

# FINAL REGISTRATION REPORT

## **Part A**

### **Risk Management**

Product code: Acetamipryd 200 SL

Product name(s): -

Chemical active substance:

acetamiprid, 200 g/L

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT Poland

(authorization)

CORE ASSESSMENT

(authorization)

Applicant: ProAgri International Sp. z o.o.

Submission date: April 2024

MS Finalisation date: 02.2025; 09.2025; 12.2025; 02.2026

## Version history

When	What
April 2025	ZRM's evaluated dRR submitted by Applicant
August 2025	The final Registration Report after the reporting period.
September 2025	Correction of <i>List of data submitted by the applicant and relied on</i>
December 2025	update in relation to the new Regulation (EU) 2025/1212
December 2025	zRMS updated
January 2026	Update on Ministry request
February 2026	ZRMS assessment new data

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# **PART A**

## **RISK MANAGEMENT**

### **1 Details of the application**

This document describes the acceptable used conditions required for the registration of Acetamipryd 200 SL, containing active substance acetamiprid, 200 g/L in Poland. This evaluation is required since the product is a new formulation and has not yet been authorised in Poland.

The risk assessment conclusions are based on the information, data and assessments provided in the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-10 and Part C. The information, data and assessments provided in the Registration Report, Parts B includes assessment of further data or information as required at national registration by the EU review. It also includes assessment of data and information relating to Acetamipryd 200 SL where that data has not been considered in the EU review. Otherwise, assessments for the safe use of Acetamipryd 200 SL have been made using endpoints agreed in the EU review of acetamiprid.

This document describes the specific conditions of use and labelling required for Poland for the registration of Acetamipryd 200 SL.

#### **1.1 Application background**

This application was submitted by ProAgri International Sp. z o. o.

This is the application for registration plant protection product under working name of Acetamipryd 200 SL according to Article 33 of Regulation 1107/2009. Acetamipryd 200 SL is a soluble liquid (SL), containing 200 g/L of acetamiprid to be used as insecticide to protect variable crops.

#### **1.2 Letters of Access**

Letter of Access is submitted. See Appendix 3.

#### **1.3 Justification for submission of tests and studies**

Please refer to the justification as provided for in the list of references in Appendix 4.

#### **1.4 Data protection claims**

Data protection is claimed in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009 as provided for in the list of references in Appendix 4.

### **2 Details of the authorization decision**

#### **2.1 Product identity**

Product code	Acetamipryd 200 SL
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Product name in MS	Please refer to the application form.
Authorization number	Not applicable.
Function	Insecticide
Applicant	ProAgri International Sp. z o. o.
Active substance(s) (incl. content)	Acetamiprid 200 g/L
Formulation type	Soluble liquid [SL]
Packaging	250 mL, 0.5 L, 1 L bottles and 5L, 10L, 20L cannisters made of HDPE, HDPE/PA (COEX), fHDPE and 220 L barrels, 1000L drums and containers made of HDPE professional
Coformulants of concern for national authorizations	Not applicable.
Restrictions related to identity	Not applicable.
Mandatory tank mixtures	Not applicable.
Recommended tank mixtures	Not applicable.

## 2.2 Conclusion

**Physical and chemical properties section:** No data gaps.

**Efficacy section:** all minor uses claimed in GAP table and label project are accepted (in line to Article 51). All major uses in line to Art. 33 are accepted. From aphids on apple, only Aphis pomi can be accepted and included in GAP and label project.

### Mammalian toxicology:

Due to exceedances of toxicological relevant metabolite (IM-1-5) concentrations in groundwater, the following uses cannot be accepted: 5,6,16,22,25,32,38 (Apple 2x 25 g/ha, Sour cherry 2x25 g a.s./ha, Plum 2x25 g a.s./ha).

### zRMS comments: February 2026

New PEC gw were provided by the Applicant based on corrected doses. Acc. the ZRMs conclusions in the dRR, sec. B8, estimated values of PECgw for metabolite IM-1-5 are below the concentration threshold of 0.1 µg/L, which allows for acceptance of uses in accordance with the revised scenario.

### Metabolism and residues

zRMS agrees with the authorization of the intended use(s) except plum, peach, apricot, nectarine, cherry, tomato, pepper and nuts. zRMS states that in case of nuts the decision on acceptance of these uses may be made at the member state level (in Poland not accepted).

PHI of 50 days is proposed for oilseeds and 30 days for potato.

### Fate section:

uses of Acetamipryd 200 SL were accepted for all crop in GAP. PECgw values for active substance and metabolites for Polish scenarios are below the trigger value of 0.1 µg/L indicating there is no unacceptable risk of groundwater.

According to additional calculations performed in dRR/RR Part B Section B8 for orchards PECgw values for IM-1-5 are below the trigger value of 0.1 µg/L indicating there is no unacceptable risk of groundwater.

contamination in case of every year application except of scenario Thiva which is not relevant for Poland.

**Ecotoxicology section:** Uses are accepted claimed in GAP table and label project. A product Acetamipryd 200 SL in ecotoxicology section approved for uses 41-43 only in greenhouses with a durable structure, isolated from the ground.

**All uses without uses. 41-43 (A product Acetamipryd 200 SL in ecotoxicology section approved for uses 41-43 only in greenhouses with a durable structure, isolated from the ground):**

Considering that the chronic RA for honey bee adults and larvae has not been addressed, a concern regarding to the risks in bees has been identified (acetamiprid is an insecticide with the specific mode of action). Thus, zRMS agrees that a new security phrase should be included in the conclusions:

**SPe 8: To protect bees and other pollinating insects do not apply to crop plants when in flower./Do not use where bees are actively foraging./ Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.**

**Identity section:** The evaluators verified whether the co-formulants contained in plant protection product Acetamipryd 200 SL are listed in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and/or could be considered unacceptable based on the criteria indicated in the Annex to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/574 of 13 March 2023.

Based on the currently available MSDSs and other information provided by the applicant on co-formulants, the product Acetamipryd 200 SL does not contain any unacceptable co-formulant/ingredient listed in the Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/383 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

According to current knowledge and available information, none of the co-formulants in the plant protection product Acetamipryd 200 SL meets the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2023/574 criteria for identifying co-formulants that are unacceptable for inclusion in plant protection products. Taking this into account, none of the co-formulants/ingredients in this product is considered to be a candidate for inclusion in Annex III of Regulation (EU) 1107/2009.

Detailed assessment of co-formulants according to Article 3 of Regulation (EU)2023/574 can be found in RR Part C of this submission (section 1.2.2).

## 2.3 Substances of concern for national monitoring

There are no substances of concern for national monitoring.




## 2.4 Classification and labelling

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

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

Hazard class(es), categories:	Acute Tox. 4 Eye Irrir. 2 Skin Sens. 1 Repr. 2 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
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The following labelling information is derived from the classification and to be mentioned in the safety data sheet. The information which is determined for the **label is formatted bold**:

Hazard pictograms:	   <b>GHS07    GHS08    GHS09</b>
Signal word:	<b>Warning</b>
Hazard statement(s):	<b>H302 - Harmful if swallowed.</b> <b>H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.</b> <b>H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.</b> <b>H361d - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.</b> <b>H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</b>
Precautionary statement(s):	<u>Warning section of the label (first page):</u> <b>P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.</b> <b>P280 - Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.</b> <b>P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.</b> <b>P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</b> <b>P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.</b> <b>P391 - Collect spillage.</b>  <u>Other section of the label:</u> <b>P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</b> <b>P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.</b> And P280 as follows: Operator: <i>„Stosować rękawice ochronne, ochronę oczu oraz odzież roboczą (kombinezon) w trakcie przygotowywania cieczy roboczej oraz w trakcie wykonywania zabiegu.”</i> <b>“Wear protective gloves, eye protection and work wear (coverall) during mixing/loading and application”.</b>  <u>Section First Aid:</u> <b>P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.</b> <b>P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</b> <b>P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.</b> <b>P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.</b> <b>P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.</b>
Additional labelling phrases:	<b>To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. [EUH401]</b>

Special rule for labelling of plant protection product (PPP):

EUH401	To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
Further labelling statements under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:	
-	-

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

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

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).
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SPe3	<p>To protect aquatic organisms respect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10m unsprayed vegetated buffer zone to surface water bodies in case of spring oilseed rape and turnip rape (use no. 11, 12) sprayed with 0.25-0.3 L/ha (50-60 g as/ha),</li> <li>- 5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in case of flax-fiber production and common hemp fiber production (use no. 13, 14) sprayed with 0.3 L/ha (60 g as/ha),</li> <li>- 5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 90% drift reduction nozzles or 15m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 50% drift reduction nozzles or 20m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in case of orchards, walnuts, hazelnuts, common osier and purple willow (uses no. 7-9, 15, 17-21, 26-28, 30, 31, 33-40, 44-46) sprayed with 0.11-0.18 L/ha (22-36 g as/ha).</li> <li>- 5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 90% drift reduction nozzles or 15m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 75% drift reduction nozzles to surface water bodies in case of forest and ornamental nurseries plants, restockings, afforestations and forest trees' seed plantations, Christmas trees grown on plantations (uses no. 47) sprayed with 0.19 L/ha (38 g as/ha).</li> <li>- 5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 50% drift reduction nozzles or 10m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in case of orchards (uses no. 5, 6, 16, 22-25, 29, 32) sprayed with 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha).</li> </ul> <p><b>All uses without uses. 41-43 (A product Acetamipryd 200 SL in ecotoxicology section approved for uses 41-43 only in greenhouses with a durable structure, isolated from the ground):</b></p> <p><b>To protect bees respect:</b> SPe 8: To protect bees and other pollinating insects do not apply to crop plants when in flower./Do not use where bees are actively foraging./ Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.</p>
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## 2.4.3 Other phrases (according to Article 65 (3) of the Regulation (EU) No 1107/2009)

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## 2.5 Risk management

### 2.5.1 Restrictions linked to the PPP

The authorization of the PPP is linked to the following conditions (mandatory labelling):

Operator protection:	
respective code if available	<p>Exposure: Workwear. Recommended: additionally gloves during mixing/loading Classification: Protective gloves and eye/face protection</p>
Worker protection:	
respective code if available	<p>None. Recommended: Workwear and gloves during field activities.</p>
Integrated pest management (IPM)/sustainable use:	
-	-
Environmental protection	

SPe3	<p>To protect aquatic organisms respect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10m unsprayed vegetated buffer zone to surface water bodies in case of spring oilseed rape and turnip rape (use no. 11, 12) sprayed with 0.25-0.3 L/ha (50-60 g as/ha),</li> <li>-5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in case of flax-fiber production and common hemp fiber production (use no. 13, 14) sprayed with 0.3 L/ha (60 g as/ha),</li> <li>- 5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 90% drift reduction nozzles or 15m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 50% drift reduction nozzles or 20m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in case of orchards, walnuts, hazelnuts, common osier and purple willow (uses no. 7-9, 15, 17-21, 26-28, 30, 31, 33-40, 44-46) sprayed with 0.11-0.18 L/ha (22-36 g as/ha).</li> <li>- 5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 90% drift reduction nozzles or 15m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 75% drift reduction nozzles in case of forest and ornamental nurseries plants, restockings, afforestations and forest trees' seed plantations, Christmas trees grown on plantations (uses no. 47) sprayed with 0.19 L/ha (38 g as/ha).</li> <li>- 5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 50% drift reduction nozzles or 10m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in case of orchards (uses no. 5, 6, 16, 22-25, 29, 32) sprayed with 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha).</li> </ul> <p><b>All uses without uses. 41-43 (A product Acetamipryd 200 SL in ecotoxicology section approved for uses 41-43 only in greenhouses with a durable structure, isolated from the ground):</b></p> <p><b>To protect bees respect:</b></p> <p>SPe 8: To protect bees and other pollinating insects do not apply to crop plants when in flower./Do not use where bees are actively foraging./ Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.</p>
Other specific restrictions	
-	-

The authorization of the PPP is linked to the following conditions (voluntary labelling):

Integrated pest management (IPM)/sustainable use:	
-	-

## 2.5.2 Specific restrictions linked to the intended uses

Some of the authorised uses are linked to the following conditions in addition to those listed under point 2.5.1 (mandatory labelling):

Integrated pest management (IPM)/sustainable use:		Relevant for use no.
-	-	-
Environmental protection:		Relevant for use no.
SPe3	To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>10m unsprayed vegetated buffer zone</b> to surface water bodies in case of spring oilseed rape and turnip rape sprayed with 0.25-0.3 L/ha.	11, 12
	To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>5m unsprayed buffer zone</b> to surface water bodies in case of flax-fiber production and common hemp fiber production sprayed with 0.3 L/ha.	13, 14
	To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 90% drift reduction nozzles or 15m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 50% drift reduction nozzles or 20m unsprayed buffer zone</b> to surface water bodies in case of orchards, walnuts, hazelnuts, common	7-9, 15, 17-21, 26-28, 30, 31, 33-40, 44-46

	osier and purple willow sprayed with 0.11-0.18 L/ha.	
	To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 90% drift reduction nozzles</b> or <b>15m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 75% drift reduction nozzles</b> bodies in case of forest and ornamental nurseries plants, restockings, afforestations and forest trees' seed plantations, Christmas trees grown on plantations sprayed with 0.19 L/ha.	47
	To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 50% drift reduction nozzles</b> or <b>10m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies</b> in case of orchards sprayed with 2 x 0.125 L/ha.	5, 6, 16, 22-25, 29, 32

**All uses without uses. 41-43 (A product Acetamipryd 200 SL in ecotoxicology section approved for uses 41-43 only in greenhouses with a durable structure, isolated from the ground):**

**To protect bees respect:**

SPE 8: To protect bees and other pollinating insects do not apply to crop plants when in flower./Do not use where bees are actively foraging./ Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.

## 2.6 Intended uses (only NATIONAL GAP)

GAP rev.1, date: 2024-02-01

PPP (product name/code): Acetamipryd 200 SL  
Active substance 1: acetamiprid  
Safener: n.a.  
Synergist: n.a.  
Applicant: ProAgri International Sp. z o. o.  
Zone(s): Central Zone <sup>(d)</sup>  
Verified by MS: no

Formulation type: SL <sup>(a, b)</sup>  
Conc. of as 1: 200 <sup>(c)</sup>  
Conc. of safener: n.a. <sup>(c)</sup>  
Conc. of synergist: n.a. <sup>(c)</sup>  
Professional use: ☒  
Non professional use: ☐

Field of use: Insecticide

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 saf- ener/ syner- gist per ha	Conclusions
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. inter- val 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	PL	Winter oilseed rape	F	Rape stem weevil ( <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> ) CEUTNA Cabbage stem weevil ( <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i> ) CEUTQU	Foliar spray	BBCH 30-50 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.25 L/ha a) 0.25 L/ha b) 0.25 L/ha	50 g/ha a) 50 g/ha b) 50 g/ha	200-400 L/ha	N/A 50 days	not relevant	
2	PL	Winter oilseed rape	F	Pollen beetle ( <i>Brassicogethes aeneus</i> ) MELIAE	Foliar spray	BBCH 50-65 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.1-0.12 L/ha a) 0.12 L/ha b) 0.12 L/ha	20-24 g /ha a) 24 g /ha b) 24 g /ha	200-400 L/ha	N/A 50 days	not relevant	
3	PL	Winter oilseed rape	F	Cabbage seed weevil ( <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> ) CEU-TAS Brassica pod midge ( <i>Dasineura brassicae</i> ) DASYBR	Foliar spray	BBCH 60-69 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.1-0.12 L/ha a) 0.12 L/ha b) 0.12 L/ha	20-24 g /ha a) 24 g /ha b) 24 g /ha	200-400 L/ha	N/A 50 days	not relevant	
4	PL	Potato	F	Colorado beetle ( <i>Leptinotarsa</i> )	Foliar	BBCH 35-75	1	N/A	0.08-0.12 L/ha	16-24 g /ha	200-400	3 days	not relevant	

				<i>decemlineata</i> ) LPTNDE	spray	Spring, post emergence	a) 1 b) 1		a) 0.12 L/ha b) 0.12 L/ha	a) 24 g /ha b) 24 g /ha	L/ha	30 days		
5	PL	Apple	F	Tortix moths ( <i>Tortricidae</i> sp) TORTSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-84 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.236 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 47.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha) 10600 LWA	
6	PL	Apple	F	Codling moth ( <i>Cydia pomonella</i> ) CARPPO	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-84 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.236 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 47.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha) 10600 LWA	
7	PL	Apple	F	Apple sawfly ( <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> ) HOPLTE	Foliar spray	BBCH 65-69 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	
8	PL	Apple	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP <b>Green apple aphid</b> ( <i>Aphis pomi</i> ) APHIPO	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	<b>Eff. section:</b> only <i>Aphis pomi</i> can be accepted.
9	PL	Apple	F	Apple woolly aphid ( <i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> ) ERISLA	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.18 L/ha (36 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	
Minor uses art. 51														
10	PL	Spring oilseed rape Turnip rape	F	Pollen beetle ( <i>Meligethes aeneus</i> ) MELIAE	Foliar spray	BBCH 50-65 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.1-0.12 L/ha a) 0.12 L/ha b) 0.12 L/ha	20-24 g /ha a) 24 g /ha b) 24 g /ha	200-400 L/ha	14 day 50 dayss	not relevant	
11	PL	Spring oilseed rape Turnip rape	F	Rape stem weevil ( <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> ) –CEUTNA Cabbage stem weevils( <i>Ceutorhynchus palli-dactylus</i> ) – CEUTQU	Foliar spray	BBCH 30-50 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.25 L/ha a) 0.25 L/ha b) 0.25 L/ha	50 g/ha a) 50 g/ha b) 50 g/ha	200-400 L/ha	14 day 50 dayss	not relevant	
12	PL	Spring oilseed rape	F	Brassica pod midge ( <i>Dasyneu-</i>	Foliar	BBCH 59-71	1	N/A	0.3 /ha	60 g/ha	200-400	14 day	not relevant	

		Turnip rape		<i>ra brassicae</i> )- DASYBR Cabbage seed weevil( <i>Ceutorhynchus ob-strictus</i> ) – CEUTAS	spray	Spring, post emergence	a) 1 b) 1		a) 0.3 l/ha b) 0.3 l/ha	a) 60 g/ha b) 60 g/ha	L/ha	50 dayss		
13	PL	Flax- fiber production	F	Cabbage thrips ( <i>Thripsan-gusticeps</i> ) - THRIAN; Flax thrips ( <i>Thrips lini</i> ) - THRILI	Foliar spray	After reaching thresholds or after warning service appeal  BBCH 30-61	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.3 l/ha a) 0.3 l/ha b) 0.3 l/ha	60 g/ha a) 60 g/ha b) 60 g/ha	200-400 L/ha	N/A	not relevant	
14	PL	Common hemp - fiber production	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP; Thrips ( <i>Thysanoptera</i> ) - ITHYSO	Foliar spray	After reaching thresholds or after warning service appeal BBCH 39-59	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.3 l/ha a) 0.3 l/ha b) 0.3 l/ha	60 g/ha a) 60 g/ha b) 60 g/ha	200-400 L/ha	N/A	not relevant	
15	PL	Wild apple	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	
16	PL	Wild apple	F	Codling moth ( <i>Cydia pomonella</i> ) - CARPPO	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-84 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.236 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 47.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha) 10600 LWA	
17	PL	Wild apple	F	Pear leaf blister moth ( <i>Leucoptera scitella</i> ) -LEUCSC	Foliar spray	BBCH 57-69 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	
18	PL	Wild apple	F	Apple fruit sawfly ( <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> ) - HOPLTE	Foliar spray	BBCH 65-69 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	
19	PL	Wild apple	F	Apple leaf midge ( <i>Dasineura mali</i> ) -DASYMA	Foliar spray	BBCH 59-73 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup>	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.11 L/ha (2 x 22 g as/ha)	

