemistry & Pharmanalytics Division, Bayer CropScience GmbH, DEU; Metabolism and E-Fate, Frankfurt Report No: 815670 GLP / GEP: yes	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			Unpublished		
KCP 9.2/13	Voelkel W.	2000	Degradation and metabolism in an anaerobic aquatic system, Code: 14C-AE F046360/14C-AE F033171 Generated by: RCC Ltd, Itingen, CH; Environmental Chemistry & Pharmanalytics Division Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH; Umweltforschung, Frankfurt Report No: 725040 GLP / GEP: yes Unpublished		BCS
KCP 9.2/14	Kley C.	2002b	Predicted environmental concentrations in soil (PECs) of Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and its metabolites from application to cereals in Europe Code: AE F046360, AE F088406, AE F054014 Generated by: Bayer CropScience GmbH, DEU; Oekochemie, Frankfurt Document No: C025416 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.2/15	Kley C.	2002d	Leaching risk assessment for Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl and metabolites for the application in Europe following FOCUS procedure, Code: AE F046360, AE F088406, AE F054014 Generated by: Bayer CropScience GmbH,	N	BCS

Data point	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			DEU; Oekochemie, Frankfurt Document No: C025418 GLP / GEP not applicable Unpublished		
KCP 9.2/16	Roepke, B.	2004	Predicted environmental concentrations in surface water and sediment (PECsw, PECsed) of fenoxaprop-p-ethyl and its metabolites calculated according to FOCUS for use in cereals in Europe. Code AE F046360 Generated by: Bayer CropScience, AG; Institute for Metabolism and Environmental Fate, Monheim, Germany Report No. MEF-04/541 GLP / GEP: yes unpublished	N	BCS
KCP 9.3/01	Hellpointner, E.	2004	Calculation of the chemical lifetime of fenoxaprop-p-acid AE F088406 in the troposphere Generated by: Bayer CropScience AG, Monheim, Germany Document No.: C043983 GLP / GEP Yes Unpublished	N	BCS

Appendix 2 Detailed evaluation of the new Annex II studies

Not required.

Appendix 3 Additional information provided by the applicant (e.g. detailed modelling data)

Not required.