

REGISTRATION REPORT

Part B

Section 0

Product Background, Regulatory Context and GAP information

Product code: GWN-10616

Chemical active substances:

Zoxamide, 60 g/L

Potassium phosphonates, 755 g/L

Phosphonic acid equivalents, 500 g/L

Central Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: Poland

CORE ASSESSMENT

(authorization)

Applicant: XXXX

Submission date: 31/10/2023

Evaluation date: 07/2024

Finalisation date: June 2025

Version history

When	What
July 2024	Version submitted by the applicant and evaluated by zRMS PL
November 2024	Version update and evaluated by zRMS PL
June 2025	B0 amendment caused by B7 update

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0 Product background, regulatory context and GAP information

0.1.1 Reason for application

This dossier is submitted for the authorisation of the use of the product GWN-10616.

This application follows the data requirements for the active substance laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 283/2013 and the data requirements for the plant protection product laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 284/2013.

0.1.2 Details of zRMS(s) and concerned MS

Table 0.2-1: Overview of zRMS and cMS

	zRMS, product name and authorization no. (if relevant)	(if relevant) Concerned MS, MS' product name and authorization number (if applicable)
Northern zone	-	-
Central zone	-	-
Southern zone	-	-
Inter-zonal	-	-

0.1.3 Regulatory history of the active(s)

0.1.3.1 Zoxamide

Table 0.2-2: Summary of regulatory history of CAS No: 156052-68-5

Status	
Approved in EU	Y
Commission Implementing Regulation	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/692 dated 7 May 2018
RMS	Latvia
Date of Approval (or most recent renewal) of Active Substance (date of Regulation to be applied)	01/07/2018
Date of first Commission (re-registration) deadline (Step 1) or date of deadline for renewal of authorization (renewal)	31/01/2014

Status	
Date of final Commission (re-registration) deadline (Step 2)	31/07/2014 (date for submission of renewal dossier)
Current expiration of approval	30/06/2033
Low risk substance or Candidate for Substitution?	No

Issues that need to be considered as part of the EU approval are listed below.

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

- the protection of groundwater from metabolite RH-141455,
- the protection of bees, aquatic organisms and earthworms.

The SANTE report for Zoxamide (SANTE/10052/2018 Rev2) is considered to provide the relevant information on the evaluation or a reference to where such information can be found. An EFSA Scientific Report was made available on 18 August 2017.

Table 0.2-3: Information on minimum purity of Zoxamide

EU agreed minimum purity from Inclusion Directive or Implementing regulation	(if different) Minimum purity of active substance used in the product / information on available equivalency report
minimum purity of active substance	953 g/kg Equivalence report available: N RMS: Latvia

The following table provides the endpoints used in the evaluation in the case that they deviate from EU endpoints.

Endpoint	Active Substance	
	EU agreed endpoint from EFSA scientific report	Endpoint used
Residue		
Plant residue definition for monitoring	Zoxamide (fruit, pulses and oilseeds) Metabolites RH-141455 and RH-141452 (root crops) pending data gap for RH-141455 and RH-141452	Zoxamide only
Plant residue definition for risk assessment	Zoxamide and RH-141452 (fruit) pending data gap on RH-141452 Zoxamide (pulses and oilseeds) Metabolites RH-141452 and RH-141455 (root crops) pending data gap on RH-141452	Zoxamide + RH-141452, expressed as Zoxamide
Plant residue definition for monitoring in processed commodities	-	Zoxamide
Plant residue definition for	-	Zoxamide + RH-141452, expressed as