									L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	LWA b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA			13000 LWA	
20	PL	Wild apple	F	Bracken clock ( <i>Phyllopertha horticola</i> ) - PHPHHO	Foliar spray	BBCH 59-73 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	
21	PL	Pear Chinese pear	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	
22	PL	Pear Chinese pear	F	Tortix moths ( <i>Tortricidae</i> sp) TORTSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-84 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.236 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 47.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha) 10600 LWA	
23	PL	Pear Chinese pear	F	Codling moth ( <i>Cydia pomonella</i> ) CARPPO	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-84 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.236 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 47.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha) 10600 LWA	
24	PL	Pear Chinese pear	F	Cherry slug saw- fly ( <i>Caliroa limacina</i> ) -ERICLI	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 1 x 0.135 L/ha (1x 27 g as/ha) 11500LWA	
25	PL	Pear Chinese pear	F	Pear leaf midge ( <i>Dasineura pyri</i> ) - DASYPY	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-84 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.236 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 47.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha) 10600 LWA	
26	PL	Pear Chinese pear	F	Apple bud weevil ( <i>Anthonomus piri</i> ) -ANTHPY	Foliar spray	BBCH 51-59 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.125 L/ha (1 x 25 g as/ha) 15000LWA	

									b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA				
27	PL	Pear Chinese pear		Pear psylla ( <i>Cacopsylla pyri</i> ) - PSYLPi; Pear sucker ( <i>Cacopsylla pyrisuga</i> ) - PSYLPY; Pear psyllid ( <i>Cacopsylla pyricola</i> ) - PSY LPC	Foliar spray	BBCH 51-71 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.11 L/ha (2 x 22 g as/ha) 13000 LWA	
28	PL	Quinces Medlars	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000LWA	
29	PL	Quinces Medlars	F	Codling moth ( <i>Cydia pomonella</i> ) CARPPO	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-84 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.236 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 47.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha) 10600 LWA	
30	PL	Plum	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
31	PL	Plum	F	Plum fruit sawfly ( <i>Hoplocampa minuta</i> ) – HOPLMH; Plum sawfly ( <i>Hoplocampa flava</i> ) – HOPLFL	Foliar spray	BBCH 69-84	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
32	PL	Plum	F	Plum fruit moth ( <i>Laspeyresia funebrana</i> ) – LASPFU	Foliar spray	BBCH 71-81 Spring, post emergence	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.118 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.236 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 23.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 47.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.125 L/ha (2 x 25 g as/ha) 10600 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
33	PL	Plum	F	European brown scale ( <i>Parthenolecanium corni</i> ) – LECACO	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-59	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted

									L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	LWA				
34	PL	Plum	F	Apple-brown tortrix ( <i>Pan- demis-heparana</i> ) – PANDHE; Reticulated tortrix ( <i>Adoxophy- es-orana</i> ) – CAPURE; European leaf roller ( <i>Archips rosana</i> ) – CACORO; Whelk ( <i>Tortricidae</i> ) – 1TORTF; and other leaf caterpillars	Foliar spray	BBCH 51-87	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.11 L/ha (2 x 22 g as/ha) 13000 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
35	PL	Peach Neectarine Apricot	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
36	PL	Peach Neectarine Apricot	F	Apple-brown tortrix ( <i>Pan- demis-heparana</i> ) – PANDHE; Reticulated tortrix ( <i>Adoxophy- es-orana</i> ) – CAPURE; Europe- an leaf roller ( <i>Archips rosana</i> ) – CACORO; Whelk ( <i>Torti- cidae</i> ) – 1TORTF; and other leafcaterpillars	Foliar spray	BBCH 51-65	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.11 L/ha (2 x 22 g as/ha) 13000 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
37	PL	Sour-cherry Sweet-cherry	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 56-84 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
38	PL	Sour-cherry Sweet-cherry	F	Cherry fruit moth ( <i>Argyresthia ephippiella</i> ) – ARGYEP	Foliar spray	BBCH 51-59	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.125 L/ha (1 x 25 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
39	PL	Sour-cherry Sweet-cherry	F	Cherry-stone weevil ( <i>Antho- nomus rectirostris</i> ) – AN- THRE	Foliar spray	BBCH 57-65 Spring, post emergence	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.073 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 14.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 0.11 L/ha (22 g as/ha) 15000 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
40	PL	Sour-cherry	F	Apple-brown tortrix ( <i>Pan-</i>	Foliar	BBCH 51-65	2	7 days	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup>	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup>	500-900	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.11	Metabolism

		Sweet cherry		<i>demis-heparana</i> ) – PANDHE; Reticulated tortrix ( <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> ) – CAPURE; European leaf roller ( <i>Archips rosana</i> ) – CACORO; Whelk ( <i>Tortricidae</i> ) – 1TORTF; and other leafcaterpillars	spray		a) 1 b) 2		LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	L/ha		L/ha (2 x 22 g as/ha) 13000 LWA	and Residues: use not accepted
41	PL	Tomato	G	Glasshouse white- fly ( <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> ) – TRIAVA; Common cotton thrips ( <i>Thrips tabaci</i> ) – THRITB; Western grass thrips ( <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> ) – FRANOC; Leaf miner ( <i>Phytomyza sp.</i> ) – PHYYS; Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP; Lygus bug ( <i>Lygus sp.</i> ) – LYGUSP; Flea beetle ( <i>Psylliodes</i> ) – 1PSYIG	Foliar spray	BBCH 20-89	1	N/A	0.30 L/ha	60g/ha	300-750 L/ha	3 days	not relevant	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
42	PL	Aubergine/eggplant	G		Foliar spray	BBCH 20-89	1	N/A	0.30 L/ha	60g/ha	300-750 L/ha	3 days	not relevant	
43	PL	Pepper	G		Foliar spray	BBCH 20-89	1	N/A	0.30 L/ha	60g/ha	300-750 L/ha	3 days	not relevant	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
44	PL	Walnuts	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP	Foliar spray	BBCH 51-65	2 a) 1 b) 2	10 days	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.11 L/ha (2 x 22 g as/ha) 13000 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted
45	PL	Hazelnuts	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP; , Hazelnut weevil ( <i>Curculio nucum</i> ) – CURCNU; ( <i>Oberea linearis</i> ) – OBERLI; European brown scale ( <i>Parthenolecanium corni</i> ) – LECACO; , Reticulated tortrix ( <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> ) – CAPURE; European leaf roller ( <i>Archips rosana</i> ) – CACORO; other totrix and other leaf caterpillars	Foliar spray	BBCH 51-65	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	500-900 L/ha	14 days	Max. 2 x 0.11 L/ha (2 x 22 g as/ha) 13000 LWA	Metabolism and Residues: use not accepted

46	PL	Common osier Purple willow	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP, Balsam poplar leaf beetle ( <i>Chrysomela populi</i> ) - CHRSP0; ( <i>Chrysomelasaliceti</i> )- CHRSSA, Blue willow beetle ( <i>Phratora vulgatissi- ma</i> ) - PHRRVU; Brassy willow leaf beetle ( <i>Phratora vitelli- nae</i> ) - PHRRVI; Cream- bordered green pea moth ( <i>Earias clorana</i> ) -EARICH; , Gall midge ( <i>Dasineura mar- ginemtorquens</i> ) - RHABMA	Foliar spray	BBCH 51-69	2 a) 1 b) 2	7 days	0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.083 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 1.66 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 16.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 33.2 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	200-750 L/ha	N/A	Max. 2 x 0.11 L/ha (2 x 22 g as/ha) 13000 LWA	
47	PL	Forest and orna- mental nurseries plants Restockings, affor- estations and forest trees' seed planta- tions; Christmas trees grown on plantations	F	Aphids ( <i>Aphididae</i> ) – APXXSP, Springtails ( <i>Col- lembola</i> ) - 1COLLO; Larch case-bearer ( <i>Coleophora laricella</i> ) - COLELA	Foliar spray	BBCH 11-69	1 a) 1 b) 1	N/A	0.133 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 0.133 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 0.133 L/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	26.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA a) 26.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA b) 26.6 g/10000m <sup>2</sup> LWA	200-400 L/ha	N/A	Max. 0.19 L/ha (1 x 38 g as/ha)	

**Remarks table heading:**

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

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

**Remarks columns:**

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

7 Growth stage at first and last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application  
8 The maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided.  
9 Minimum interval (in days) between applications of the same product  
10 For specific uses other specifications might be possible, e.g.: g/m<sup>3</sup> in case of fumigation of empty rooms. See also EPPO-Guideline PP 1/239 Dose expression for plant protection products.  
11 The dimension (g, kg) must be clearly specified. (Maximum) dose of a.s. per treatment (usually g, kg or L product / ha).  
12 If water volume range depends on application equipments (e.g. ULVA or LVA) it should be mentioned under "application: method/kind".  
13 PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval  
14 Remarks may include: Extent of use/economic importance/restrictions

## 3 Background of authorization decision and risk management

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

All studies have been performed in accordance with the current requirements and the results are deemed to be acceptable. The appearance of the product is that clear homogenous light-yellow liquid of characteristic odour. It is not explosive, has no oxidizing properties. The product is not flammable. It has a self-ignition temperature of 275°C. In aqueous solution, it has a pH value around 6.57 at 20°C. There is no effect of low and high temperature on the stability of the formulation, since after 7 days at 0°C and 14 days at 54°C, neither the active ingredient content nor the technical properties were changed. The stability data indicate a shelf life of at least 2 years at ambient temperature when stored in HDPE. Its technical characteristics are acceptable for a SL formulation.

The intended concentration of use is 0.008% to 0.125%.

### 3.2 Efficacy (Part B, Section 3)

#### 3.3 Efficacy data

Acetamiprid is a systemic insecticide belonging to the neonicotinoid class, primarily used for managing pests in various crops:

- *winter oilseed rape* – primarily used against aphids, which can transmit viruses affecting the crop. Generally applied as a foliar spray. Effective at preventing pest infestations.
- *potato* – control pests such as aphids, Colorado potato beetle and others that threaten tuber development and yield. Early application recommended to reduce pest populations during planting and growing season.
- *apple* – effective against aphids, leafhoppers and other harmful insects that can damage foliage and fruit quality.
- *minor crops* – use in vegetables, berries and ornamentals to control a range of pests. Can be integrated into diverse pest management strategies, considered for organic production in some regions.

Acetamiprid offers several advantages as an insecticide, making it a popular choice among agricultural practitioners. Targets a broad range of pests, including aphids, beetles and whiteflies, effectively reducing pest populations. Being systemic, it can be absorbed by plants, providing protection from within and enhancing its efficacy against sap-sucking insects. Offers extended residual control, helping to manage pest populations over longer periods and reducing the need for frequent applications. Can be used as part of IPM programs, allowing for sustainable pest management strategies that reduce reliance on chemical controls. Rapid action against pests, leading to a quick reduction in pest populations and minimizing crop damage. Suitable for various crops, including major ones like winter oilseed rape, potatoes and apples, as well as minor crops. When used in rotation with other modes of action, it may help in reducing the risk of developing resistance among pests.

While acetamiprid has several advantages, it also has some drawbacks. There are concerns about its impact on pollinators, particularly bees, which can be adversely affected by exposure. Pests can develop resistance over time if acetamiprid is used repeatedly, diminishing its effectiveness and leading to population resurgence. It can leach into water sources, raising concerns about potential contamination of groundwater and aquatic ecosystems. While effective against many insects, it may not control certain pests or stages of development (like eggs) effectively. Depending on environmental conditions, the effectiveness can vary, sometimes necessitating additional applications for sustained control.

All necessary information's about tested plant protection product, active substance, studied pests, reference products, etc. are correctly presented in this dRR by Applicant. This documented is evaluated by Poland as a ZRMs. Lack of cMS mentioned in report B0 by Applicant.

This document summarizes the information related to the efficacy of the plant protection product – Acetamipryd 200 SL (product code), according to Article 33 of regulation 1107/2009. In Poland, 40 PPPs with acetamiprid are registered and commonly used as an insecticides (in line to the Ministry Register of Plant Protection Products, dated 31.01.2025).

The product – Acetamipryd 200 SL containing acetamiprid by Pestila Sp. z o.o. and ProAgri International Sp. z o. o. was evaluated by Poland as a ZRMs. No cMS was presented by Applicant. Acetamipryd 200 SL will be sold as a trade name PIORUN 200 SL by Pestila Sp. z o. o and Acetamipryd 200 SL by ProAgri International Sp. z o.o.

**Preliminary tests:** Acetamiprid has been used as an insecticide since its introduction in the late 1990s. It was developed by the Japanese company and gained registration in various countries around 2000. Since then, it has been utilized in agriculture for over two decades to control a wide variety of insect pests on numerous crops. Its continued use reflect s ongoing research and development in pest management practice, alongside considerations of efficacy, safety and environmental impact.

Farmers and agricultural professionals adopted acetamiprid for use in various crops, such as fruits, vegetables and ornamentals. Today, acetamiprid remains a widely used insecticide, valued for its effectiveness. In Poland, insecticide with acetamiprid was registered for the first time in 2000s.

It is no need for presenting results of the preliminary range finding tests. Information provided by Applicant are sufficient. **There was no need for preliminary range-finding tests in the opinion of ZRMs.**

**Minimum effective dose:** The minimum effective dose of acetamiprid can vary depending on several factors, including the target pest, the crop being treated and environmental conditions. The typical application rates range from 20 to 200 grams per hectare depending on the specific pest and crop. For some crops, a common recommendation might be around 50-100 g/ha for effective control of pests like aphids or whiteflies. It is essential to refer to the product's label or local agricultural guidelines for precise application rates, as these will provide the most accurate and safe information tailored to specific situations. Generally, for winter oilseed rape suggested application rates are around 70-150 g/ha. For potatoes, rates are similar, typically about 100-200 g/ha. For apples rates can range from 75-120 g/ha. During efficacy field trials Applicant used different doses of Acetamipryd 200 SL. No, MED trials were presented.

Acetamiprid insecticide should be apply at the first sign of pest monitoring thresholds. In order to provide information to establish the minimum effective dose, some of the trials conducted to demonstrate efficacy should include at least two lower dose(s) than recommended dose. In the appropriate researches of efficacy were tested differ doses and to register was chosen the lowest effective, which is in line to EPPO 1/225 (2).

During efficacy field tests following doses were used:

- **winter oilseed rape against CEUTNA** (6 trials) – dose 0.15 L/ha (0.6N), 0.20 L/ha (0.8N) and 0.25 L/ha (full rate) were studied. The most effective was dose 0.25 L/ha (average eff. 85.48%). Dose 0.20 have 75.82% eff. and dose 0.15 L/ha – 63.18%. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.25 L/ha effectively control CEUTNA on winter oilseed rape.**
- **winter oilseed rape against CEUTQU** (6 trials) – dose 0.15 L/ha (0.6N), 0.20 L/ha (0.8N) and 0.25 L/ha (full rate) were studied. The most effective was dose 0.25 L/ha (average eff. 86.14%). Dose 0.2 L/ha have 77.91% eff. and dose 0.15 L/ha – 63.57% eff. On the basis on submitted documentation it can be concluded that **dose 0.25 L/ha effectively control CEUTQU on winter oilseed rape.**
- **winter oilseed rape against MELIAE** (9 trials) – dose 0.08 L/ha (0.6N), 0.10 L/ha (lowest recommended dose) and 0.12 L/ha (full rate recommended) were studied. The most effective was dose 0.12 L/ha (average eff. 87.9%). Dose 0.10 L/ha have 81.08% eff. and dose 0.08 L/ha –

- 70.82% eff. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.12 L/ha and 0.10 L/ha effectively control MELIAE on winter oilseed rape**. So, higher recommended dose (0.25 L/ha) should be used in the case of high level of pest infestation or/and worse weather conditions.
- **winter oilseed rape against CEUTAS** (5 trials) – dose 0.072 L/ha (0.6N), dose 0.096 L/ha (lowest recommended dose) and dose 0.12 L/ha (full rate recommended) were studied. The most effective was dose 0.12 L/ha (average eff. 82.71%). Dose 0.096 L/ha have 71.07% eff. and dose 0.072 L/ha – 54.22% eff. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.12 L/ha effectively control and dose 0.096 L/ha moderately effectively control CEUTAS on winter oilseed rape**. So, higher recommended dose (0.12 L/ha) should be used in the case of high level of pest infestation or/and worse weather conditions. Proposed lower recommended dose should be 0.10 L/ha, not 0.096 L/ha (not so comfortable and easy to measure as dose 0.1 L/ha). Higher recommended dose is still 0.12 L/ha.
  - **winter oilseed rape against DASYBR** (5 trials – based on total larva count) – dose 0.072 L/ha (0.6 N), dose 0.096 L/ha (the lowest recommended rate) and 0.12 L/ha (full rate) were studied. The most effective was dose 0.12 L/ha (average eff. 83.4%). Dose 0.096 L/ha have 77.43% eff. and dose 0.072 L/ha – 59.24%. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.12 L/ha effectively control and dose 0.096 L/ha – moderately effectively control DASYBR on winter oilseed rape**. So, higher recommended dose (0.12 L/ha) should be used in the case of high level of pest infestation or/and worse weather conditions. Trials (2) in which efficacy was based on affected pods were characterized by slightly worse efficacy (DASYBR was moderately effectively control by dose 0.12 and 0.096 L/ha). Proposed lower recommended dose should be 0.10 L/ha, not 0.096 L/ha (not so comfortable and easy to measure as dose 0.1 L/ha). Higher recommended dose is still 0.12 L/ha.
  - **potato against LPTNDE** (7 trials) – dose 0.06 L/ha (0.6N), 0.08 L/ha (the lowest recommended) and 0.12 L/ha (full rate) were studied. Seven efficacy trials were based on total larva count, seven were based on percentage of damage and 3 trials on adults count. Dose 0.12 L/ha and 0.08 L/ha were characterized by comparable and good efficacy. The worse efficacy was observed for dose 0.06 L/ha. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.12 L/ha and 0.08 L/ha effectively control LPTNDE on potato**.
  - **apple against TORTSP** (10 trials) – dose 0.07 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.6N), 0.094 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.8N) and 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (full rate) were studied. Ten trials were assessed by larva number and 10 by attacked fruits. Dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA were characterized by best efficacy. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA effectively control TORTSP on apples**.
  - **apple against CARPPO** (8 trials) – dose 0.07 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.6N), 0.094 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.8N) and 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (full rate) were studied. Eight trials were based on the percentage of attacked fruits and six trials by dropped fruits assessments. Dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA were characterized by best efficacy. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA effectively control CARPPO on apples**.
  - **apple against HOPLTE** (6 trials) – dose 0.047 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.6N), 0.059 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.8N) and 0.073 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (full rate) were studied. All trials were based on count of fruits attacked by the pest. Dose 0.073 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA were characterized by best efficacy. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.073 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA effectively control HOPLTE on apples**.
  - **apple against APHIPO** (8 trials) – dose 0.047 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.6N), 0.059 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.8N) and 0.073 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (full rate) were studied. Those trials were based on count the number of specimen. Dose 0.073 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA were characterized by best efficacy. On the basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.073 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA effectively control APHIPO on apples**.
  - **apple against ERISLA** (6 trials) – dose 0.07 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.6N), 0.094 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (0.8N) and 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA (full rate) were studied. Those trials were based on count the number of specimen. Dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA were characterized by best efficacy. On the

basis on submitted trials it can be concluded that **dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA effectively control ERISLA on apples.**

According to presented results, the dose 0.25 L/ha against CEUTNA and CEUTQU, dose 0.10-0.12 L/ha against MELIAE, CEUTAS and DASYBR on winter oilseed rape and dose 0.08-0.12 L/ha against LPTNDE on potato. Only one application per season is recommended. Acetamipryd 200 SL (product code) on apples should be applied twice a season against TORTSP and CARPPO at dose 0.118L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA and once a season against HOPLTE and APXXSP at dose 0.073L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA and against ERISLA at dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA.

Concerned Member States should consider the current authorization of a reference product (a.s. acetamiprid) in their own Member state when they setting a minimum effective dose.

**Efficacy:** Acetamiprid is effective against various insects, including aphids, whiteflies, thrips and beetles, making it a popular choice in agriculture. Acetamiprid is considered effective for controlling a variety of pests when used according to guidelines, but careful management practices are essential to maintain its efficacy over time.

Details of experiment are presented above by Applicant. Methodology is in line to GEP rules. ZRMs accepted that studies on potato (exception to EPPO) were conducted only in one season. Applicant submitted needed explanations (accepted by ZRMs). Field trials on winter oilseed rape and apples were conducted in different growing seasons, which is in line to national and EPPO rules.

Applicant submitted in total 68 efficacy trials carried out on winter oilseed rape against CEUTNA (6 trials) and CEUTQU – 6 trials, CEUTAS – 5 trials and DASYBR – 7 trials and MELIAE – 9 trials; potato against LPTNDE (7 trials) and apple against aphids (8 trials), CARPPO (8 trials), ERISLA (6 trials), HOPLTE (6 trials) and TORTSP (10 trials). Those trials were carried out in one EPPO zone – N-E in Poland. In some trials two pests were studied, so number of trials per each pest and trials per crop or total number of trials might differ.

For Poland, the number of trials is sufficient and fulfil EPPO requirements for CEUTNA, CEUTQU, DASYBR and MELIAE in winter oilseed rape, LPTNDE in potato and aphids, CARPPO, ERISLA, HOPLTE and TORTS in apple orchards. Also, CEUTAS should be accepted on the basis on limited number of trials (5). On line to Polish requirements, reduction number of trials to 5 is possible if trials were conducted during 2 growing seasons and PPP have known active substance which is commonly used. This fulfilment were met as trials were performed in 2022 (4 trials) and 2023 (1 trials) and acetamiprid is known and used for many years in Poland as an insecticide, including use against CEUTAS in winter oilseed rape.

### **WINTER OILSEED RAPE:**

Applicant submitted in total 23 efficacy trials carried out in PL on winter oilseed rape in different growing seasons. In some reports from efficacy trials – more than one pest was studied. Submitted trials were carried out in line to appropriate EPPO standards: 1/178 (3) *Oilseed rape straw - Meligethes aeneus on oilseed rape varieties*; 1/219 (1) *Ceutorhynchus napi and Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus occurring on oilseed rape*; 1/220 (1) *Dasineura brassicae* and 1/107 (3) *Ceutorhynchus assimilis*

✓ **against CEUTNA** (6 trials) – *Ceutorhynchus napi* (chowacz brukwiaczek) – major pest in winter oilseed rape. The first swallow weevils fly out of the soil when the soil temperature reaches about 7°C and the air temperature 8-10°C. The damage thresholds in force state that the pest needs to be controlled when 10 specimens are caught in the yellow pot within three days or when 2-4 insects are found on 25 plants. The average number of larva was 10.8 (2-26) during trials. So, all trials could be stated as valid. **Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control CEUTNA on winter oilseed rape at recommended dose 0.25 L/ha.** The average efficacy was 85.48%. Results were comparable to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product can be applied once a season.

✓ **against CEUTQU** (6 trials) – *Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus* (chowacz czterozębny) – major pest in winter oilseed rape. The economic damage threshold for the four-toothed weevil is 20 beetles in a yel-

low dish within three days or six beetles on 25 oilseed rape plants. Insecticides from different chemical groups and their formulation or spray mixtures can be used to control the four-toothed weevil. The average number of larva was 8.6 (2.3-25). So, all trials could be stated as valid. **Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control CEUTQU on winter oilseed rape at recommended dose 0.25 L/ha.** The average efficacy was 86.14%. Results were comparable to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product can be applied once a season.

✓ **against CEUTAS** (5 trials) – *Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (chowacz podobnik) – major pest in winter oilseed rape. Damage threshold is 4 beetles on 25 plants. At least 6 valid trials are required. Limited number of trials is accepted (please, see commentary above). **Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control CEUTAS on winter oilseed rape at 0.12 L/ha and moderately effectively for dose 0.1 L/ha.** The average efficacy was 82.71% (dose 0.25 L/ha) and 71.07% (dose 0.096 L/ha). Results were comparable to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product can be applied once a season.

✓ **against DASYBR** (7 trials) – *Dasineura brassicae* (pryszczarek kapustnik) – major pest in winter oilseed rape. The economic damage threshold for the cabbage leafhopper is 1 fly per plant. During trials number of insects were noted. Level of infestation is acceptable (1.7-2.9). All trials can be stated as valid. Average efficacy between 5 trials (total larva count) and 2 trials (affected pods) for dose 0.25 L/ha was 80.88%. Average efficacy between 5 trials (total larva count) and 2 trials (affected pods) for dose 0.096 L/ha was 69.99%. It can be stated that **Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control DASYBR on winter oilseed rape at recommended dose 0.12 L/ha and moderately effectively for dose 0.1 L/ha.** Results were comparable to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product can be applied once a season.

✓ **against MELIAE** (9 trials) – (ślodyszek rzepakowy) – major pest in winter oilseed rape. The economic damage threshold for the rapeseed strawberry at the compact inflorescence stage is 1 beetle per plant, and at the loose inflorescence stage 3-5 beetles per plant. During trials number of insects per plot was assessed (5.1-34.6). So, all trials can be stated as valid. The average efficacy was 87.9% for dose 0.12 L/ha and 81.08% for dose 0.096L/ha. **It can be stated that Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control MELIAE on winter oilseed rape at dose 0.12 L/ha and 0.10 L/ha.** Results were comparable to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product can be applied once a season.

### POTATO:

Applicant submitted in total 7 efficacy trials carried out on potato in Poland in one growing season (exception from EPPO was accepted by ZRMs). In all trials LPTNDE was studied as a pest. All trials were carried out in line to EPPO 1/12 - *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*.

✓ **against LPTNDE** (7 trials) – *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (stonka ziemniaczana) – major pest in potato. The damage threshold of the potato beetle in potato is 15 larvae or one egg feeding on a single plant. The economic damage threshold is determined by the presence of a minimum of 60 eggs. During trials the total larva was count (7 trials), adults number (3 trials) and also assessed was based on the percentage of the damage (7 trials). Average infestation of the untreated control was valid in all trials: 186.39 (number of larvae), 11.5 (count of adults) and 26.94% (% of damage). The average efficacy for dose 0.08 L/ha was 90.97% and dose 0.12 L/ha was 92.0%. **It can be stated that Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control LPTNDE on potato at dose 0.08 and 0.12 L/ha.** Results were comparable to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product can be applied once a season.

### APPLE:

Applicant submitted in total 38 efficacy trials carried out on apples in PL during different growing seasons. In some reports from efficacy trials – more than one pest was studied. All trials were carried out in line to EPPO standards, like: 1/6 (3) *Adoxophyes orana*; 1/33 (2) *Hoplocampa spp.*; 1/7 (4) *Cydia pomonella*; 1/254 (2) *Eriosoma lanigerum* on apple and 1/258 (2) *Aphids* on stone and pome fruit. In line to 1/239 (3) *Dose expression for plant protection products* the application rate should be calculated per treated leaf wall area unit (LWA) and results of the test product should be presented and interpreted according to LWA by the applicant. Applicant presented detailed reports in which dose LWA was studied, so no calculations were needed. Doses per ground and average LWA was presented in GAP and label project.

✓ **against TORTSP** (10 trials) – *Tortix* sp. (zwójki). It is a major pest in apple. During 10 trials following TORTSP were studied: *Tortix* sp. (species was noted) in 2 trials and *Adoxophyes orana* (zwójka siatkóweczka) in 8 trials. The damage threshold for apple *Tortix* sp. is six caterpillars per 20 trees. In Poland, integrated pest management is mandatory and control treatments are only carried out when this threshold is exceeded. During the pink bud season, caterpillars of the apple borer and the reticulate and beech borer are observed. During 10 trials the infestation of the untreated control was based on number of larva (10 trials) and attacked fruits (10 trials). All trials can be stated as valid (10.67 of larvae's and 8.21 of attacked fruits). The best efficacy (90.1%) was observed for dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA. Results were compared to st. ref. product (Affirm 095 SG). Product should be used twice a season. In all trials correctly two application were studied. ZRMs proposed following entry in the label: use against *Tortix* sp., including *Adoxophyes orana*. **It can be stated that Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control TORTSP (including *Adoxophyes orana*) on apples at dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA** (which corresponds to dose 0.135 L/ha and 11500 LWA).

✓ **against CARPPO** (8 trials) – *Cydia pomonella* (owocówka jabłkóweczka). It is a major pest in apple. The damage threshold for the apple CARPPO is 12-15 butterflies per trap within 3-4 days of observation. Other sources state a threshold as low as 5 butterflies per trap within 4 days of observation. The economic damage thresholds are 1% of 'wormy' apples the previous year at harvest or 1-2 eggs or fresh bites on average per 100 buds or fruit. During 8 trials – percentage of attacked fruits was assessed and 6 trials – dropped fruit. All trials can be stated as valid – the average % of attacked fruits was 4.37% and 49.2% fruits have been dropped in the untreated control. The best efficacy (84.22%) was observed for dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA. Results were compared to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product should be used twice a season (in all trials efficacy for 2 applications were noted). **It can be stated that Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control CARPPO on apples at dose 0.118L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA** (which corresponds to dose 0.135 L/ha and 11500 LWA).

✓ **against HOPLTE** (6 trials) – *Hoplocampa testudinea* (owocnica jabłkowa). It is a major pest in apples. The damage threshold for apple fruit borer is 20-30 hymenoptera per sticky board. Apply at the beginning of larval incubation (at the end of petal fall) in an orchard (plot) in which an average of 20 (and more) insects are caught per white sticky trap insects. In all trials the number of attacked fruits was assessed. In the opinion of ZRMs, all trials can be stated as valid (28.23 attacked fruits in the untreated control). The best efficacy (89.17%) was observed for dose 0.073L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA. Results were comparable to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product should be applied once a season (in all trials efficacy after one appl. was assessed). **It can be stated that Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control HOPLTE on apples at dose 0.073L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA** (which corresponds to dose 0.11 L/ha and 15000 LWA).

✓ **against aphids** (8 trials) – *Aphis pomi* (mszyca jabłoniowa) was studied in all trials. So ZRMs propose to include only *Aphis pomi* in label. Pest control was assessed by count aphids on 10 previously marked shoots (or 25 shoots when pre-flowering application). The shoots should be 20-25 cm in length, in active growth, at the edge of the tree, on the side more exposed to the sun and at a height of 1-2 m. The damage threshold for aphids is 10 to 15 aphid eggs per 2 mb. of shoot. When thresholds are found to be exceeded, aphid control should be planned accordingly as early as early spring (i.e. when the larvae are hatching). Spray just after flowering when the danger threshold is exceeded (10% of shoots with colonies of apple aphid and/or 1 tree with apple-bean aphid colonies in a sample of 50 trees). All trials can be stated as valid. The best efficacy (89.08%) was observed for dose 0.073 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA. Results were comparable to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). Product should be applied once a season (in all trials efficacy after one appl. was studied). **It can be stated that Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control *Aphis pomi* on apples at dose 0.073L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA** (which corresponds to dose 0.11L/ha and 15000 LWA).

✓ **against ERISLA** (6 trials) - *Eriosoma lanigerum* (Bawelnica korówka). The cotton bollworm (*Eriosoma lanigerum*) is one of the important pests of apple trees, but is not a major pest in apple orchards. The threshold of damage for the cotton bollworm is 2 out of 50 trees reviewed (4% of trees were infested). Number of adult insects were counted on 10 marked shoots. All trials can be stated as valid. The best efficacy (81.27%) was observed for dose 0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA. Results were compared to st. ref. product (Mospilan 20 SP). product should be applied once a season (in all trials eff. after one appl. was noted). **It can be stated that Acetamipryd 200 SL effectively control ERISLA on apples at dose**

**0.118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> LWA** (which corresponds to dose 0.18 L/ha and 15000 LWA).

All minor uses claimed in the GAP and Polish label project can be accepted in line to Article 51 without any trials.

### **3.3.1 Information on the occurrence or possible occurrence of the development of resistance**

According to IRAC active substance acetamiprid belongs to group 4A which are nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (NACHR) competitive modulators, subgroup A is for neonicotinoids. Acetamiprid works by antagonizing the receptors of the nicotine acetylcholine in insects neural pathways. It interrupts the brain signals of the insects throughout their bodies. Insects treated with acetamiprid, are excited for about half an hour, later neural pathways disruption leads to paralysis and finally – insect death. Active substance – acetamiprid – has an ovicidal, larvicidal and adulticidal effect, which means it can control insects in all stages of their development.

On IRAC website among only two species, which this dossier contains, populations resistant to 4A group of insecticides were discovered and described:

**Pollen beetle** – in monitoring poster of 2018 this species was described as susceptible to the abovementioned group of insecticides, however number of populations has increased significantly (according to statistical analysis performed by IRAC).

**Colorado beetle** – according to IRAC, populations of this species resistant to 4A group insecticides can be found in Europe, North America and Asia. Their resistance is caused by the mutations of the ACh receptors, which are target sites of neonicotinoids.

The development of resistance to acetamiprid, like other insecticides, is a critical concern in pest management. Instances of resistance to acetamiprid and other insecticides have been documented in various pest species. Reports have indicated reduced susceptibility in pests such as aphids, whiteflies, thrips and some beetles.

Resistance can arise through several mechanisms, including mutations in the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, the target site of neonicotinoids, can reduce the binding affinity of the insecticide. Some insects can develop enhanced metabolic pathways that allow them to break down or detoxify the insecticide more efficiently. Changes in pest behaviour may result in reduced exposure to the insecticide.

**Factors contributing to resistance:** Frequent applications of acetamiprid without rotation with other insecticides can promote resistance. Using products with similar modes of action can increase the likelihood of developing resistant populations. Pests with rapid reproduction can evolve resistance more quickly.

The occurrence of resistance may vary by region, depending on local pest management practices and the history of insecticide use. Regular monitoring for signs of resistance is important. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies are recommended to manage resistance, including rotating insecticides with different modes of action; combining biological control methods and reducing reliance on chemical control through cultural practices. Vigilance and proactive management practices are crucial to delaying or preventing the development of resistance to acetamiprid and ensuring its continued effectiveness in pest control.

Insecticides from Group 4, when applied at higher or lower than recommended dosages, can contribute to the development of resistance and cause negative effects on non-target species and the environment. It is crucial to ensure that all spraying equipment is properly maintained, with no clogged nozzles or filters, as this could lead to incorrect application rates.

To prevent prolonged pressure on a single resistance mechanism, farmers should use a variety of modes of action throughout the crop cycle. Rotating active ingredients from different mode of action groups is an effective strategy for minimizing resistance. Adequate time should be left between applications of active ingredients with similar modes of action. It is also advisable to avoid relying on Group-4 insecticides for more than half of the crop cycle.

When using mixtures that contain a Group-4 insecticide, always apply the full recommended rate for each active ingredient. The use of mixtures, either as premixes or tank mixes, combining insecticides with different modes of action is becoming increasingly common. These mixtures are useful for broadening the range of pests controlled and helping to delay resistance. Mixtures that include both a pyrethroid and a Group-4 insecticide are often used for hard-to-control pests. However, such mixtures should not be used if the target pest is already resistant to one of the active ingredients. Avoid over-relying on a specific mixture, as this could mean to the selection of resistant pest populations that are harder to manage. It is important to vary the combinations of active ingredients used, rather than repeating the same mixture of modes of action within a single cropping cycle.

Incorporating good agricultural practices along with physical and biological pest management strategies is essential. Monitoring pest populations for early signs of resistance is also recommended. Using insecticides with non-specific modes of action can help reduce the risk of resistance. Plant protection products like oils and soaps, when used in rotation or in combination with Group-4 insecticides, can be effective against both susceptible and resistant pest populations.

Proper application techniques, adherence to recommended dosage rates and thorough coverage of target areas can help maximize acetamiprid efficacy and minimize the likelihood of resistance development. Regular monitoring of pest populations for signs of reduced susceptibility to acetamiprid is essential for early detection and management resistance.

ZRMs accepted strategy against resistance developing proposed by Applicant. Those instructions were included in the product's label:

*“The product contains the active ingredient acetamiprid, a compound from the group of neonicotinoid derivatives (insecticides that interact with nicotinic acetylcholine (Ach) receptors - according to IRAC group 4A).*

*To minimise the risk of pest populations becoming resistant to the product, it is recommended, inter alia*

- Apply the product only at the recommended rates and timing,*
- Do not exceed the maximum recommended number of treatments per season,*
- not to repeat treatments in a given season with active ingredients that belong to the same group as acetamiprid (IRAC group 4A) due to their mode of action,*
- if another insecticide treatment is necessary, use a product containing an active ingredient with a different mode of action from another IRAC group.”*

### **3.3.2 Adverse effects on treated crops**

#### **Phytotoxicity effects:**

Acetamiprid, while effective as an insecticide, can have several adverse effects on treated crops. Some crops may exhibit signs of phytotoxicity when exposed to acetamiprid, particularly if applied at higher than recommended rates or under adverse environmental conditions. Symptoms can include leaf curling, chlorosis and stunted growth. To minimize adverse effects, it is crucial to follow label regarding application rates and timing, integrate pest management approaches and consider the specific sensitivity of crops to acetamiprid.

Phytotoxic effect of Acetamipryd 200 SL was studied during 68 efficacy trials carried out in 2014, 2020, 2022 and 2023. Those trials were carried out on winter oilseed rape (23 trials), potato (7 trials) and apple orchards (38 trials) in Poland (N-E EPPO zone). Doses recommended were studied during those trials. Dose 2 N was not studied as Piorun 200 SL is an insecticide. For insecticides – selectivity trials are not required in line to EPPO standards.

No adverse effects regarding phytotoxicity were observed in all trials. The results were comparable to the standard reference products. In conclusion, the tested plant protection product –Acetamipryd 200 SL is regarded safe for the treated plants when is applied at the intended doses.

#### **Impact on the yield:**

The impact of acetamiprid insecticide on the yield of treated crops can vary based on several factors, including application methods, timing, pest pressure and crop type. Effective control of damaging insect pests can lead to increased crop yield. Weather conditions, soil health and other environmental factors can influence how well crops respond to acetamiprid application. For instance, excessive rain may wash away the product, reducing its effectiveness. Acetamiprid should be part of an integrated pest management strategy. When used appropriately alongside other cultural and biological practices, it can contribute positively to maintaining high crop yields.

No negative impact of the product Acetamipryd 200 SL on the yield of treated plants or plant products is to be expected when applied at the proposed label rate. Applicant presented some trials for impact of Acetamipryd 200 SL on the yield of winter oilseed rape claimed in the GAP. But, lack of those trials would be acceptable in line to specific EPPO guidelines, for example: 1/6 *Adoxophyes orana*; 1/21 *Aphids on fruit plants (trees, shrubs and climbers)*; 1/33 *Hoplocampa spp.*; 1/12 *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*. In line to EPPO 1/178 *Meligethes aeneus on oilseed rape varieties* – it may be helpful to note the amount of yield in kilograms per hectare ha<sup>-1</sup> adjusted to a fixed moisture level (specified national or national or international standard). In line to 1/219 *Ceutorhynchus napi and Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus occurring on oilseed rape* and 1/220 *Dasineura brassicae* – yield recording can be helpful and should be adjusted to a set moisture content according to national or international standards (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). Oil content can also be recorded.

Applicant submitted 3 trials carried out in 2022 in Poland on winter oilseed rape against MELIAE. Acetamipryd 200 SL at the proposed label rate of 0.125 L/ha in all of the trials where yield was analyzed had no negative impact on the grain yield. In fact, in each trial yield has increased for 7.4-8.1% when compared to control.

**Acetamipryd 200 SL can be stated as a safe PPP for treated crops.** However, it is important to carefully follow label instructions and consider factors such as pest pressure, crop susceptibility and environmental conditions to optimize the benefits of acetamiprid while minimizing potential risks to yield.

#### **Impact on the quality of yield:**

The impact of insecticides containing acetamiprid on the quality of yield from treated crops can be multifaceted. While acetamiprid can enhance the quality of crop yields by protecting against pest damage and improving visual characteristics, careful management of application practices and awareness of potential risks associated with chemical residues and phytotoxicity are essential for maintaining high quality outputs.

Applicant submitted trials carried out on winter oilseed rape in which impact on the quality of yield was assessed. In those 3 trials carried out on winter oilseed rape in Poland (N-E EPPO zone) in 2022 – moisture and oil content was studied. Statistical analysis showed that there was no significant effects of dose 0.12 L/ha of Acetamipryd 200 SL on the grain quality component in winter oilseed rape.