Endpoint	Active Substance	
	EU agreed endpoint from EFSA scientific report	Endpoint used
risk assessment in processed commodities		Zoxamide, RH-150721
Fate		
DT ₅₀ soil for metabolites RH-24549; RH-141455	RH-24549: 5.4 d (n=5) ; RH-141455: 19.6 d (n=4)	Additional soil degradation study: RH-24549: 6.84 d (n=7); RH-141455: 7.48 (n=7) used in the additionally presented refinement
Formation fraction metabolites RH-141455	RH-141455: 1 (default) from RH-24549	Additional soil degradation study RH-141455: 0.629 from RH-24549
Half-live on plant surface Zoxamide	10 d (default)	Studies and kinetic assessment degradation on plant surface 5.8 d used in the additionally presented refinement
Ecotoxicology		
Acute fish endpoints for metabolites (RH-139432, RH-24549, RH-127450, RH-163353, RH-141455)	-	RH-139432 LC ₅₀ = 2 mg a.s./L RH-24549 LC ₅₀ = 23 mg a.s./L RH-127450 LC ₅₀ = 4.17 mg a.s./L RH-163353 LC ₅₀ > 100 mg a.s./L RH-141455 LC ₅₀ > 100 mg a.s./L
<i>Americamysis bahia</i> : acute endpoints for metabolites (RH-139432, RH-24549, RH-127450, RH-163353, RH-141455)	-	RH-139432 LC ₅₀ = 6.95 mg/L RH-24549 LC ₅₀ = 23.2 mg/L RH-127450 LC ₅₀ = 2.93 mg/L RH-163353 LC ₅₀ > 100 mg/L RH-141455 LC ₅₀ > 100 mg/L
<i>Daphnia magna</i> : acute endpoints for metabolites (RH-163353, RH-141455)	-	RH-163353 LC ₅₀ > 100 mg/L RH-141455 LC ₅₀ > 100 mg/L
<i>Rhaphidocelis subcapitata</i> endpoints for metabolites (RH-163353, RH-141450)	-	RH-127450 E _r C ₅₀ > 6.60 mg/L RH-163353 E _r C ₅₀ > 100 mg/L
<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>	Preparation E _r C ₅₀ = 0.0582 mg a.s./L	Zoxamide E _r C ₅₀ = 0.01413 mg a.s./L
<i>Lemna gibba</i>	Zoxamide NOEC = 0.009 mg a.s./L	Zoxamide E _r C ₅₀ = 0.0237 mg a.s./L
<i>Apis mellifera</i> , 22 d-oral larvae, repeated dose	-	Zoxamide NOED = 110 µg a.s./larvae
<i>Bombus terrestris</i> , acute oral and acute contact toxicity	-	Oral LD ₅₀ > 391.1 µg a.s./bee Contact LD ₅₀ > 400.0 µg a.s./bee
<i>Eisenia andrei</i> : 56 d, chronic	-	Zoxamide (Zoxium 240 SC) NOEC _{corr} = 1.227 mg a.s./kg dw
<i>Folsomia candida</i> , 28 d, chronic	-	Zoxamide (Zoxium 240 SC) NOEC _{corr} = 108.5 mg a.s./kg dw
<i>Hypoaspis aculeifer</i> , 14 d, chronic	-	Zoxamide (Zoxium 240 SC) NOEC _{corr} = 108.5 mg a.s./kg dw

Z komentarzem [TE1]: According to B8 Sec 2.2 following Latvia RMS conclusion

— usunięto: 0.504

— usunięto: 3.9

Z komentarzem [TE2]: According zRMS conclusion B8 Point 8.8: Predicted Environmental Concentrations in surface water (PEC_{sw}) (KCP 9.2.5)
zRMS agreed with Latvia's conclusion of 5.8d

Endpoint	Active Substance	
	EU agreed endpoint from EFSA scientific report	Endpoint used
<i>Eisenia fetida</i> : chronic endpoints for metabolites (RH-24549, RH-127450, RH-163353)	-	RH-127450 NOEC _{corr} = 5 mg a.s./kg dw RH-163353 NOEC _{corr} = 5 mg a.s./kg dw RH-24549 NOEC _{corr} = 5 mg a.s./kg dw
<i>Folsomia candida</i> : chronic endpoints for metabolites (RH-127455, RH-163353)	-	↓
<i>Hypoaspis aculeifer</i> : chronic endpoints for metabolites (RH-127455, RH-163353)	-	RH-141455 NOEC _{corr} = 25 mg a.s./kg dw RH-163353 NOEC _{corr} = 13.89 mg a.s./kg dw
N-mineralisation: endpoints for metabolites (RH-127450, RH-24549, RH-163353)	-	RH-127450 < 25% at 0.195 mg a.s./kg soil dw RH-24549 < 25% at 0.350 mg a.s./kg soil dw RH-163353 < 25% at 0.365 mg a.s./kg soil dw