The control of insects feeding from leaves, seeds and other plant parts is expected to positively impact the quality of plants and plant products. **The ZRMs considers that the adverse effects on the quality of plants or plant products are low when Acetamipryd 200 SL is applied at the proposed label rate and used according to the label recommendations.**

#### **Impact on succeeding crops:**

The impact of acetamiprid insecticide on succeeding crops can involve various factors, including residues in the soil, effects on soil health and overall ecosystem dynamics. Acetamiprid can remain in the soil for varying periods. Its breakdown depends on soil temperature, moisture and microbial activity. Residual levels may affect succeeding crops. Some crops may be more sensitive to acetamiprid residues than others, leading to stunted growth, leaf yellowing or poor establishment if planted in treated soil. While acetamiprid can effectively control target pests, its use may impact succeeding crops through soil residues, effects on microbial health and changes in nutrient availability. Careful management and adherence to guidelines are essential to minimize potential negative impacts on subsequent crop success and ecosystem health.

The persistence of acetamiprid in soil vary based on factors such as soil type, temperature, moisture lev-

els, pH and microbial activity. Typically, the half-life of acetamiprid in soil ranges from around 3 to 44 days. However, under certain conditions, such as increased microbial activity or more favorable environmental factors, its degradation may occur more quickly, leading to a shorter half-life. Overall, acetamiprid is considered a moderately persistent pesticide, meaning it stays in the environment for a reasonable duration but can break down more rapidly under optimal conditions. While acetamiprid can effectively protect treated crops, it is essential to account for its persistence and potential effects on soil health and subsequent crops. Adopting proper pesticide management and crop rotation practices can help reduce any negative impacts.

No assessment following the EPPO Standard PP 1/207 “ effects on succeeding crops’ was carried out. This assessment can be waived, since acetamiprid has no herbicidal activity. Applicant’s statement can be agreed: *“Considering raised arguments and the fact that the literature does not say anything about the adverse impact on succeeding crops after application of herbicides containing this active substance, no specific plant-back restrictions related to Acetamipryd 200 SL are required”*.

#### **Impact on adjacent crops:**

The impact of acetamiprid insecticide on adjacent crops can vary based on several factors, including application methods environmental conditions and the specific crops involved.

During application, acetamiprid can drift to adjacent crops due to winds, potentially causing damage or unintended pest control. If the acetamiprid volatilizes, it might affect nearby plants, leading to phytotoxic symptoms such as leaf curling, chlorosis or stunted growth.

Rainfall or irrigation can lead to runoff, carrying acetamiprid residues to adjacent fields, impacting other crops through soil contamination. Some adjacent crops may be sensitive to acetamiprid, leading to negative effects such as reduced germination rates, growth inhibition and yield loss. Considering application practices, environmental factors, and crop sensitivity is crucial to mitigate these risks and promote ecosystem health.

Establishing buffer zones between treated and untreated field can help minimize drift and runoff. Using precision application technology to ensure acetamiprid is only applied where needed. Implementing integrated pest management (IPM) strategies to reduce reliance on chemical controls. Acetamiprid can provide pest control benefits that may indirectly assist adjacent crops, careful management and mitigation strategies are essential to minimize negative impacts on non-target species and neighboring ecosystems.

No assessment following the EPPO Standard PP 1/256 “Effects on adjacent crops” was carried out. This assessment can be waived, since acetamiprid has no herbicidal activity. Applicant’s statement can be agreed: *“it is not expected that appropriate applications of Acetamipryd 200 SL will lead to adverse effects on adjacent crops”*.

### **3.3.3 Observations on other undesirable or unintended side-effects**

#### **Impact on the transformation processes:**

The impact of acetamiprid insecticide on the transformation processes of treated crops, such as producing oil from winter oilseed rape or juice and cider from apples can be significant.

*Winter oilseed rape:* healthy crops treated with acetamiprid can yield seeds with better fatty acid profiles, potentially enhancing the quality of the oil extracted. Pest damage can lead to rancidity or off-flavors in oil. Effective pest management ensures more desirable flavor profiles in the resulting oil.

*Apples:* pest control using acetamiprid can lead to higher fruit quality, which positively influences the flavor and aroma of apple juice and cider.

*Potatoes:* to minimize the potential impact of acetamiprid and other pesticides on potatoes and their transformation processes, sustainable farming practices such as integrated pest management (IPM) can be used. These practices prioritize the reduction of pesticide use, focusing instead on biological control, crop rotation, and pest-resistant potato varieties. This can help reduce pesticide residues and environmental impact

As with oil, monitoring for acetamiprid restudies in apple juice and cider is crucial to ensure compliance with safety standards. Adherence to maximum residue limits (MRLs) is critical for both oil and juice products, ensuring that they are safe for consumption.

The use of acetamiprid insecticide can positively influence the transformation processes of crops such as winter oilseed rape and apples. However, careful attention must be paid to residue management and consumer perceptions to maximize the potential benefits while ensuring safety and acceptance in the market.

General studies on neonicotinoids suggests a potential disruption of microbial communities. There are established maximum residue limits (MRLs) for acetamiprid in food products, aimed at minimizing potential negative impacts on both food safety and microbial processes. Farmers and producers should monitor and manage the application of acetamiprid to minimize residue levels, thereby limiting potential interference with fermentation. Ensuring proper washing and processing methods can help reduce residue levels, supporting more stable and effective fermentation.

**It is not expected that Acetamipryd 200 SL will have adverse effects on transformation processes in the opinion of ZRMs.**

**Impact on propagating purposes:**

The impact of acetamiprid insecticide on the propagation of treated crops can vary based on several factors, including the crop type, the timing of application and the method of propagation. While acetamiprid can offer advantages in promoting healthy crop propagation by controlling harmful pests and improving crop quality, careful management of its use is vital. Considerations around timing, environmental impacts and regulatory compliance are essential for optimizing the benefits while minimizing any adverse effects on propagation efforts.

Three studies carried out in Poland in 2014 on winter oilseed rape found that Acetamipryd 200 SL had no detrimental effect on the seeds used for propagation. In efficacy trials conducted in apple orchards, no signs of phytotoxicity were observed either in the trees or the fruits. These findings confirm that the product is safe for use on propagation material. Applicant's statement: ***"No adverse effects on treated plants such as phytotoxicity symptoms, negative impact on yield quality/ quantity and transformation processes were observed in efficacy and residue trials of Acetamipryd 200 SL"*** can be agreed. A detailed evaluation of the adverse effect on parts of plants used for propagation purposes can be waived.

**Impact on beneficial and non-target organisms:**

Acetamiprid can have significant effects on beneficial and non-target organisms. Sustainable use practices, including targeted application and timing, can help mitigate these impacts.

Detailed information's are presented in Section 9. In efficacy trials, no adverse effect on beneficial and other non-target organisms were seen.

### **3.3.4 Analytical method for the formulation**

Analytical methods for determination of acetamiprid in Acetamipryd 200 SL was not evaluated as part of the EU review of acetamiprid. Therefore, all relevant data are provided and are considered adequate.

The method for determination of acetamiprid in Acetamipryd 200 SL formulation is based on reversed phase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) with UV-VIS detection at wavelength 246 nm. In order to confirm method specificity, chromatograms of acetonitrile, placebo, standard and analysed sample were superimposed and compared.

There were no peaks interfering with the acetamiprid peak. The correlation coefficient was  $R^2 = 0.997$  (the criterion of acceptability is  $R^2 \geq 0.99$ ). The relative standard deviation of instrument precision for the determined active substance was  $RSD = 0.26\%$  (criterion of acceptability is  $H_r \leq 1$ ). Acceptable relative standard deviation of repeatability for the determined active substance is  $\leq 1.74\%$ . The obtained results of  $0.46\%$  is acceptable. The accuracy of active ingredient determination was estimated by the recovery measurement. The recovery value for the main component should be  $97\% \div 103\%$ . The obtained result  $101.33\%$  is acceptable.

The method for determination of acetamiprid in Acetamipryd 200 SL fulfils acceptability criteria contained in SANCO/3030/99 rev.5, 22 March 2019 guidance and assure appropriate active substance determination in the formulation.

### 3.3.5 Analytical methods for residues

Sufficiently sensitive and selective analytical methods are available for all analytes included in the residue definitions.

Commodity/crop	Supported/ Not supported
Winter oilseed rape, Spring oilseed rape, Turnip rape	Supported
Potatoe	Supported
Apple, Wild apple	Supported
Pear, Chinese pear	Supported
Quince	Supported
Medlar	Supported
Plum	Supported
Peach	Supported
Nectarine	Supported
Apricot	Supported
Sour cherry, Sweet cherry	Supported
Tomato	Supported
Aubergine/eggplant	Supported
Pepper	Supported
Walnut	Supported
Hazelnut	Supported

## 3.4 Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6)

### 3.4.1 Acute toxicity

No acute toxicity studies were performed for product Acetamipryd 200 SL. The classification of product is based on the composition of the product and was performed according to the Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 1272/2008 of December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008, *on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures*. Details on composition and classification of formulants are provided in dRR Part C.

Hazard categories with regard to toxicological data	Classification of product
Acute oral toxicity	<b>Acute Tox. 4, H302</b>
Acute dermal toxicity	Not classified.
Acute inhalation toxicity	Not classified.
Skin Irritation	Not classified.

Eye Irritation	<b>Eye Irrir. 2, H319</b>
Skin sensitisation	<b>Skin Sens. 1, H317</b>
Reproductive toxicity	<b>Repr. 2, H361d</b>

### 3.4.2 Operator exposure

The operator exposure was assessed against the AOELs for acetamiprid (EFSA Journal 2016;14(11):4610). Proposed dermal absorption rates used for the calculations are based on dermal absorption study on a formulation Acetamipryd 200 SL.

Operator exposure was modelled using the AOEM EFSA model (Guidance on the assessment of exposure of operators, workers, residents and bystanders in risk assessment for plant protection products; EFSA Journal 2022;20(1):7032).

Performed calculations indicate an acceptable exposure risk for an operator using work wear (arms, body and legs covered) even without RPE/PPE, when the product Acetamipryd 200 SL is used according to GAP table. However, it's recommended for operator to wear also protective gloves during mixing/loading and during application.

Taking into account the results of exposure assessment and the classification of the product, the following sentence regarding the use of PPE is recommended by the evaluator to be placed on the label:

*„Stosować rękawice ochronne, ochronę oczu oraz odzież roboczą (kombinezon) w trakcie przygotowywania cieczy roboczej oraz w trakcie wykonywania zabiegu.”*

“Wear protective gloves, eye protection and work wear (coverall) during mixing/loading and application”.

### 3.4.3 Worker exposure

The worker exposure was assessed against the AOELs for acetamiprid (EFSA Journal 2016;14(11):4610). Proposed dermal absorption rates used for the calculations are based on dermal absorption study on a formulation Acetamipryd 200 SL.

Worker exposure was modelled using the AOEM EFSA model (Guidance on the assessment of exposure of operators, workers, residents and bystanders in risk assessment for plant protection products; EFSA Journal 2022;20(1):7032).

The results of the performed exposure calculations show that the use of Acetamipryd 200 SL according to the list of intended uses presented in GAP Table, causes no health risk for the worker even in case of potential exposure. However, it's recommended for worker to wear workwear (arms, body and legs covered) and protective gloves during field activities.

As a standard rule, it should be mentioned on the label that treated crops should not be re-entered before spray deposits on leaf surfaces have completely dried.

### 3.4.4 Bystander and resident exposure

The bystander/resident exposure was assessed against the AOELs for acetamiprid (EFSA Journal 2016;14(11):4610). Proposed dermal absorption rates used for the calculations are based on dermal absorption study on a formulation Acetamipryd 200 SL.

Bystander/resident exposure were modelled using the AOEM EFSA model (Guidance on the assessment of exposure of operators, workers, residents and bystanders in risk assessment for plant protection products; EFSA Journal 2022;20(1):7032).

The exposure of bystander and resident (children and adult) to acetamiprid contained in the formulation

Acetamipryd 200 SL causes no risk to human health if the product is used in accordance with the intended uses listed in the GAP Table.

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

#### 3.5.1 Residues

##### Stability of Residues

Based on storage stability studies evaluated in the EU review of acetamiprid it can be concluded that acetamiprid residues are stable for at least one year in different plant products from high water, protein, oil, acid and processed matrices and for 8 months in high starch content matrices.

New studies for acetamiprid-*N*-desmethyl (IM-2-1) have been submitted by the applicant in the framework of this application.

For acetamiprid-*N*-desmethyl (IM-2-1) stability was demonstrated upon storage at  $\leq -18^{\circ}\text{C}$ :

- in potato for a period of 99 days,
- in rape seed for a period of 406 days,
- in apple for a period of 354 days.

In the field studies, the time from sample collection to extraction was:

Winter rapeseed trials – max. 30 days

Apple trials – max. 49 days

Potato trials – max. 67 days.

The trials are valid with regard to storage stability data.

##### Metabolism in plants and animals

The metabolism in plants and livestock for the active substance Acetamiprid was reviewed during the Annex I inclusion and renewal process.

Plant residue definition for monitoring: Acetamiprid (~~Reg. (EU) 2019/88, Reg. (EU) 2025/158, New MRL values for Acetamiprid (R) will apply from 19/08/2025~~ **Regulation (EU) 2025/1212**)

Plant residue definition for risk assessment:

- Fruit and leafy crops: sum of acetamiprid and *N*-desmethyl-acetamiprid (IM-2-1), expressed as acetamiprid
- Pulses/oilseeds: acetamiprid
- Root crops: acetamiprid
- Cereals: acetamiprid

Conversion factor from enforcement to RA:

Leafy crops: 1.44

Fruit crops: 1.21

(EFSA Statement, 2024 (EFSA Journal. 2024;22:e8759))

Animal residue definition for monitoring: Acetamiprid except honey (the sum of acetamiprid and IM-2-1, expressed as acetamiprid) (~~Reg (EU) 2019/88, Reg. (EU) 2025/158, New MRL values for Acetamiprid (R) will apply from 19/08/2025~~ **Regulation (EU) 2025/1212**)

Animal residue definition for risk assessment: Sum of acetamiprid and metabolite IM-2-1 (*N*-desmethyl-acetamiprid), expressed as acetamiprid (EFSA, 2016)

Conversion factor      Milk: 1.3

Other mammalian products: 1.1

Poultry matrices: not required

### **Magnitude of residues in plants**

Winter oilseed rape, turnip rape

Proposed GAPs:

1 application, BBCH 30-50 (spring, post emergence), 50 g a.s./ha,

1 application, BBCH 50-65 (spring, post emergence), 20 – 24 g a.s./ha,

1 application, BBCH 60-69 (spring, post emergence), 20 – 24 g a.s./ha,

Spring oilseed rape, turnip rape

1 application, BBCH 30-50 (spring, post emergence), 50 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

1 application, BBCH 50-65 (spring, post emergence), 20 – 24 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

1 application, BBCH 59-71 (spring, post emergence), 60 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

Flax- fiber production, common hemp - fiber production

1 application, 60 g a.s./ha - residue data are not required.

New studies on the magnitude of residue have been submitted by the applicant in the framework of this application.

Trials GAP: 1x 50 g as/ha, BBCH 69, PHI 42-59d, outdoor

Residues: 4 x < 0.01, 0.012, 0.014, 0.017, 0.021 mg/kg

PHI of 14 days is not accepted. Taking into account the PHI of field studies, 50 days is proposed.

The dose from the field tests is lower than the maximum proposed. However, it is within 25 percent of the difference.

The data submitted show that no exceedance of the EU MRL (0.4 mg/kg - rape seed, turnip rape) for oilseed rape will occur.

According to SANTE/2019/12752 Rev.01 extrapolation from oilseed rape to turnip rape is possible.

Uses are accepted

Potato

Proposed GAP:

1 application, BBCH 35-75 (spring, post emergence), 16-24 g a.s./ha, PHI: 3 days

New studies on the magnitude of residue have been submitted by the applicant in the framework of this application.

Trials GAP: 1x 24 g as/ha, BBCH 89, PHI 30d, outdoor

Residues: 4x< 0.001 mg/kg (LOD)

The data submitted show that no exceedance of the EU MRL (0.01 mg/kg) for potato will occur.

Use is accepted. PHI of 30 days is proposed according to the PHI of trials.

## Apple

### Proposed GAPs:

2 applications (interval: 7 days), BBCH 71-84 (spring, post emergence), 25 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

1 application, BBCH 56-84 (spring, post emergence), 22 g a.s./ha or 36 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

New studies on the magnitude of residue have been submitted by the applicant in the framework of this application.

### Trials GAP:

Trials GAP: 2 x 40 g as/ha, BBCH 81-85, PHI 14d, indoor

Residues: 0.012, 0.013, 0.017, 0.032, 0.033, 0.037, 0.046, 0.055 mg/kg

The data submitted show that no exceedance of the EU MRL (0.07 mg/kg, ~~Reg. (EU) 2025/158~~ Regulation (EU) 2025/1212) for apple will occur.

Use is accepted.

## Wild apple, pears, Chinese pears, quinces, medlars

### Proposed GAPs:

Wild apple, quinces, medlars: 1 application, BBCH 56-84, 22 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

Wild apple, quinces, medlars: 2 applications (interval: 7 days), BBCH 59-84, 25 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

Pears: 2 applications (interval: 7 days), BBCH 51-84, 25 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

Pears: 1 application, BBCH 51-84, 27 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

According to SANTE/2019/12752 Rev.01 extrapolation from apple to whole group Pome fruits is possible.

The data submitted show that no exceedance of the EU MRL (apple, pears: 0.07 mg/kg; quinces: 0.15 mg/kg, medlar: 0.3 mg/kg ~~Reg. (EU) 2025/158~~ Regulation (EU) 2025/1212) will occur.

Uses are accepted.

## Plum, peach, nectarine, apricot, cherry

### Proposed GAPs:

1 application, BBCH 51-84, 25 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

2 applications (interval: 7 days), BBCH 51-87, 22 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

Residue trials on plums are available from DAR Acetamiprid Addendum March 2001.

GAP on which EU a.s. assessment is based: 2x 50 g as/ha, PHI 14d

Residues (plums): 5x < 0.01, 0.011, 0.017 mg/kg

Plum is a major crop in the N-EU zone and therefore requires a minimum of eight trials. There is no sufficient number of trials to support the proposed use on plums. One additional trial is required. Use is not accepted.

There is no sufficient data to do extrapolation from plum and apples to peach, apricot, nectarine and cherry. Uses are not accepted.

## Walnuts, hazelnuts

### Proposed GAP:

2 applications (interval: 10 days), BBCH 51-65, 22 g a.s./ha, PHI: 14 days

There is no sufficient data to do extrapolation from apples and plums to walnuts and hazelnuts.

Uses are not accepted in Poland.

According to SANTE/2019/12752 minimum 4 trials on apples + trials on stone fruit is required to extrapolate the trials to nuts.

PL considers this provision in meaning that a full set of studies on plums is required to extrapolate to nuts. Since plums are a major crop, eight trials are required.

zRMS agrees with the MS comment that the interpretation of this provision may be different, therefore zRMS states that in this case the decision on acceptance of these uses may be made at the member state level (in Poland not accepted).

Tomato, aubergine, pepper (indoor)

Proposed GAP:

1 application, BBCH 20-89, 60 g a.s./ha, PHI: 3 days

Applicant refers to DAR, Greece, Addendum 2001.

Tomato:

GAP on which EU a.s. assessment is based: 2x 90 g as/ha, PHI 3d, indoor

Residues (tomato): 0.01, 0.011, 0.016, 2x 0.022, 0.041, 0.049, 0.081 mg/kg

MRLs:

For tomato - 0.06 mg/kg; for aubergine - 0.2 mg/kg (~~Reg. (EU) 2025/158~~ Regulation (EU) 2025/1212).  
New MRL values for Acetamiprid will apply from 19/08/2025.

Exceeding the new MRLs is possible for tomato. Use is not accepted.

According to SANTE/2019/12752 Rev.01 extrapolation from tomato to aubergine is possible.

Since the MRL for eggplant is 0.2, the results indicate that there will be no exceedance of the MRL for this crop after the proposed application. Use is accepted.

EFSA identified some information on residue trials on pepper as unavailable.

GAP on which EU a.s. assessment is based: 2x 90 g as/ha, PHI 3d, indoor

Residues (pepper): 0.024, 0.079, 0.12, 0.15, 0.19 mg/kg

The results indicate the possibility of exceeding the MRL (0.09 mg/kg). Therefore, use on peppers is not acceptable.

Common osier, Purple willow, forest and ornamental nurseries plants, Restockings, afforestations and forest trees' seed plantations; Christmas trees grown on plantations

Residue data are not required.

### Residues in livestock

Data/information on livestock feeding studies were reviewed during the Annex I inclusion process and was considered to be acceptable and no further data have been generated.

The requested uses (and the new mode of calculation) modify the theoretical maximum daily intake for animals, but regarding available feeding data, there is no risk for animal MRL to be exceeded after application of product according to the intended GAPs uses.

### **Supplementary Studies on Industrial Processing and/or Household Preparation**

Data on processing studies were evaluated at EU level.

Information given by the Applicant is sufficient. No further data are required.

### **Residues in Succeeding Crops**

Information given by the Applicant is sufficient. No further data are required.

Acetamiprid, IM-1-4 and IM-1-5 residues are not expected to be present in rotational crops. No waiting periods beyond normal agricultural practice are proposed for succeeding crops to be planted.

### **Other / special studies**

New semi-field/tunnel studies in N-EU zone (Poland and N-France) and S-EU zone (S-France and Italy) have been performed on winter oilseed rape to investigate the magnitude of acetamiprid residues in honey.

Sufficient residue trials (4) are available for honey. All samples were analysed within 30 days from sampling, therefore there is no need to perform studies on the stability of residues during storage. All trials resulted in residues below the actual and planned MRL for honey. Therefore, no risk for consumers is expected.

### **Estimation of exposure through diet and other means**

The accepted uses of acetamiprid in the formulation Acetamipryd 200 SL do not represent unacceptable acute and chronic risks for the consumer.

## **3.5.2 Consumer exposure**

Chronic and acute exposure calculations were performed using revision 3.1 of the EFSA Pesticide Residues Intake Model (PRIMo rev. 3.1) provided on the internet homepage of EFSA (<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/>). This exposure assessment model contains the relevant European food consumption data for different subgroups of the EU population. The model was developed to calculate simultaneously the short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) dietary exposure to pesticide residue in food according to internationally agreed methodologies. The exposure is compared to the toxicological reference values (i.e., the ADI and the ARfD).

The accepted uses of acetamiprid in the formulation Acetamipryd 200 SL do not represent unacceptable acute and chronic risks for the consumer.

### 3.6 Environmental fate and behaviour (Part B, Section 8)

#### 3.6.1 Predicted environmental concentrations in soil (PEC<sub>soil</sub>)

The predicted environmental concentrations in soil PECs of acetamiprid and its metabolites were calculated using excel calculation sheet which is in line with Ctgb Evaluation Manual version 2.2 (January 2018) and FOCUS guidance – FOCUS (1997): Soil persistence models and EU registration. PEC<sub>soil</sub> for formulation was obtained from PEC<sub>soil</sub> for active substance taking into account content of active substance and density of the formulation. The obtained PEC<sub>soil</sub> values were used in further soil organisms risk assessment.

#### 3.6.2 Predicted environmental concentrations in groundwater (PEC<sub>gw</sub>)

Based on FOCUS PEARL, PELMO and MACRO simulations values of PEC<sub>gw</sub> for acetamiprid and its metabolites are far below the threshold concentration of 0.1 µg/L for all scenarios and crops with exception of metabolite IM-1-5. At tier 1, metabolite IM-1-5 showed PEC<sub>gw</sub> value greater than trigger of 0.1 µg/L in some scenarios in some uses in apple. For uses in orchards: 2 x 27 g as/ha from BBCH 71 (apple, wild apple, pear, chinese pear, quince, medlar, plum) PEC<sub>gw</sub> value in PEARL model for Thiva was 0.113295 µg/L. For uses in orchards 2 x 25 g as/ha, from BBCH 51 (apple, pear, chinese pear, plum, peach, nectarine, apricot, sour cherry, sweet cherry, walnut, hazelnut, common osier and purple willow), PEC<sub>gw</sub> value in PEARL model were for Châteaudun- 0.102411 µg/L, for Hamburg 0.103564 µg/L and for Thiva 0.122248 µg/L. IM-1-5 metabolite only appears in calcareous soils with pH (water) > 8 and none of the FOCUS scenarios has pH greater than 8, only Châteaudun has pH = 8 and Hamburg has a pH of 6.5. Therefore, under realistic conditions this metabolite will never be found in Hamburg scenario. Further relevance evaluation of IM-1-5 was conducted in dRR Part 10.

At the request of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the evaluator, the PEC<sub>gw</sub> calculations for the application of Acetamipryd 200 SL in orchards BBCH 51 (apple, pear, Chinese pear, plum, peach, nectarine, apricot, sour cherry, sweet cherry, walnut, hazelnut, common osier and purple willow) was performed again.

The existing modelling was done with envelope risk assessment for the worst case which strongly overestimated PEC<sub>gw</sub> values i.e. it was assumed that modelling of application rate 2 x 25 g a.s./ha will cover either use 1 x 25 g a.s./ha or 2 x 22 g a.s./ha. The new modelling, presented in this dRR/RR update was done with the realistic application rates i.e. 1 x 25 g a.s./ha or 2 x 22 g a.s./ha

The new modelling with realistic application rates, PEC<sub>gw</sub> values for active substance and metabolites are below the trigger value of 0.1 µg/L indicating there is no unacceptable risk of groundwater contamination except of scenario Thiva for which further risk refinement at national level

#### 3.6.3 Predicted environmental concentrations in surface water (PEC<sub>sw</sub>)

PEC<sub>sw</sub> for acetamipryd and its metabolites IM-1-2, IM-1-4, IC-0, IM-1-5 and IB-1-1 were calculated with FOCUS STEPS 1-2 v3.2, FOCUS SWASH v5.3, FOCUS PRZM v4.3.1, FOCUS MACRO v5.5.4, FOCUS TOXWA v5.5.3, SWAN v5.0.1. PEC<sub>sw</sub> values were used in aquatic risk assessment.

into the environment during greenhouse use, and for this value, PEC<sub>sw</sub> for the active substance and metabolites were determined in steps 1 and 2. The obtained PEC<sub>sw</sub> values were used in further aquatic organisms risk assessment. The dossier has been updated with additional PEC<sub>sw</sub> modelling for greenhouse use (use 41, 42, 43) with FOCUS STEPS 1-2 v3.2. In the modelling it was assumed that 0.1% of the applied field rate is released.

### **3.6.4 Predicted environmental concentrations in air (PECair)**

The fate and behaviour of acetamipryd in air was evaluated during the EU review. The vapour pressure at 20°C of the active substance acetamiprid is  $< 10^{-5}$  Pa. Hence, the active substance acetamiprid is regarded as non-volatile. Its volatilisation from plant and soil surfaces is regarded to be very low. Additionally, it is rapidly degraded in air ( $DT_{50} = 0.14$  days). Therefore, exposure of adjacent surface waters and terrestrial ecosystems by the active substance acetamiprid due to volatilization with subsequent deposition does not have to be considered.

## **3.7 Ecotoxicology (Part B, Section 9)**

### **3.7.1 Effects on terrestrial vertebrates**

#### **Birds**

Effects on birds for Acetamipryd 200 SL were not evaluated as part of the EU review of acetamiprid. However further data on Acetamipryd 200 SL is not relevant as data for the active substance on toxicity to birds are considered essential. It is possible to extrapolate from data for the active substance. Therefore, all relevant data were assessed in the EU review. Risk assessments for Acetamipryd 200 SL with the proposed use pattern and EU agreed endpoints have been provided and are considered adequate.

The risk assessment for effects on birds was carried out according to the latest guidance for risk assessment for birds and mammals EFSA Journal 2009; 7(12): 1438.

The acute and reproductive risks of Acetamipryd 200 SL to birds were assessed from toxicity exposure ratios between EU agreed toxicity endpoints, estimated from studies with active substance, as well as  $SV_{90}$  and  $SV_m$ .

Drinking water exposure leaf scenario has not been performed since Acetamipryd 200 SL is not intended to be applied on leafy vegetables forming heads or crop plants with comparable water collecting structures at principal growth stage 4 or later. Drinking water exposure puddle scenario has not been performed since the ratios of effective application rates to relevant endpoints do not exceed 50 ( $Koc < 500$  L/kg).

Exposure for earthworm-eating birds and fish-eating birds via secondary poisoning was not required since  $\log P_{ow}$  of acetamiprid are below the trigger value of 3.

The TER values where applicable exceed the trigger values of 10 for acute and 5 for reproductive and long-term risk, thus indicating no unacceptable risk to birds from the proposed use of Acetamipryd 200 SL. No risk management measures are required.

The application of Acetamipryd 200 SL to tomatoes, aubergine and paprika (uses. 41-43) is limited to greenhouses, risk assessment is not required.

#### **Terrestrial vertebrates (other than birds)**

Effects on mammals for Acetamipryd 200 SL were not evaluated as part of the EU review of acetamiprid. However further data on Acetamipryd 200 SL is not relevant as data for the active substance on toxicity to mammals are considered essential. It is possible to extrapolate from data for the active substance. Therefore, all relevant data were assessed in the EU review. Risk assessments for Acetamipryd 200 SL with the proposed use pattern and EU agreed endpoints have been provided and are considered adequate.

The risk assessment for effects on terrestrial vertebrates other than birds was carried out according to the latest guidance for risk assessment for birds and mammals EFSA Journal 2009; 7(12): 1438.

The acute and reproductive risks of Acetamipryd 200 SL to mammals were assessed from toxicity exposure ratios between EU agreed toxicity endpoints, estimated from studies with active substance, as well as  $SV_{90}$  and  $SV_m$ .

Drinking water exposure puddle scenario has not been performed since the ratios of effective application rates to relevant endpoints do not exceed 50 ( $Koc < 500$  L/kg).

Exposure for earthworm-eating mammals and fish-eating mammals via secondary poisoning was not required since  $\log P_{ow}$  of acetamiprid are below the trigger value of 3.

The TER values where applicable exceed the trigger values of 10 for acute and 5 for reproductive and long-term risk, thus indicating no unacceptable risk to mammals from the proposed use. No risk management measures are required.

The application of Acetamipryd 200 SL to tomatoes, aubergine and paprika (uses. 41-43) is limited to greenhouses, risk assessment is not required.

### 3.7.2 Effects on aquatic species

Effects on aquatic organisms for Acetamipryd 200 SL were not evaluated as part of the EU review of acetamiprid. Acute toxicity studies of Acetamipryd 200 SL to invertebrates and algae were submitted in this dossier.

Risk assessments for Acetamipryd 200 SL with the proposed use pattern was carried out according to the latest guidance for risk assessment for aquatic organisms in edge-of-field surface water EFSA Journal 2013; 11(7):3290.

$PEC_{sw}/RAC$  values were calculated with  $PEC_{sw}$  values obtained for active substance and its metabolites calculated in Steps 1, 2, 3 and 4 were below the 1 for acute and long-term risk indicating no unacceptable risk to aquatic organisms for most scenarios provided appropriate risk mitigations measures are applied. For scenarios with  $PEC_{sw}/RAC$  above 1 safe use has not been confirmed so further risk mitigations from and risk refinement is required at national level.

For Poland D3, D4 and R1 scenarios are relevant so it can be concluded that Acetamipryd 200 SL in accordance with GAP does not pose unacceptable risk to aquatic organisms under condition following risk mitigations measures are applied:

To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>10m unsprayed vegetated buffer zone</b> to surface water bodies in case of spring oilseed rape and turnip rape sprayed with 0.25-0.3 L/ha.	Use no: 11, 12
To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>5m unsprayed buffer zone</b> to surface water bodies in case of flax-fiber production and common hemp fiber production sprayed with 0.3 L/ha.	Use no: 13, 14
To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 90% drift reduction nozzles</b> or <b>15m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 50% drift reduction nozzles</b> or <b>20m unsprayed buffer zone</b> to surface water bodies in case of orchards, walnuts, hazelnuts, common osier and purple willow sprayed with 0.11-0.18 L/ha.	Use no: 7-9, 15, 17-21, 26-28, 30, 31, 33-40, 44-46
To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 90% drift reduction nozzles</b> or <b>15m unsprayed buffer zone to surface</b>	Use no: 47

<b>water bodies + 75% drift reduction nozzles</b> bodies in case of forest and ornamental nurseries plants, restockings, afforestations and forest trees' seed plantations, Christmas trees grown on plantations sprayed with 0.19 L/ha.	
To protect aquatic organisms respect <b>5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies + 50% drift reduction nozzles</b> or <b>10m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies</b> in case of orchards sprayed with 2 x 0.125 L/ha.	Use no: 5, 6, 16, 22-25, 29, 32

In case of winter oilseed rape (uses no. 1-3), spring oilseed rape and turnip rape (uses no. 10) as well as potato (use no. 4) no risk mitigations measures are required.

The application of Acetamipryd 200 SL to tomatoes, aubergine and paprika (uses. 41-43) is limited to greenhouses, risk assessment is not required. **A product Acetamipryd 200 SL in ecotoxicology section approved for uses 41-43 only in greenhouses with a durable structure, isolated from the ground.**

Classification of Acetamipryd 200 SL was done on the basis of formulation test results as well as active substance properties. The proposed classification of the product Acetamipryd 200 SL is:

Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

### 3.7.3 Effects on bees

Effects on bees for Acetamipryd 200 SL were not evaluated as part of the EU review of acetamipryd. Toxicity studies of Acetamipryd 200 SL to bees were submitted in this dossier.

The evaluation of the acute risk for bees was performed in accordance with the recommendations of the "Guidance Document on Terrestrial Ecotoxicology", as provided by the Commission Services (SAN-CO/10329/2002 rev.2 (final), October 17, 2002).

The risks of Acetamipryd 200 SL to honeybees was assessed from Hazard Quotients (HQ) and Exposure Toxicity Ratio (ETR) between toxicity endpoints, estimated from acute oral and contact studies with active ingredients and formulated product as well as the maximum single application rate.

All the hazard quotients were considerably less than the respective triggers, indicating that Acetamipryd 200 SL in accordance with GAP poses a low risk to bees. No risk management measures are required.

The application of Acetamipryd 200 SL to tomatoes, aubergine and paprika (uses. 41-43) is limited to greenhouses, risk assessment is not required.

**All uses without uses. 41-43 (A product Acetamipryd 200 SL in ecotoxicology section approved for uses 41-43 only in greenhouses with a durable structure, isolated from the ground):**

Considering that the chronic RA for honey bee adults and larvae has not been addressed, a concern regarding to the risks in bees has been identified (acetamiprid is an insecticide with the specific mode of action). Thus, zRMS agrees that a new security phrase should be included in the conclusions:

**SPe 8: To protect bees and other pollinating insects do not apply to crop plants when in flower./Do not use where bees are actively foraging./ Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.**

### 3.7.4 Effects on other arthropod species other than bees

Effects on non-target arthropods for Acetamipryd 200 SL were not evaluated as part of the EU review of acetamipryd. Toxicity studies of Acetamipryd 200 SL to non-target arthropods were submitted in this dossier.

Risk assessments for Acetamipryd 200 SL with the proposed use pattern was carried out according to the guidance for risk assessment for arthropods “Guidance Document on Terrestrial Ecotoxicology”, as provided by the Commission Services (SANCO/10329/2002 rev.2 (final), October 17, 2002) and in consideration of the recommendations of the guidance document ESCORT 2.

The in-field and off-field risk of Acetamipryd 200 SL to non-target arthropods was evaluated by comparison of % effects rate with derived from laboratory tests as well as in-field and off-field predicted rate. No risk was determined in-field and off-field after application of Acetamipryd 200 SL in accordance with GAP. No risk management measures are required.

The application of Acetamipryd 200 SL to tomatoes, aubergine and paprika (uses. 41-43) is limited to greenhouses, risk assessment is not required.

### 3.7.5 Effects on soil organisms

Effects on earthworms and other soil micro-organisms for Acetamipryd 200 SL were not evaluated as part of the EU review of acetamipryd. The toxicity studies to earthworm and *Hypoaspis aculeifer* as well as nitrogen transformation test for Acetamipryd 200 SL were submitted in this dossier.

Risk assessments for Acetamipryd 200 SL with the proposed use pattern was carried out according to the guidance for risk assessment for terrestrial ecotoxicology “Guidance Document on Terrestrial Ecotoxicology”, (SANCO/10329/2002 rev.2 final, 2002).

#### **Earthworms, *Hypoaspis aculeifer* and *Folsomia candida***

The risk of Acetamipryd 200 SL to earthworms, *Hypoaspis aculeifer* and *Folsomia candida* was assessed from toxicity exposure ratio (TER) between the selected toxicity endpoints for metabolite IM-1-5 s and the formulated product Acetamipryd 200 SL as well as the maximum soil PECs.

The chronic TER values were greater than the trigger of 5, indicating an acceptable risk to earthworms, *Hypoaspis aculeifer* and *Folsomia candida* following application of Acetamipryd 200 SL in accordance with GAP. No risk management measures are required.

#### **Micro-organisms**

The risk of Acetamipryd 200 SL to soil micro-organisms was evaluated by comparison of no-effect concentration in soil, derived from laboratory tests for the formulated product Acetamipryd 200 SL with the maximum soil PECs.

According to the performed risk assessment it was assessed that the application of Acetamipryd 200 SL 01 in accordance with GAP does not pose unacceptable risk to soil micro-organisms. No risk management measures are required.

The application of Acetamipryd 200 SL to tomatoes, aubergine and paprika (uses. 41-43) is limited to greenhouses, risk assessment is not required.

### **3.7.6 Effects on non-target terrestrial plants**

Effects on non-target terrestrial plants for Acetamipryd 200 SL were not evaluated as part of the EU review of acetamipryd. The studies on seedling emergence and vegetative vigour for Acetamipryd 200 SL were submitted in this dossier.

The risk of Acetamipryd 200 SL to non-target plants was assessed from toxicity exposure ratios between toxicity endpoints for the formulation Acetamipryd 200 SL and off-field predicted environmental rate. The TER values were greater than the trigger of 5, indicating an acceptable risk to non-target terrestrial plants following application of Acetamipryd 200 SL in accordance with GAP. No risk management measures are required.

The application of Acetamipryd 200 SL to tomatoes, aubergine and paprika (uses. 41-43) is limited to greenhouses, risk assessment is not required.

### **3.7.7 Effects on other terrestrial organisms (Flora and Fauna)**

Not relevant.

### **3.8 Relevance of metabolites (Part B, Section 10)**

Considering the toxicological data, IM-1-5 is a **relevant groundwater metabolite** of acetamiprid. The maximum PECgw of IM-1-5 exceeds permissible concentration and amounts to 0.122248 µg/L µg/L. Product field uses that result in an IM-1-5 concentration in the groundwater exceeding 0.1 µg/L cannot be accepted due to unacceptable risk for consumers.

At the request of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the evaluator, the PECgw calculations for uses for which IM-1-5 PECgw value was above 0.1 µg/L (orchards BBCH 51 - apple, pear, Chinese pear, plum, peach, nectarine, apricot, sour cherry, sweet cherry, walnut, hazelnut, common osier and purple willow) was performed again (details in dRR/RR Section 8).

PECgw values for IM-1-5 are below the trigger value of 0.1 µg/L indicating there is no unacceptable risk of groundwater contamination in case of every year application except of scenario Thiva for which further risk refinement at national level is needed.

Considering above, additional relevance assessment of metabolite IM-1-5 is not needed in this section. IM-1-5 was evaluated as toxicologically relevant and all PECgw values calculated are below the trigger value of 0.1 µg/L.

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

Acetamipryd 200 SL contains acetamiprid which is not approved as a candidate for substitution. As a conclusion providing of the comparative assessment plant protection product Acetamipryd 200 SL is not required.

## **5 Further information to permit a decision to be made or to support a review of the conditions and restrictions associated with the authorization**

NA
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## **Appendix 1    Copy of the product authorization**

MS assessor to insert details of the product authorization for MS country.

## Appendix 2 Copy of the product label

**Sekcja fizyko-chemia:** brak uwag

**Sekcja losu:** brak uwag.

**Sekcja skuteczności:**

Mszyce na jabłoni zostały wykreślone, tylko jeden gatunek – mszyca jabłoniowa może być uwzględniony w etykiecie produktu. Dodano dawkę LWA dla APHIPO i TORTSP. Do zasto-sowania na zwójkach, dodano zapis w tym zwójka siatkóweczka. Poprawiono liczbę aplikacji dla TOR-TSP i CARPPO. W przypadku zastosowania na uprawach przestrzennych obok dawek LWA – dodano także dawki płaskie. Dodano informację, iż środek charakteryzuje się średnim stopniem zwalczania przyszczarka kapustnika i chowacza podobnika w dawce 0.1 L/ha. Pozostałych zapisów etykiety – nie zmieniono.