— usunięto: RH-141455 NOEC_{corr} = 25 mg a.s./kg dw
RH-163353 NOEC_{corr} = 2.38 mg a.s./kg dw

0.1.3.2 Phosphonic acid

Summary of regulatory history of CAS Nos:

13977-65-6 for potassium hydrogen phosphonate, 13492-26-7 for dipotassium phosphonate

Status	
Approved in EU	Y
Commission Implementing Regulation	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 369/2013 dated 22 April 2013 Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2007 of 8 December 2020
RMS	France
Date of Approval (or most recent renewal) of Active Substance (date of Regulation to be applied)	01/10/2013
Date of first Commission (re-registration) deadline (Step 1) or date of deadline for renewal of authorization (renewal)	31/01/2023
Date of final Commission (re-registration) deadline (Step 2)	Not applicable
Current expiration of approval	30/09/2023 31/01/2026
Low risk substance or Candidate for Substitution?	No

Issues that need to be considered as part of the EU approval are listed below.

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

- the risk to birds and mammals,
- the risk of eutrophication of surface water, if the substance is applied in regions or under conditions favouring a quick oxidation of the active substance in surface water.

The SANCO report for Potassium phosphonates (SANCO/10416/2013 Rev2) is considered to provide the relevant information on the evaluation or a reference to where such information can be found. An EFSA Scientific Report was made available on 18 December 2012, replaced on 12 June 2013

Table 0.2-4: Information on minimum purity

EU agreed minimum purity from Inclusion Directive or Implementing regulation	(if different) Minimum purity of active substance used in the product / information on available equivalency report
minimum purity of active substance	31.6 to 32.6 % phosphonate ions (sum of hydrogen phosphonate and phosphonate ions) 17.8 to 20.0 % potassium min. 990 g/kg on dry weight basis Equivalence report available: N RMS: France

*

The following table provides the endpoints used in the evaluation in the case that they deviate from EU endpoints.

Endpoint	Active Substance	
	EU agreed endpoint from EFSA scientific report	Endpoint used
DT ₅₀ soil Phosphonic acid	196 d (SFO)	280.6 d DFOP calculated additionally In order to base evaluation on all available data (including EFSA (2013): LoEP Disodium phosphonate EFSA Journal 2013;11(5):3213.

0.2 zRMS conclusion

Physicochemical properties:

The two-year shelf life is granted for this PPP.

Efficacy:

The data presented in the evaluated report fully support the registration of GWN-10616 for the control of *Plasmopara viticola* on grapes in the Maritime zone, *Venturia* sp. on apples in the Maritime and North-East zones and *Phytophthora infestans* on potatoes in the Maritime zone. In the other zones, the number of trials is not sufficient, or is not presented at all, so the registration in these zones could be based on own data and the results from other zones. The decision should be taken by relevant cMS.

GWN-10616 should be recommended as a foliar application in grapevines and apple trees at the rate of 3 L/ha or 1.67 L/10.000 m² tLWA, except in Germany (2.5 L/ha or 1.5 L/10.000 m² tLWA). In potatoes, the recommended dose should be 2.5 L/ha, except Germany (2 L/ha). [For Germany, a dose of 3 L/ha \(1.67 L/10,000 m² tLWA\) may also be allowed in grapevines and apple trees \(a higher dose was tested in the trials\).](#) A maximum of 3 treatments of GWN-10616 per season should be allowed in grapevines (except in Germany) and potatoes, while in pome trees and grapevines in Germany - 2 treatments. The treatments should be performed at the pre-infection stage of diseases (not present at first application). GWN-10616 should be used at the growth stages of BBCH 53-79 in grapes, BBCH 51-69 in pome fruits, and BBCH 12-42 21-89 in potatoes. The spray volume should range from 200 to 1000 L/ha in grapes and apple trees and 200-300 L/ha in potatoes.

Toxicology and health risk:

The application of product GWN-10616 does not pose an unacceptable risk to the health of operator not wearing PPE, but wearing a work clothing (long sleeved shirt, long trousers) and applying formulation GWN-10616 on high crops at dose of 3.0 L/ha, using tractor-mounted/trailed sprayer (upward spraying, calculated with the EFSA AOEM 2022. Given the toxicological properties and classification of the formulation GWN-10616 according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC) as Skin Sens. 1 wearing protective gloves is recommended when handling the concentrate.