**Sekcja pozostałości:**

Skreślono następujące uprawy: śliwa, brzoskwinia, nektarynka, morela, wiśnia, czereśnia, pomidor pod osłonami, papryka pod osłonami, orzech włoski i leszczyna pospolita (orzech laskowy).

Dokonano zmian okresu karencji dla niektórych upraw. **Dodano akapit dotyczący następstwa roślin.**

**Sekcja fate:** po uzupełnieniu B8 nie ma uwag do etykiety.

**Sekcja ekotoksykologii:** w przypadku zastosowań 41-43 w GAP, środek dopuszczony do stosowania wyłącznie w szklarniach o trwałej konstrukcji, odizolowanej od podłoża. Dodać zapis dla pszczoł do wszystkich zastosowań w GAP oprócz tych dotyczących szklarni: Aby chronić pszczoły i inne owady zapylające: nie stosować na rośliny uprawne w okresie kwitnienia./Nie stosować w miejscach, w których pszczoły aktywnie żerują/Nie stosować w obecności kwitnących chwastów.

Załącznik do decyzji MRiRW nr R - xx/2025 z dnia xx.xx.2025 r.

**Posiadacz zezwolenia:**  
ProAgri International Sp. z o.o., ul. Dziekońskiego 1, 00-728 Warszawa


**Podmiot wprowadzający środek ochrony roślin na terytorium Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej:**  
ProAgri Sp. z o.o.. ul. Kolejowa 6, 56-420 Bierutów

**Acetamipryd 200 SL**

Środek przeznaczony do stosowania przez użytkowników profesjonalnych

Zawartość substancji czynnej:  
**acetamipryd** - związek z grupy pochodnych neonikotynoidów - **20%**.

**Zezwolenia MRiRW nr R - xx/2025 z dnia xx.xx.2025 r.**

<div></div> <div><b>UWAGA</b></div>	
<div><b>H302</b> <b>H318 H319</b> <b>H361d</b> <b>H317</b> <b>H410</b></div>	Działa szkodliwie po połknięciu. <del>Powoduje poważne uszkodzenie oczu.</del> Działa drażniąco na oczy. Podejrzuwa się, że działa szkodliwie na dziecko w łonie matki. Może powodować reakcję alergiczną skóry Działa bardzo toksycznie na organizmy wodne, powodując długotrwałe zmiany.
<b>EUH401</b>	W celu uniknięcia zagrożeń dla zdrowia ludzi i środowiska, należy postępować zgodnie z instrukcją użycia.
<div><b>P202</b>  <b>P264</b> <b>P270</b> <b>P280</b>  <b>P301+P312</b>  <b>P305+P351+P338</b>  <b>P302+P352</b></div>	Nie używać przed zapoznaniem się i zrozumieniem wszystkich środków bezpieczeństwa.  <del>Dokładnie umyć ręce po użyciu.</del> <del>Nie jeść, nie pić i nie palić podczas używania produktu.</del> Stosować rękawice ochronne/ <del>odzież ochronną</del> /ochronę oczu/ochronę twarzy W PRZYPADKU POŁKNIECIA: W przypadku złego samopoczucia skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/lekarzem/... W PRZYPADKU DOSTANIA SIĘ DO OCZU: Ostrożnie płukać wodą przez kilka minut. Wyjąć soczewki kontaktowe, jeżeli są i można je łatwo usunąć. Nadal płukać. W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU ZE SKÓRĄ: Umyć dużą ilością wody

<b>P310</b>	Natychmiast skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/lekarzem
<b>P308+P313</b>	W PRZYPADKU POŁKNIECIA: W przypadku złego samopoczucia skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ lub z lekarzem.
<b>P391</b>	Zebrać wyciek

## OPIS DZIAŁANIA

INSEKTYCYD w formie koncentratu do sporządzania roztworu wodnego (SL), o działaniu kontaktowym i żołądkowym, przeznaczony do zwalczania szkodników ssących i gryzących. Na roślinie działa powierzchniowo, wgłębnie i systemicznie. Zgodnie z klasyfikacją IRAC substancja czynna acetamipryd zaliczona jest do grupy neonikotynoidów (grupa 4A).

## STOSOWANIE ŚRODKA

Środek przeznaczony do stosowania przy użyciu samobieżnych lub ciągnikowych opryskiwaczy polowych, samobieżnych lub ciągnikowych opryskiwaczy sadowniczych i opryskiwaczy ręcznych (plecakowych).

### Rzepak ozimy

*Chowacz brukwiaczek, chowacz czterozębny*

Maksymalna dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,25 L/ha.

Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,25 L/ha.

Liczba zabiegów: 1.

Termin stosowania: Opryskiwać przed złożeniem jaj przez chrząszcze, zgodnie z sygnalizacją od początku fazy wydłużania pędu do fazy gdy pąki kwiatowe są zamknięte w liściach BBCH 30-50.

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha.

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

### Ślodyzek rzepakowiec

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,12 L/ha.

Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,10 - 0,12 L/ha

Liczba zabiegów: 1.

Termin stosowania: Stosować od fazy kiedy pąki kwiatowe są zamknięte w liściach do fazy pełnego kwitnienia, kiedy 50% kwiatów na głównym kwiatostanie jest otwartych a starsze płatki opadają BBCH 50-65.

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha.

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

### Chowacz podobnik, pryszczarek kapustnik

Maksymalna dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,12 L/ha.

Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,10 - 0,12 L/ha.

Liczba zabiegów: 1.

Termin stosowania: Stosować od fazy kiedy są otwarte pierwsze kwiaty do fazy końca kwitnienia. (BBCH 60-69).

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha.

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

## Ziemniak

*Stonka ziemniaczana*

Maksymalna dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,12 L/ha

Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,08– 0,12 L/ha

Termin stosowania: Stosować od fazy kiedy międzyrządza są zakryte w 70% do fazy kiedy 50% jagód jest związanych BBCH 35-75

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1.

### **Jabłoń**

*Zwójkowate* (w tym zwójka siatkoweczka)

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni ściany liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.135 L/ha)

Liczba zabiegów: 2

Termin stosowania: Opryskiwać od fazy gdy pędy sięgają około 50% typowej długości do fazy gdy owoc osiąga połowę typowej wielkości (BBCH 35-75).

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha.

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

Odstęp między zabiegami 7 dni

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

*Owocówka jabłkoweczka*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni ściany liści - LWA. (dawka płaska: 0.135 L/ha)

Liczba zabiegów: 2.

Termin stosowania: Stosować od fazy gdy powstały po przekwitnięciu owoc sięga wielkości do 10 mm do fazy zaawansowanego dojrzewania, barwa owoców staje się bardziej intensywna (BBCH 71-84)

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha.

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

Odstęp między zabiegami 7 dni

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

*Owocnica jabłkowa*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni ściany liści - LWA. (dawka płaska: 0.11 L/ha)

Liczba zabiegów: 1.

Termin stosowania: Środek stosować od fazy pełni kwitnienia do fazy końca kwitnienia (BBCH 56-84)

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha.

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

*Mszyca jabłoniowa*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,2 kg/ha 0,073 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni ściany liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.11 L/ha)

Liczba zabiegów: 1.

Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7-10 dni.

Termin stosowania: Stosować w okresie gdy większość kwiatów z płatkami tworzy wklęsłą kulę do początku opadania owoców (czerwcowe opadanie) (BBCH 59-73).

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha.

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

*Bawełnica korówka*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,2 kg/ha 0,118 L/10000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni ściany liści - LWA. (dawka płaska: 0.18 L/ha)

Liczba zabiegów: 1.

Termin stosowania: Opryskiwać od fazy zielonego pąka w momencie pojawienia się

pierwszych kolonii mszyc (j BBCH 56-84).  
Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha.  
Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.  
Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

## STOSOWANIE ŚRODKA OCHRONY ROŚLIN W UPRAWACH I ZASTOSOWANIACH MAŁOBSZAROWYCH

*Odpowiedzialność za skuteczność działania i fitotoksyczność środka ochrony roślin stosowanego w uprawach małoobszarowych ponosi wyłącznie jego użytkownik.*

### **Rzepak jary, rzepa pastewna**

*Ślodyszek rzepakowiec*

Maksymalna dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,12 l/ha  
Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,12 l/ha  
Termin stosowania: Stosować od fazy gdy paki kwiatowe zamknięte są w liściach do fazy pełnego kwitnienia BBCH 50-65  
Liczba zabiegów: 1  
Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha.

*Chowacz brukwiacek, chowacz czterozębny*

Maksymalna dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,25 l/ha  
Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,25 l/ha  
Termin stosowania: Stosować od fazy początku wydłużania pędu do fazy gdy paki kwiatowe zamknięte są w liściach (BBCH 30-50).  
Liczba zabiegów: 1  
Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha.

*Chowacz podobnik, pryszczarka strakowata.*

Maksymalna dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha  
Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha  
Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po wystąpieniu szkodników na plantacji, zgodnie z sygnalizacją, od fazy, gdy widoczne są pierwsze płatki kwiatowe, ale paki są nadal zamknięte do fazy, gdy 10% łuszczyn osiągnęło ostateczną wielkość (BBCH 59-71).  
Liczba zabiegów: 1  
Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha  
Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste.  
Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

### **Len zwyczajny (uprawiany na włókno i na nasiona)**

*Pchełka lnowa, pchełka lnowa długostopka.*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha  
Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po wystąpieniu szkodników na plantacji, w okresie wschodów, od fazy, gdy liścienie są już całkowicie rozwinięte do fazy rozwiniętego czwartego liścia właściwego (BBCH 10-14).  
Liczba zabiegów: 1  
Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha  
Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.  
Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

*Wciornastek kalarepowiec, wciornastek lnowiec.*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po wystąpieniu szkodników na plantacji, zgodnie z sygnalizacją, od fazy początku wydłużania się pędu do fazy początku kwitnienia: 10% kwiatów jest otwartych (BBCH 30-61).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

### **Konopie siewne (uprawa przeznaczona na produkcję włókien i nasion)**

*Pchełka chmielowa*

Maksymalna dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha

Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po wystąpieniu szkodnika na plantacji, w okresie wschodów, od fazy, gdy liścienie są już całkowicie rozwinięte i pojawia się pierwsza para liści (liście pojedyncze) do fazy, gdy rozwinięta jest czwarta para liści (liście złożone) (BBCH 11-14).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

*Omacnica prosowianka*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować w okresie wylęgu larw omacnicy zgodnie z sygnalizacją (czerwiec).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

*Mszyca konopna i inne gatunki mszyc, wciornastki.*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po wystąpieniu szkodników, od fazy, gdy pęd główny osiąga 90% ostatecznej długości do fazy, gdy wyodrębnione są działki kwiatów męskich, ale pąki kwiatowe są nadal zamknięte (BBCH 39-59).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

### **Jabłoń płonka (syn. dzika)**

*Mszyce*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni ściany liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.11 L/ha)

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po pojawieniu się pierwszych kolonii mszyc, od fazy Zielonego paka do fazy zaawansowanego dojrzewania owoców (BBCH 56-84).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

*Owocówka jabłkowieczka*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni ściany liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.135 L/ha)

Termin stosowania: środek stosować na początku lotu motyli i masowego składania jaj od fazy gdy powstały po przekwitnięciu owoc osiąga wielkość do 10 mm do fazy, zaawansowanego dojrzewania owoców (BBCH 71-84).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

#### *Toczyk grusziaczek*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.11 L/ha)

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Termin stosowania: środek stosować na początku lotu motyli od fazy różowego pąka do fazy końca kwitnienia (wszystkie płatki opadły) (BBCH 57-69).

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste.

#### *Owocnica jabłkowa*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.11 L/ha)

Liczba zabiegów: 1.

Termin stosowania: środek stosować na początku okresu wylęgania się larw, w fazie opadania płatków kwiatowych (BBCH 65-69).

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste

#### *Pryszczarek jabłoniak*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l/ha na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.125 L/ha)

Termin stosowania: środek stosować w momencie pojawienia się szkodnika lub objawów jego żerowania, od końca fazy rozwoju kwiatostanu do początkowej fazy opadania owoców (czerwcowe opadanie) (BBCH 59-73).

Liczba zabiegów: 2

Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

#### *Ogrodnica niszczylistka*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.11 L/ha)

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Termin stosowania: środek stosować w momencie pojawienia się szkodnika, od końca fazy rozwoju kwiatostanu do początkowej fazy opadania owoców (czerwcowe opadanie) (BBCH 59-73).

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste

#### **Grusza, grusza azjatycka**

##### *Mszyce*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.11 L/ha)

Termin stosowania: środek stosować po pojawieniu się pierwszych kolonii mszyc, od fazy Zielonego pąka do fazy zaawansowanego dojrzewania (BBCH 56-84).

Liczba zabiegów: 1  
Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha  
Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste

*Zwójkowate*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.135 L/ha)  
Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po pojawieniu się pierwszych kolonii mszyc, od fazy gdy po przekwitnięciu owoc osiąga 10 mm do fazy zaawansowanego dojrzewania (BBCH 71-84).  
Liczba zabiegów: 2  
Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni  
Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha  
Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste  
Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

*Owocówka jabłkowiec*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.135 L/ha)  
Termin stosowania: środek zastosować na początku lotu motyli i masowego składania jaj, od fazy, gdy powstały po przekwitnięciu owoc osiąga wielkość 10 mm do fazy, gdzie średnica owocu dochodzi do 40 mm, owoc podnosi się – faza T (BBCH 71-74).  
Liczba zabiegów: 2  
Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni  
Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha  
Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste  
Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

*Śluzownica ciemna*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.135 L/ha)  
Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po stwierdzeniu obecności larw szkodnika lub objawów jego żerowania, od fazy, gdy powstały po przekwitnięciu owoc osiąga wielkość 10 mm do fazy zaawansowanego dojrzewania (BBCH 71-84).  
Liczba zabiegów: 1  
Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha  
Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste

*Pryszczarek gruszożec*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.135 L/ha)  
Termin stosowania: środek stosować w momencie odnotowania obecności szkodnika lub objawów jego żerowania, w fazie gdy paki kwiatowe nabrzmiewają do fazy zaawansowanego dojrzewania (BBCH 71-84).  
Liczba zabiegów: 2  
Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.  
Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha  
Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste  
c

*Kwieciak gruszożec*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l/ha (dawka płaska: 0.125 L/ha)  
Termin stosowania: zastosować w momencie odnotowania obecności szkodnika lub objawów jego żerowania, od fazy, gdy paki kwiatowe nabrzmiewają do końca fazy rozwoju kwiatostanu (BBCH 51-59).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

*Miodówka gruszowa plamista, miodówka gruszowa czerwona, miodówka gruszowa żółta*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.125 L/ha)

Termin stosowania: środek stosować w momencie odnotowania obecności szkodnika, w tym jaj i larw, od fazy nabrzmiewania pąków kwiatowych do fazy, gdy powstały po przekwitnięciu owoc osiąga wielkość 10 mm (BBCH 51-71).

Liczba zabiegów: 2

Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

Zalecany rodzaj opryskiwania: średniokropliste

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

### **Pigwa pospolita, nieszpulka zwyczajna**

*Mszyce*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.11 L/ha)

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po pojawieniu się pierwszych kolonii mszyc, od fazy Zielonego paka do fazy zaawansowanego dojrzewania owoców (BBCH 56-84).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

*Owocówka jabłkowieczka*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.135 L/ha)

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować na początku lotu motyli i masowego składania jaj, od fazy, gdy powstały po przekwitnięciu owoc osiąga wielkość 10 mm do fazy zaawansowanego dojrzewania owoców (BBCH 71-84).

Liczba zabiegów: 2

Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

### **Śliwa**

*Mszyce*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po pojawieniu się pierwszych kolonii mszyc, od fazy, gdy płatki kwiatów wydłużają się, działki kielicha są zamknięte, oddzielają się pojedyncze kwiaty do fazy zawiązanej dojrzałości owoców (BBCH 56-84).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

*Owoenice żółtoroga, owoenica jasna*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l/ha na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować na początku okresu wylęgania się larw, jednak nie wcześniej, niż pod koniec fazy opadania płatków kwiatowych do fazy dojrzałości zbiorczej owoców (BBCH 69-84).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha

*Owocówka śliwkowieczka*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,118 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści— LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek stosować w okresie intensywnego lotu motyli i masowego składania jaj przez pojawiające się kolejne pokolenia szkodnika i wylęgu pierwszych gąsienic, od początkowej fazy rozwoju owoców do początku ich dojrzewania (BBCH 71-81).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 2~~

~~Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

~~Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2~~

#### *Misecznik śliwowy*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści— LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek stosować na początku żerowania szkodnika od fazy, gdy płatki kwiatów wydłużają się, działki kielicha są zamknięte, oddzielają się pojedyncze kwiaty do fazy, gdy większość kwiatków z płatkami tworzy wklęsłą kulę (BBCH 56-59).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 1~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

*Zwójka bukóweczka, zwójka siatkóweczka, zwójka różóweczka i inne zwójki oraz gąsienice innych motyli zjadających liście.*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści— LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek stosować od momentu wylęgania się gąsienic i rozpoczęcia przez nie żerowania, od fazy, gdy pąki kwiatowe nabrzmiewają do fazy dojrzałości zbiorczej owoców (BBCH 51-87).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 2~~

~~Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500—900 l/ha~~

~~Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2~~

#### **Brzoskwinia, nektaryna, morela**

##### *Mszyce*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści— LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po pojawieniu się pierwszych kolonii mszyce, od fazy, gdy płatki kwiatowe wydłużają się, działki kielicha są zamknięte, oddzielają się pojedyncze kwiaty do fazy zaawansowanego wybarwiania owoców (BBCH 56-84).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 1~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

*Zwójka bukóweczka, zwójka siatkóweczka, zwójka różóweczka i inne zwójki oraz gąsienice innych motyli zjadające liście.*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści— LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek stosować od momentu wylęgania się gąsienic i rozpoczęcia przez nie żerowania, od fazy gdy pąki kwiatowe nabrzmiewają do pełni fazy kwitnienia (BBCH 51-65).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 2~~

~~Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

~~Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2~~

#### **Wiśnia, czereśnia**

##### *Mszyce*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l/ha na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po pojawieniu się pierwszych kolonii mszyc, od fazy gdy płatki kwiatów wydłużają się, działki kielicha są zamknięte, oddzielają się pojedyncze kwiaty do fazy zaawansowanego wybarwiania owoców (BBCH 56-84).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 1~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

*Licinek tarninaczek*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po stwierdzeniu obecności gąsienic szkodnika lub objawów ich żerowania, od fazy gdy pąki kwiatowe nabrzmiewają do końca fazy rozwoju kwiatostanu (BBCH 51-59).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 1~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

*Kwieciak pestkowiec*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,073 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po stwierdzeniu obecności szkodnika, od początku fazy białego pąka do pełni fazy kwitnienia (BBCH 57-65).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 1~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

*Zwójka bukóweczka, zwójka siatkóweczka, zwójka różóweczka i inne zwójki oraz gąsienice innych motyli zjadające liście.*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek stosować od momentu wylęgania się gąsienic i rozpoczęcia przez nie żerowania, od fazy gdy pąki kwiatowe nabrzmiewają do pełni fazy kwitnienia (BBCH 51-65).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 2~~

~~Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

~~Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2~~

**Pomidor, oberżyna (syn. bakłażan), papryka (w uprawie szklarniowej)**

**(w przypadku wymienionych zastosowań, środek dopuszczony do stosowania wyłącznie w szklarniach o trwałej konstrukcji, odizolowanej od podłoża)**

*Mączlik szklarniowy, wciornastek tytoniowiec, wciornastek zachodni, miniarki, mszyce, zmienniki, pchełki.*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,3 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek zastosować w momencie pojawienia się szkodników lub objawów ich żerowania, od początkowej fazy rozwoju pędów bocznych do fazy pełnej dojrzałości: owoce mają typową barwę (papryka, oberżyna) (BBCH 20-89).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 300-750 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

**Orzech włoski**

*Mszyce*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek stosować, środek zastosować po pojawieniu się pierwszych kolonii mszyc, zgodnie z sygnalizacją, od początku fazy rozwoju kwiatostanów do pełni fazy kwitnienia (BBCH 51-65).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 2~~

~~Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 10 dni.~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

~~Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2~~

#### **Leszczyna pospolita**

*Zwójka bukóweczka, zwójka siatkóweczka, zwójka różóweczka i inne zwójki oraz gąsienice innych motyli zjadające liście, misecznik śliwowy, słonkowiec orzechowiec, dłużyńka leszczynówka.*

~~Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA~~

~~Termin stosowania: środek zastosować po stwierdzeniu obecności szkodników lub objawów ich żerowania, zgodnie z sygnalizacją, od początku fazy rozwoju kwiatostanów do pełni fazy kwitnienia (BBCH 51-65).~~

~~Liczba zabiegów: 2~~

~~Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.~~

~~Zalecana ilość wody: 500-900 l/ha~~

#### **Wierzba wiciowa (zw. wierzba energetyczną), wierzba purpurowa (syn. wiklina)**

*Mszyc, rynnica topolowa, rynnica wierzbową, jątrewka pospolita, jątrewka wiklinówka, niekreślanka wierzbowka, pryszczarek wierzbiowiak brzeżkowiak.*

Maksymalna /zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,083 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.125 L/ha)

Termin stosowania: środek stosować po stwierdzeniu obecności szkodników, zgodnie z sygnalizacją, od początku rozwoju kwiatostanu do końca fazy kwitnienia (BBCH 51-69).

Liczba zabiegów: 2

Odstęp pomiędzy zabiegami: co najmniej 7 dni.

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-750 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 2

#### **Rośliny szkółkarskie ozdobne oraz rośliny szkółkarskie leśne, odnowienia, zalesienia, plantacje nasienne drzew leśnych oraz drzewka bożonarodzeniowe uprawiane na plantacjach**

*Mszyc, skoczogonki, krobik modrzewiowiec.*

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,133 l na 10 000m<sup>2</sup> ściany powierzchni liści – LWA (dawka płaska: 0.2 L/ha)

Zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,133 l / 10 000m<sup>2</sup> LWA

Termin stosowania: środek stosować po stwierdzeniu obecności szkodników lub objawowych żerowania, zgodnie z sygnalizacją, od fazy rozwiniętego pierwszego liścia do końca fazy kwitnienia (BBCH 11-69).

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 200-400 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste.

Maksymalna liczba zabiegów w sezonie wegetacyjnym: 1

#### **ŚRODKI OSTROŻNOŚCI, OKRESY KARENCJI I SZCZEGÓLNE WARUNKI STOSOWANIA**

**Okres od ostatniego zastosowania środka do dnia zbioru rośliny uprawnej (okres karencji):**

~~pomidor~~, oberżyna (syn. bakłazan), ~~papryka~~ - 3 dni

jabłoń płonka (syn. Dzika), grusza, grusza azjatycka, pigwa pospolita, nieszpulka zwyczajna, ~~wiśnia~~,

~~czereśnia, brzoskwinia, nektaryna, morela, śliwa, leszczyna, orzech włoski~~ - 14 dni

rzepak jary, rzepa pastewna – ~~14 dni~~ 50 dni

rzepak ozimy- niewymagany 50 dni  
ziemniak –30dni

wierzba wiciowa (zw. wierzbą energetyczną), wierzba purpurowa (syn. wiklina), rośliny szkółkarskie ozdobne oraz rośliny szkółkarskie leśne, odnowienia, zalesienia, plantacje nasienne drzew leśnych oraz drzewka bożonarodzeniowe uprawiane na plantacjach, **len zwyczajny, konopie siewne** – nie dotyczy – niewymagany

**Len zwyczajny, konopie siewne - nie mogą być przeznaczane na cele spożywcze i do karmienia zwierząt.**

1. Podczas stosowania środka nie dopuścić do:

- znoszenia cieczy użytkowej na sąsiednie rośliny uprawne,
- nakładania się cieczy użytkowej na stykach pasów zabiegowych i uwrociach.

2. Środek zawiera substancję czynną acetamipryd – związek z grupy pochodnych neonikotynoidów (insektocydy współdziałające z nikotynowymi receptorami acetylocholino (Ach) - grupa IRAC 4A). W celu zminimalizowania ryzyka uodparniania się zwalczanych szkodników na acetamipryd zaleca się stosowanie środka tylko w zalecanych dawkach i terminach, a w przypadku konieczności powtórzenia zabiegu stosowanie insektocydu zawierającego substancję czynną z innej grupy chemicznej, o innym mechanizmie działania wg klasyfikacji IRAC.

3. Termin zabiegu wyznaczyć za pomocą dostępnych metod sygnalizacji pojawu szkodników z uwzględnieniem progów szkodliwości.

4. Opryskiwanie przeciwko szkodnikom (zwłaszcza ssącym) wykonać dokładnie, pokrywając wszystkie części roślin cieczą użytkową.

5. Zaleca się stosować środek w temperaturze poniżej 20°C. W wyższej temperaturze zabieg wykonać pod koniec dnia.

6. Środek charakteryzuje się średnim stopniem zwalczania przyszczarka kapustnika i chowacza podobnika w dawce 0.1 L/ha.

## **NASTĘPSTWO ROŚLIN**

Okres od ostatniego zastosowania środka na rośliny do dnia, w którym można siać lub sadzić rośliny uprawiane następnie:

W przypadku wcześniejszej likwidacji plantacji – rośliny następce można siać lub uprawiać po 30 dniach od ostatniego zabiegu środkiem zawierającym acetamipryd.

W normalnym cyklu uprawowym - nie ma ograniczeń co do okresu od ostatniego zastosowania środka do dnia, w którym można siać lub sadzić rośliny uprawiane następnie.

## **SPORZĄDZENIE CIECZY UŻYTKOWEJ**

Ciecz użytkową przygotować bezpośrednio przed zastosowaniem.

Przed przystąpieniem do sporządzania cieczy użytkowej dokładnie ustalić potrzebną jej objętość wraz z ilością środka. Napełniając opryskiwacz postępować zgodnie z instrukcją producenta opryskiwacza. W przypadku braku instrukcji odmierzoną ilość środka dodać do zbiornika opryskiwacza napełnionego częściowo wodą (z włączonym mieszadłem).

Opróżnione opakowania przepłukać trzykrotnie wodą, a popłuczyny wlać do zbiornika opryskiwacza z cieczą użytkową, uzupełnić wodą do potrzebnej ilości i dokładnie wymieszać. Po wleciu środka do zbiornika opryskiwacza niewyposażonego w mieszadło hydrauliczne, ciecz mechanicznie wymieszać.

W przypadku przerw w opryskiwaniu, przed ponownym przystąpieniem do pracy ciecz użytkową w zbiorniku opryskiwacza dokładnie wymieszać

## **POSTĘPOWANIE Z RESZTAKMI CIECZY UŻYTKOWEJ I MYCIE APARATURY**

Resztki cieczy użytkowej należy:

- jeżeli jest to możliwe, po uprzednim rozcieńczeniu zużyć na powierzchni, na której przeprowadzono zabieg, lub
- unieszkodliwić z wykorzystaniem rozwiązań technicznych zapewniających biologiczną degradację substancji czynnych środków ochrony roślin, lub
- unieszkodliwić w inny sposób, zgodny z przepisami o odpadach.

Po pracy aparaturę dokładnie wymyć.

Z wodą użytą do mycia aparatury postąpić tak, jak z resztkami cieczy użytkowej, stosując te same środki ochrony osobistej.

### **ŚRODKI OSTROŻNOŚCI DLA OSÓB STOSUJĄCYCH ŚRODEK, PRACOWNIKÓW ORAZ OSÓB POSTRONNYCH**

Przed zastosowaniem środka należy poinformować o tym fakcie wszystkie zainteresowane strony, które mogą być narażone na znoszenie cieczy użytkowej i które zwróciły się o taką informację.

Nie jeść, nie pić ani nie palić podczas używania produktu.

Stosować rękawice ochronne, ochronę oczu i twarzy oraz odzież ochronną, zabezpieczającą przed oddziaływaniem środków ochrony roślin w trakcie przygotowywania cieczy użytkowej oraz w trakcie wykonywania zabiegu. Stosować rękawice ochronne, ochronę oczu oraz odzież roboczą (kombinezon) w trakcie przygotowywania cieczy roboczej oraz w trakcie wykonywania zabiegu

Stosować rękawice ochronne oraz odzież roboczą (kombinezon) podczas wchodzenia na obszar po zabiegu. ~~W przypadku roślin szkółkarskich ozdobnych oraz roślin szkółkarskich leśnych, odnowień, zalesień, plantacji nasiennych drzew leśnych oraz drzewek bożonarodzeniowych uprawianych na plantacjach zabieg prowadzić w zamkniętej kabinie pojazdu.~~

W czasie oprysku należy zastosować co najmniej 5 m strefę ochronną od zabudowań mieszkalnych/siedlisk oraz osób postronnych podczas stosowania na uprawy - jabłoń, grusza, pigwa, nieszpuka, wiśnia, czereśnia, brzoskwinia, nektaryna, morela, śliwa, leszczyna, orzech włoski, wierzba wiciowa, wierzba purpurowa, rośliny szkółkarskie ozdobne oraz rośliny szkółkarskie leśne, odnowienia, zalesienia, plantacje nasienne drzew leśnych oraz drzewka bożonarodzeniowe uprawiane na plantacjach.

~~W czasie oprysku należy zastosować techniki zmniejszające znoszenie preparatu przynajmniej o 50% podczas stosowania na uprawy - rzepak jary i ozimy, len zwyczajny, konopie siewne, rośliny szkółkarskie ozdobne oraz rośliny szkółkarskie leśne, odnowienia, zalesienia, plantacje nasienne drzew leśnych oraz drzewek bożonarodzeniowych uprawianych na plantacjach.~~

Okres od zastosowania środka do dnia, w którym na obszar, na którym zastosowano środek mogą wejść ludzie oraz zostać wprowadzone zwierzęta (okres prewencji):

Nie wchodzić do czasu całkowitego wyschnięcia cieczy użytkowej na powierzchni roślin.

### **ŚRODKI OSTROŻNOŚCI ZWIĄZANE Z OCHRONĄ ŚRODOWISKA NATURALNEGO**

Nie zanieczyszczać wód środkiem ochrony roślin lub jego opakowaniem. Nie myć aparatury w pobliżu wód powierzchniowych. Unikać zanieczyszczania wód poprzez rowy odwadniające z gospodarstw i dróg.

Unikać niezgodnego z przeznaczeniem uwalniania od środowiska.

W czasie kwitnienia roślin uprawnych zaleca się stosowanie środka poza okresami aktywności pszczoł.

**Dla wszystkich zastosowań oprócz tych dotyczących szklarni:** Aby chronić pszczoły i inne owady zapylające, nie stosować na rośliny uprawne w okresie kwitnienia/Nie stosować w miejscach, w których pszczoły aktywnie żerują/Nie stosować w obecności kwitnących chwastów.

**Rzepak jary, rzepik dawka od 0.25-0.3 L/ha**

W celu ochrony organizmów wodnych konieczne jest wyznaczenie zadarnionej strefy ochronnej o szerokości 10 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych.

Aby chronić pszczoły i inne owady zapylające, nie stosować na rośliny uprawne w okresie kwitnienia/Nie stosować w miejscach, w których pszczoły aktywnie żerują/Nie stosować w obecności kwitnących chwastów.

#### **Len zwyczajny (do produkcji włókien), konopie siewne (do produkcji włókien) 0.3 L/ha**

W celu ochrony organizmów wodnych konieczne jest wyznaczenie strefy ochronnej o szerokości 5 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych.

Aby chronić pszczoły i inne owady zapylające, nie stosować na rośliny uprawne w okresie kwitnienia/Nie stosować w miejscach, w których pszczoły aktywnie żerują/Nie stosować w obecności kwitnących chwastów.

#### **Uprawy sadownicze, leszczyna pospolita (orzech laskowy), wierzba energetyczna, wierzba purpurowa dawka od 0.11-0.18 L/ha**

W celu ochrony organizmów wodnych konieczne jest wyznaczenie strefy ochronnej o szerokości:

- 20 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych lub
- 15 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych z równoczesnym zastosowaniem technik redukujących znoszenie cieczy użytkowej podczas zabiegu o 50%, lub
- 5 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych z równoczesnym zastosowaniem technik redukujących znoszenie cieczy użytkowej podczas zabiegu o 90%.

Aby chronić pszczoły i inne owady zapylające, nie stosować na rośliny uprawne w okresie kwitnienia/Nie stosować w miejscach, w których pszczoły aktywnie żerują/Nie stosować w obecności kwitnących chwastów.

#### **Rośliny szkółkarskie ozdobne oraz rośliny szkółkarskie leśne, odnowienia, zalesienia oraz plantacje nasienne drzew leśnych.; choinki uprawiane na plantacjach dawka 0.19 L/ha**

W celu ochrony organizmów wodnych konieczne jest wyznaczenie strefy ochronnej o szerokości:

- 15 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych z równoczesnym zastosowaniem technik redukujących znoszenie cieczy użytkowej podczas zabiegu o 75%, lub
- 5 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych z równoczesnym zastosowaniem technik redukujących znoszenie cieczy użytkowej podczas zabiegu o 90%.

Aby chronić pszczoły i inne owady zapylające, nie stosować na rośliny uprawne w okresie kwitnienia/Nie stosować w miejscach, w których pszczoły aktywnie żerują/Nie stosować w obecności kwitnących chwastów.

#### **Uprawy sadownicze dawka 2 x 0.125 L/ha**

W celu ochrony organizmów wodnych konieczne jest wyznaczenie strefy ochronnej o szerokości:

- 10 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych lub
- 5 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych z równoczesnym zastosowaniem technik redukujących znoszenie cieczy użytkowej podczas zabiegu o 50%,

Aby chronić pszczoły i inne owady zapylające, nie stosować na rośliny uprawne w okresie kwitnienia/Nie stosować w miejscach, w których pszczoły aktywnie żerują/Nie stosować w obecności kwitnących chwastów.

## **WARUNKI PRZECHOWYWANIA I BEZPIECZNEGO USUWANIA ŚRODKA OCHRONY ROŚLIN**

Chronić przed dziećmi.

Środek ochrony roślin przechowywać:

- w oryginalnych opakowaniach,
- w sposób uniemożliwiający kontakt z żywnością, napojami lub paszą, skażenie środowiska oraz dostęp osób trzecich,
- w temperaturze 0 °C – 30 °C.

Zabrania się wykorzystywania opróżnionych opakowań po środkach ochrony roślin do innych celów.

Niewykorzystany środek przekazać do podmiotu uprawnionego do odbierania odpadów niebezpiecznych.

Opróżnione opakowania po środku zwrócić do sprzedawcy środków ochrony roślin będących środkami niebezpiecznymi.

## **PIERWSZA POMOC**

Antidotum: brak, stosować leczenie objawowe.

W razie konieczności zasięgnięcia porady lekarza, należy pokazać opakowanie lub etykietę.

W przypadku narażenia lub styczości: Zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.

W PRZYPADKU POŁKNIECIA: W przypadku złego samopoczucia skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/lekarzem/...

W PRZYPADKU DOSTANIA SIĘ DO OCZU: Ostrożnie płukać wodą przez kilka minut. Wyjąć soczewki kontaktowe, jeżeli są i można je łatwo usunąć. Nadal płukać.

W PRZYPADKU KONTAKTU ZE SKÓRĄ: Umyć dużą ilością wody

W przypadku wystąpienia podrażnienia skóry lub wysypki: Zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.

Okres ważności - ~~3~~ 2 lata

Data produkcji - .....

Zawartość netto - .....

Nr partii - .....

### **Appendix 3 Letter of Access**

Letter of Access is provided in a separate appendix.

## Appendix 4 Lists of data considered for national authorization

Tables considered not relevant can be deleted as appropriate.

MS to blacken authors of vertebrate studies in the version made available to third parties/public.

### 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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
<b>Section B1-B2 and B4: Identity, Physical and Chemical Properties, Further information</b>							
KCP 2.1 KCP 2.4.1 KCP 2.4.2 KCP 2.5.1 KCP 2.5.2 KCP 2.6.1 KCP 2.7.1 KCP 2.7.3 KCP 2.7.4 KCP 2.8.2 KCP 2.8.3.1 KCP 2.8.3.2 KCP 2.8.5.1.1 KCP 2.8.5.1.2 KCP 2.8.7.2 KCP 2.11	Kupiec J.	2022	ACETAMIPRYD 200 SL. Stage I: Determination of physicochemical properties of the initial preparation, after accelerated and low temperature storage. Report No: BF – 23/22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry GLP Published	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 2.2.1	Ołowski G.	2022	ACETAMIPRYD 200 SL. Determination of explosive properties. Report No: BW-14/22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			GLP Published				
KCP 2.2.2 KCP 2.3.1 KCP 2.3.3	Flasińska P.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL.Determination of flash point, auto-ignition temperature and oxidizing properties. Report No: BW-46/22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry GLP Published	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 2.7.5	Rymarzak O.	2024	Final report, Acetamipryd 200 SL, Determination of physicochemical properties Report No: BF – 23/22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 2.7.6	Rymarzak O.	2023	Acetamipryd 200 SL: Stage II: Determination of physicochemical properties after the first year of storage Report No: BF – 23/22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry GLP Published	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
<b>Section B3: Efficacy Data and Information</b>							
KCP 3.2/01	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL used in winter rape against <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> and <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02256-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/02	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL used in	N	Y	New data for formulation, not	Pestila*

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			winter rape against <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> and <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-03727-02 GEP: Yes Published: No			previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/03	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL used in winter rape against <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> and <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-03727-03 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/04	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL used in winter rape against <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> and <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-03727-04 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/05	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after one application on winter oilseed rape for the control of <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> and <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylum</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 007GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/06	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after one application on winter oilseed rape for the control of <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> and <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylum</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 007GPSE202202 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
KCP 3.2/07	Springer M.	2023	Evaluation of efficacy of Acetamipryd 200 SL against <i>Ceutorhynchus napi</i> and <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i> on winter oilseed rape in Poland 2023 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 004GPSE202301 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/08	Jatczak J.	2014	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of Acetamipryd 200 SL against <i>Meligethes aeneus</i> on winter oilseed rape. Poland 2014. ANADIAG Polska; Report No.: PL 14 008 PL1 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/09	Jatczak J.	2014	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of Acetamipryd 200 SL against <i>Meligethes aeneus</i> on winter oilseed rape. Poland 2014. ANADIAG Polska; Report No.: PL 14 008 PL2 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/10	Jatczak J.	2014	Field study to evaluate the efficacy of Acetamipryd 200 SL against <i>Meligethes aeneus</i> on winter oilseed rape. Poland 2014. ANADIAG Polska; Report No.: PL 14 008 PL5 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/11	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL against <i>Meligethes aeneus</i> on winter rape. Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02257-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
KCP 3.2/12	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL against <i>Meligethes aeneus</i> on winter rape. Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02257-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/13	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL against <i>Meligethes aeneus</i> on winter rape. Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02257-03 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/14	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL against <i>Meligethes aeneus</i> on winter rape. Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02257-04 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/15	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamipryd 200 SL against <i>Brassicoglyphus aeneus</i> on winter oilseed rape, Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 006GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/16	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamipryd 200 SL against <i>Brassicoglyphus aeneus</i> on winter oilseed rape, Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 006GPSE202202 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/17	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL used in winter rape against <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> and <i>Dasineura brassicae</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland;	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Report No.: S22-02258-01 GEP: Yes Published: No				
KCP 3.2/18	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL used in winter rape against <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> and <i>Dasineura brassicae</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02258-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/19	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL used in winter rape against <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> and <i>Dasineura brassicae</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02258-03 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/20	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL used in winter rape against <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> and <i>Dasineura brassicae</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02258-04 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/21	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after one application on winter oilseed rape for the control of <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> and <i>Dasineura brassicae</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 008GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/22	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after one application on winter oilseed rape for the control of <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> and <i>Dasineura brassicae</i> , Poland 2022	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in com-	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 008GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No			pliance with GLP or/and GEP.	
KCP 3.2/23	Springer M.	2023	Evaluation of efficacy of Acetamipryd 200 SL against <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> and <i>Dasineura brassicae</i> on winter oilseed rape in Poland 2023 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 005GPSE202301 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/24	Huszcza-Podgórska A.	2022	Piorun 200 SL - Evaluation of efficacy against <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado beetle) in potato. Poland 2022. Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 042GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/25	Huszcza-Podgórska A.	2022	Piorun 200 SL - Evaluation of efficacy against <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado beetle) in potato. Poland 2022. Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 042GPSE202202 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/26	Huszcza-Podgórska A.	2022	Piorun 200 SL - Evaluation of efficacy against <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado beetle) in potato. Poland 2022. Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 042GPSE202203 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/27	Huszcza-Podgórska A.	2022	Piorun 200 SL - Evaluation of efficacy against <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado beetle) in potato. Poland 2022. Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 042GPSE202204 GEP: Yes	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Published: No				
KCP 3.2/28	Huszcza-Podgórska A.	2022	Piorun 200 SL - Evaluation of efficacy against <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado beetle) in potato. Poland 2022. Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 042GPSE202205 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/29	Huszcza-Podgórska A.	2022	Piorun 200 SL - Evaluation of efficacy against <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado beetle) in potato. Poland 2022. Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 042GPSE202206 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/30	Huszcza-Podgórska A.	2022	Piorun 200 SL - Evaluation of efficacy against <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado beetle) in potato. Poland 2022. Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 042GPSE202207 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/31	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against TORTSP <i>Tortrix sp.</i> Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04139-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/32	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against TORTSP <i>Tortrix sp.</i> Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04139-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/33	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland;	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in com-	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Report No.: S22-02276-01 GEP: Yes Published: No			pliance with GLP or/and GEP.	
KCP 3.2/34	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02276-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/35	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02276-03 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/36	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02276-04 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/37	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after two applications on apple rape for the control of <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 009GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/38	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after two applications on apple rape for the control of <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 009GPSE202202 GEP: Yes	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Published: No				
KCP 3.2/39	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after two applications on apple rape for the control of <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 009GPSE202203 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/40	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after two applications on apple rape for the control of <i>Adoxophyes orana</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 009GPSE202204 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/41	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Cydia pomonella</i> . Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04140-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/42	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Cydia pomonella</i> . Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04140-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/43	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Cydia pomonella</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02281-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/44	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in	N	Y	New data for formulation, not	Pestila*