The risk of worker wearing work wear (arms, body and legs covered) and entering for 8 hours for hand harvesting a vineyard sprayed with GWN-10616 is acceptable. The wear of gloves is recommended for worker activities since the product is classified for skin sensitization.

The application of product GWN-10616 does not pose an unacceptable risk to the health adult and child residents and bystanders for its intended use within good agricultural practice.

Residues:

The evaluation of the application for GWN-10616 resulted in the decision to grant the authorization for potato and grapes ~~(1b) with excluded the flowering period from treatments.~~ Authorisation refusal for ~~grapes within the flowering period (1a) as well as~~ pome fruits was decided due to ~~significant~~ MRL inconsistencies.

Fate and behaviour:

The leaching simulation run with FOCUS PELMO, FOCUS PEARL and FOCUS MACRO resulted in PEC_{GW} values below 0.1 µg/L for zoxamide and its metabolites RH-127450, RH-24549, and RH-163353, for all FOCUS scenarios.

Using refined endpoints, the metabolite RH-141455 exceed the threshold of 0.1 µg/L, but below 0.75 µg/L for all application uses. Therefore, the metabolite RH-141455 was subjected to a non-relevance assessment including a consumer exposure assessment. Based on this assessment metabolite RH-141455 is considered

— usunięto: 14

— sformatowano: Przekreślenie

non-relevant with regard to groundwater for the proposed uses. It should be noted that in Applicant's calculations the formation fraction of 0.504 was used. Nevertheless, in RMS-LV opinion the correct ff value for the metabolite RH-141455 in Mechthildshausen soil is 1 and the correct arithmetic mean ff value is 0.629. Thus, during the comment stage the Applicant is requested to perform additional calculation for metabolite RH-141455 based on accepted by RMS-LV input parameters. These calculations are particularly required to confirm the maximum concentration of RH-141455 in groundwater below threshold of 0.75 µg/L, as assumed in the assessment of relevance of metabolites in part B10.

Additional calculations for metabolite RH-141455 based on accepted by RMS-LV input parameters were submitted by the Applicant. New PEC_{gw} values are considered to be valid. Maximum simulated concentrations of RH-141455 considering correct refined endpoints are 0.170 µg/L Châteaudun, 0.655 µg/L Hamburg, 0.632 µg/L Jokioinen, 0.235 µg/L Kremsmünster, 0.157 µg/L Okehampton, 0.356 µg/L Piacenza, 0.118 µg/L Porto calculated by model FOCUS PEARL 5.5.5 and 0.135 µg/L Châteaudun, 0.701 µg/L Hamburg, 0.636 µg/L Jokioinen, 0.338 µg/L Kremsmünster, 0.180 µg/L Okehampton, 0.341 µg/L Piacenza and 0.154 µg/L Porto calculated by model FOCUS PELMO 6.6.4.

All leaching simulation run with ~~FOCUS PELMO~~ FOCUS PEARL resulted in PEC_{GW} values above 0.1 µg/L for phosphonic acid for all FOCUS scenarios.

In compliance with the EFSA conclusions (EFSA Journal 2012; 10(12): 2963) on potassium phosphonates, all these groundwater concentrations are far below a health-based drinking water limit of 3 mg/L for phosphonic acid that was calculated following the WHO 2009 guideline.

Ecotoxicology:

Based on the risk assessment in section of ecotoxicology it can be concluded that the proposed uses of GWN-10616 poses acceptable risk to non-target organisms, if applied according to the recommended use pattern. Particular precautions to reduce the environmental concentrations resulting from GWN-10616 applications are required for aquatic organisms.

Considering LoEP input parameters:

GWN-10616 applications close to surface water pose acceptable risk to aquatic organisms with appropriate risk mitigation measures, except R1 scenario, multiple applications in potatoes (BBCH 21). Since calculations have only been made for the BBCH 21 and 89, it is not possible to demonstrate from which growth stage of potato the multiple applications are acceptable. Therefore, it is currently only possible to accept a single application in potato for the R1 scenario.