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			apple against <i>Cydia pomonella</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02281-02 GEP: Yes Published: No			previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/45	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Cydia pomonella</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02281-03 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/46	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Cydia pomonella</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02281-04 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/47	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after two applications on apple rape for the control of <i>C.pomonella</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 010GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/48	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after two applications on apple rape for the control of <i>C.pomonella</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 010GPSE202202 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/49	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> . Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland;	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in com-	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Report No.: S20-04141-01 GEP: Yes Published: No			pliance with GLP or/and GEP.	
KCP 3.2/50	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> . Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04141-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/51	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02282-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/52	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02282-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/53	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02282-03 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/54	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02282-04 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/55	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in	N	Y	New data for formulation, not	Pestila*

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			apple against <i>Aphids sp.</i> Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04142-01 GEP: Yes Published: No			previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/56	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Aphids sp.</i> Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04142-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/57	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Aphids sp.</i> Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04142-03 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/58	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of the efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Aphids sp.</i> Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04142-04 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/59	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against Green apple aphid. Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02283-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/60	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against Green apple aphid. Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02283-02 GEP: Yes	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Published: No				
KCP 3.2/61	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against Green apple aphid. Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02283-03 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/62	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after one application on apple for the control of <i>Aphids sp.</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 011GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/63	Głowacki G.	2020	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> . Poland 2020. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S20-04471-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/64	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02284-01 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/65	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland; Report No.: S22-02284-02 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/66	Głowacki G.	2022	Determination of efficacy of Piorun 200 SL applied in apple against <i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> . Poland 2022. Eurofins Agrosience Services Sp. z o.o., Poland;	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in com-	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Report No.: S22-02284-03 GEP: Yes Published: No			pliance with GLP or/and GEP.	
KCP 3.2/67	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after one application on apple for the control of <i>E.lanigerum</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 012GPSE202201 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 3.2/68	Figurski R.	2022	Efficacy evaluation of Acetamiprid 200 SL after one application on apple for the control of <i>E.lanigerum</i> , Poland 2022 Green & Property Poland; Report No.: 012GPSE202202 GEP: Yes Published: No	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
<b>Section B5: Analytical Methods</b>							
KCP 5.1.1/01	Kupiec J.	2022	ACETAMIPRYD 200 SL. Stage I: Determination of physicochemical properties of the initial preparation, after accelerated and low temperature storage. Report No. BF – 23/22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry GLP Published	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/01 (filled as KCP 10.3.1.1.1/02)	Fulczyk A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL, Bumblebees ( <i>Bombus</i> spp.), Acute Oral Toxicity Test Study code: B-105-22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/02	Fulczyk A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Bumblebees ( <i>Bombus</i> spp.), Acute	N	Y	New data for formulation, not	Pestila*

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
(filled as KCP 10.3.1.1.2/02)			Contact Toxicity Test Study code: B-107-22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished			previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/03 (filed as KCP 10.2.1.3/01)	Czarnecka M.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> SAG 61.81 (formerly <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> ), Growth inhibition test Study code: W-12-22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
	Czarnecka M.	2023	AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE FINAL REPORT Acetamipryd 200 SL <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> SAG 61.81 (formerly <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> ), Growth inhibition test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: W-12-22 GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/04 (filed KCP 10.2.1.2/01)	Czarnecka M.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL <i>Daphnia magna</i> , Acute Immobilisation Test Study code: W-11-22 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
	Czarnecka M.	2022	AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE FINAL REPORT Acetamipryd 200 SL <i>Daphnia magna</i> , Acute immobilisation test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: W-11-22 GLP Unpublished				
KCP 5.1.2/05 (filed as KCP 10.6.2/02)	Wróbel A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL, Terrestrial Plant Test: Vegetative Vigour Test Study code: G-95-21 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
	Wróbel A.	2022	AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE FINAL REPORT Acetamipryd 200 SL Terrestrial Plant Test: Vegetative Vigour Test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: G-95-21 GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/06 (filed as KCP 10.6.2/01)	Wróbel A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL, Terrestrial Plant Test: Seedling Emergence and Seedling Growth Test Study code: G-96-21 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/07 (filed as KCP 10.4.1.1/01)	Wróbel A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Earthworm reproduction test ( <i>Eisenia andrei</i> ) Study code: G-93-21 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/08	Morsiani S.	2024	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on Honeybees ( <i>Apis</i>	N	Y	New data for formulation, not	Pestila*

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			<i>mellifera</i> L.) in the laboratory – Chronic Oral Toxicity Test. Analytical Phase: Validation of an Analytical method and determination of content of Acetamiprid in the feeding solutions of honey bees new born workers (OECD 245) Report No. 23128-03R; 1032.1I.SAG23 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished			previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/09	Mautino G.	2024	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on Honeybees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> L.) in the laboratory – Larval Toxicity Test Following Repeated Exposure. Analytical Phase: Validation of an analytical method and determination of the content of Acetamiprid in the water stock solutions (OECD 239) Report No. 23128-04R; 1033.1I.SAG23 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/10	Mautino G.	2023	Predatory mites <i>Hypoaspis (Geolaelaps) aculeifer</i> reproduction test in soil with Acetamipryd 200 SL Analytical Phase: Validation of an analytical method and determination of content of Acetamiprid in soil samples (OECD 226) Report No. 23128-01R; 1039.1I.SAG23 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/11	Szlauer S.	2024	Collembolan ( <i>Folsomia candida</i> ) Reproduction Test in soil	N	Y	New data for formulation, not	Pestila*

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
(filled as KCP 10.4.2.1/02)			Study code: ETOX-2024-2 EcoTox Alliance Sp. z o. o. GLP Unpublished			previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/12	Niewelt-Stasiak S.	2023	VALIDATION STUDY REPORT Validation of an analytical method for the determination of residues of acetamiprid and acetamiprid-N-desmethyl in oilseed rape (seed, plant) Validation Study No: VAL/10/2023 SGS GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/13	Niewelt-Stasiak S.	2023	VALIDATION STUDY REPORT Validation of an analytical method for the determination of residues of acetamiprid and acetamiprid-N-desmethyl in potato Validation Study No: VAL/11/2023 SGS GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/14	Niewelt-Stasiak S.	2023	VALIDATION STUDY REPORT Validation of an analytical method for the determination of residues of acetamiprid and acetamiprid-N-desmethyl in apple Validation Study No: VAL/12/2023 SGS GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 5.1.2/15 and KCP 5.2/01	Lefebvre C.	2023	Determination of Acetamiprid Residues in Honey Following Application on Winter Oilseed Rape with Piorun 200 SL under semi field Conditions in Northern and Southern Europe in 2023 Report No. R C2051 ANADIAG	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			GLP Unpublished				
KCP 5.2/02	Niewelt-Stasiak S.	2024	INDEPENDENT LABORATORY VALIDATION - STUDY REPORT /draft/ Validation of an analytical method for the determination of residues of acetamiprid and acetamiprid-N-desmethyl in honey Report No. ILV/02/2023 SGS Polska Sp. z o. o. GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
<b>Section B6: Toxicology</b>							
KCP 7.3/01	Yogeesha S.	2022	<i>IN VITRO</i> PERCUTANEOUS DERMAL ABSORPTION STUDY OF ACETAMIPRID, FORMULATED AS ACETAMIPRYD 200 SL THROUGH HUMAN SKIN STUDY No.: AG- G0065 EUROFINS ADVINUS AGROSCIENCES SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
<b>Section B7: Metabolism and residues</b>							
KCA 6.3/01	Wańczyk K.	2023	Magnitude of the residue of Acetamiprid in Apples (Raw Agricultural Commodity) after two applications of Acetamipryd 200 SL – two harvest study trials in Poland - 2022 Report No. 22SGS42 SGS Polska Sp. z o. o. GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCA 6.3/02	Wańczyk K.	2023	Magnitude of residue of acetamiprid (sum of acetamiprid and N-desmethylacetamiprid (IM-2-1) expressed as	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			acetamiprid) in Apples (Raw Agricultural Commodity) after two applications of Acetamipryd 200 SL – six study trials in Poland – 2023 Report No. 23SGS29 SGS Polska Sp. z o. o. GLP Unpublished			ated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	
KCA 6.3/03	Wańczyk K.	2022	Magnitude of the residue of Acetamiprid in Oilseed rape (Raw Agricultural Commodity) after one application of Acetamipryd 200 SL – two harvest study trials in Poland - 2022 Report No. 22SGS41 SGS Polska Sp. z o. o. GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCA 6.3/04	Wańczyk K.	2022	Magnitude of the residue of Acetamiprid in Oilseed rape (Raw Agricultural Commodity) after one application of Acetamipryd 200 SL – two harvest study trials in Poland - 2022 Report No. 22SGS45 SGS Polska Sp. z o. o. GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCA 6.3/05	Wańczyk K.	2023	Magnitude of residue of acetamiprid (sum of acetamiprid and N-desmethylnacetamiprid (IM-2-1) expressed as acetamiprid) in oilseed rape (Raw Agricultural Commodity) after one application of Acetamipryd 200 SL – four decline study trials in Poland – 2023 Report No. 23SGS19 SGS Polska Sp. z o. o. GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCA 6.3/06	Wańczyk K.	2023	Magnitude of residue of acetamiprid (sum of acetamiprid and N-desmethylnacetamiprid (IM-2-1) expressed as	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evalu-	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			acetamiprid) in potato (Raw Agricultural Commodity) after one application of Acetamipryd 200 SL – two har-vest and two decline curve study trials in Poland – 2023 Report No. 23SGS20 SGS Polska Sp. z o. o. GLP Unpublished			ated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	
KCA 6.10, 6.10.1/01	Lefebvre C.	2023	Determination of Acetamiprid residues in Honey Following Application on Winter Oilseed Rape with Piorun 200 SL under semi field Conditions in Northern and Southern Europe in 2023 Report No. C2051 ANADIAG GLP Unpublished	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCA 6.6.2/01	Pietr S.J, Krysztoforski M., <i>et al.</i>	2022	Krajowy raport o stanie gruntów rolnych w Polsce: zakwaszenie gleb oraz ich regeneracja poprzez wapnowanie – stan obecny i propozycje systemowych rozwiązań, Wydanie II – Kraków 2022, Published	N	N	Not relevant Published	-
KCA 6.6.2/02	Ochal P.	2020	Aktualny stan zakwaszenia gleb w Polsce <a href="https://nawozy.eu/wiedza/porady-ekspertow/z-kraju/aktualny-stan-zakwaszenia-gleb-w-polsce">https://nawozy.eu/wiedza/porady-ekspertow/z-kraju/aktualny-stan-zakwaszenia-gleb-w-polsce</a> 28.06.2020 Published on-line article	N	N	Not relevant Published	-
KCA 6.6.2/03	Jajor E., Mrówczyński M. <i>et al.</i>	2013	Metodyka integrowanej ochrony rzepaku ozimego i jarego dla producentów – Poznań 2013 Instytut Ochrony Roślin – Państwowy Instytut Badawczy Published	N	N	Not relevant Published	-
KCA 6.6.2/04	Nowacki W. <i>et al.</i>	2020	Metodyka INTEGROWANEJ PRODUKCJI ZIEMNIAKÓW (wydanie czwarte zmienione) - Warszawa, luty 2020 r. Instytutu Hodowli i Aklimatyzacji Roślin - Państwowy	N	N	Not relevant Published	-

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Instytut Badawczy Published				
KCA 6.6.2/05	Wójtowicz A., Strażyński P., Mrówczyński M. <i>et al.</i>	2018	Metodyka integrowanej ochrony konopi dla doradców – Poznań 2018 Instytut Ochrony Roślin – Państwowy Instytut Badawczy Published	N	N	Not relevant Published	-
KCA 6.6.2/06	Strażyński P., Mrówczyński M. <i>et al.</i>	2017	Metodyka integrowanej ochrony lnu dla doradców – Poznań 2017 Instytut Ochrony Roślin – Państwowy Instytut Badawczy Published	N	N	Not relevant Published	-
<b>Section B8: Environmental Fate</b>							
KCP 9.2.4/01	Hara-Skrzypiec A.	2024	Acetamipryd 200 SL- A Leaching Assessment for acetamiprid and its metabolites using the PEARL 5.5.5, PELMO 6.6.4 and MACRO 5.5.4 Groundwater Models. Company Report No: EST/5/2024 Not GLP Unpublished	N	N	Not relevant	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 9.2.4/02	Tabor E.	2026	ACETAMIPRYD 200 SL- A Leaching Assessment for acetamiprid and its metabolites using the PEARL 5.5.5 Groundwater Models Company Report No: Amendment No 1 EST/5/2024 Not GLP Unpublished	N	N	Not relevant	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 9.2.4/01	Hara-Skrzypiec A.	2024	Acetamipryd 200 SL- A European Environmental Fate Assessment for acetamiprid and its metabolites using the FOCUS Surface Water Models at Steps 1 to 4. Company Report No: EST/6/2024 Not GLP Unpublished	N	N	Not relevant	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 9.2.5/02	Tabor E.	2026	ACETAMIPRYD 200 SL European Environmental Fate Assessment for acetamiprid and its metabolites using the FOCUS Surface Water Models at Steps 1-2	N	N	Not relevant	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Company Report No: Amendment No 1 EST/6/2024 Not GLP Unpublished				
<b>Section B9: Ecotoxicology</b>							
KCP 10.2.1.2/01	Czarnecka M.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Daphnia magna, Acute immobilisation test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: W-11-22 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
	Czarnecka M.	2022	AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE FINAL REPORT Acetamipryd 200 SL Daphnia magna, Acute immobilisation test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: W-11-22 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.2.1.3/01	Czarnecka M.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> SAG 61.81 (formerly <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> ), Growth inhibition test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: W-12-22 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
	Czarnecka M.	2023	AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE FINAL REPORT Acetamipryd 200 SL <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> SAG 61.81 (formerly <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> ), Growth inhibition test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: W-12-22 GLP: Y Published: N				
KCP 10.3.1.1.1/01	Mautino G.	2023	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on Honeybees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> L.) in the laboratory – Acute Oral Toxicity Test SAGEA Centro di Saggio s.r.l., Italy Study code: 1148.I.SAG23/r GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.3.1.1.1/02	Fulczyk A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Bumblebees ( <i>Bombus</i> spp.), Acute Oral Toxicity Test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study Code: B-105-22 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.3.1.1.2/01	Fulczyk A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Bumblebees ( <i>Bombus</i> spp.), Acute Contact Toxicity Test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: B-107-22 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.3.1.2/01	Mautino G.	2024	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on Honeybees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> L.) in the laboratory – Chronic Oral Toxicity Test SAGEA Centro di Saggio s.r.l., Italy Study code: 1032.I.SAG23/r GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.3.1.4/01	Mautino G.	2024	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on Honeybees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> L.) in the laboratory – Larval Toxicity Test Following Repeated Exposure SAGEA Centro di Saggio s.r.l., Italy	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Study code: 1033.I.SAG23/r; GLP: Y Published: N				
KCP 10.3.2.2/01	Mautino G.	2023	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on <i>Aphidius rhopalosiphi</i> – Extended laboratory aged residue test SAGEA Centro di Saggio s.r.l., Italy Study Code: 1036.I.SAG23/r GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.3.2.2/02	Mautino G.	2023	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on <i>Typhlodromus pyri</i> – Extended laboratory aged residue test SAGEA Centro di Saggio s.r.l., Italy Study Code: 1037.I.SAG23/r GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.3.2.2/03	Mautino G.	2024	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on <i>Coccinella Septempunctata</i> – Extended laboratory aged residue test SAGEA Centro di Saggio s.r.l., Italy Study code: 1035.I.SAG23/r GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.3.2.2/04	Mautino G.	2023	Effects of Acetamipryd 200 SL on <i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> – Extended laboratory aged residue test SAGEA Centro di Saggio s.r.l., Italy Study code: 1038.I.SAG23/r GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.4.1.1/01	Wróbel A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Earthworm reproduction test ( <i>Eisenia andrei</i> ) Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: G-93-21 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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KCP 10.4.2.1/01	Mautino G.	2023	Predatory mites <i>Hypoaspis (Geolaelaps) aculeifer</i> reproduction test in soil with Acetamipryd 200 SL SAGEA Centro di Saggio s.r.l., Italy Study code: 1039.I.SAG23/r GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.4.2.1/02	Szlauer S	2024	Collembolan ( <i>Folsomia candida</i> ) Reproduction Test in soil EcoTox Alliance Sp. z o. o., Poland Study code: ETOX-2024-2 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.5/01	Wróbel A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Soil Microorganisms: Nitrogen Transformation Test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: G-94-21 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.6.2/01	Wróbel A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Terrestrial Plant Test: Seedling Emergence and Seedling Growth Test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: G-96-21 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
KCP 10.6.2/02	Wróbel A.	2022	Acetamipryd 200 SL Terrestrial Plant Test: Vegetative Vigour Test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: G-95-21 GLP: Y Published: N	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	Pestila* ProAgri**
	Wróbel A.	2022	AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE FINAL REPORT Acetamipryd 200 SL Terrestrial Plant Test: Vegetative	N	Y	New data for formulation, not previously submitted or evaluated.	Pestila* ProAgri**

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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Vigour Test Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry, Branch Pszczyna, Poland Study code: G-95-21 GLP: Y Published: N			ated. Study conducted in compliance with GLP or/and GEP.	

\*Pestila Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością (short name: Pestila Sp. z o.o.)

\*\*ProAgri Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością or ProAgri International Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością (short name: ProAgri Sp. z o.o. or ProAgri International Sp. z o.o.)

#### 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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner
			Please refer to appropriate Sections				

The following tables are to be completed by MS

#### List of data submitted by the applicant and not 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	Data protection claimed Y/N	Justification if data protection is claimed	Owner

**List of data relied on and not submitted by the applicant but necessary for evaluation**

<b>Data point</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b> <b>Company Report No.</b> <b>Source (where different from company)</b> <b>GLP or GEP status</b> <b>Published or not</b>	<b>Vertebrate study</b> <b>Y/N</b>	<b>Data protection claimed</b> <b>Y/N</b>	<b>Justification if data protection is claimed</b>	<b>Owner</b>