Considering half-life on crop canopy of 5.8 days

GWN-10616 applications close to surface water pose acceptable risk to aquatic organisms with appropriate risk mitigation measures (R1: 10 m buffer zone (incl. vfs)), for single and multiple applications in potatoes.

Uses to be considered safe on the basis of EU methodology:

Section B7: 1, 2, 5, 6
Section B8: Uses 1 – 6
Section B9: Uses 1 – 6

— usunięto: Others: 5 – 6

Uses to be considered non-safe on the basis of EU methodology:

Section B7: 3, 4

— usunięto: 1a

— usunięto: 2

— usunięto: Other: 1 - 4

Uses for which safety has been established only following additional risk mitigation at a national (non-core) level or for which the evaluation is to be confirmed by relevant cMS:

Uses 1 - 6

The following text is to be shortened or to be amended as necessary.

Zoxamide:

All uses/ GAPS are covered by established MRLs except for use in pome fruits. An application for amending the MRL will be submitted in parallel with the current dossier.

Phosphonic acid:

All uses/ GAPS are covered by established MRLs.

zRMS may insert more details of the overall summary of the assessment, focusing on the main conclusions only.

GAP rev. 0, date: 2023-10-31

Formulation type:	SC
Conc. of as 1:	60 g/L
Conc. of as 2:	755 g/L (500 g/L Phosphonic acid)
Conc. of safener:	-
Conc. of synergist:	-
Professional use:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non professional use:	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use- No. ^(e)	Member state(s)	Crop and/ or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F, Fpn, G, Gn, Gpn or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. g safener/synergist per ha ^(f)
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g as/ha (Z) = Zoxamide (K) = Phosphonic acid a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		
1	AT, BE, CZ, HU, NL, PL, RO, SI, SK	Grapevine (table and wine) (VITVI)	F	Downy mildew <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> (PLASVI)	Broadcast foliar spray	BBCH 14-79	a) 3 b) 3	8-10	a) 3 1.67 L/10000 m ² tLWA b) 9 5.01 L/10000 m ² tLWA	a) 180 (Z); 1500 (K) 100 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (Z) 835 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (K) b) 540 (Z); 4500 (K) 300 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (Z) 2505 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (K)	200- 1000 111 – 557 L/10000 m ² tLWA	28	Collateral effects on <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Assuming max. 18000 m ² tLWA per ha ground area
4b	AT, BE, CZ, HU, NL, PL, RO, SI, SK, DE	Grapevine (table and wine) (VITVI)	F	Downy mildew <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> (PLASVI)	Broadcast foliar spray	BBCH 14-57 And BBCH 71-79	a) 3 b) 3	8-10	a) 3 1.67 L/10000 m ² tLWA b) 9 5.01 L/10000 m ² tLWA	a) 180 (Z); 1500 (K) 100 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (Z) 835 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (K) b) 540 (Z); 4500 (K) 300 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (Z) 2505 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (K)	200- 1000 111 – 557 L/10000 m ² tLWA	28	Collateral effects on <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Assuming max. 18000 m ² tLWA per ha ground area

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use- No. ^(e)	Member state(s)	Crop and/ or situation (crop destination / purpose of crop)	F, Fn, G, Gn, Gpn or I	Pests or Group of pests controlled (additionally: developmental stages of the pest or pest group)	Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Remarks: e.g. g safener/synergist per ha ^(f)
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/ season	Min. interval between applications (days)	L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g as/ha (Z) = Zoxamide (K) = Phosphonic acid a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		
2	DE	Grapevine (table and wine) (VITVI)	F	Downy mildew <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> (PLASVI)	Broadcast foliar spray	BBCH 14-79	a) 2 b) 2	8-10	a) 2.5 1.67 L/10000 m ² tLWA b) 5 3.34 L/10000 m ² tLWA	a) 150 (Z); 1250 (K) 100 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (Z) 835 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (K) b) 300 (Z); 2500 (K) 300 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (Z) 2505 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (K)	200- 1000 111 – 557 L/10000 m ² tLWA	28	Collateral effects on <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Assuming max. 14970 m ² tLWA per ha ground area
3	AT, BE, CZ, HU, NL, PL, RO, SI, SK	Pome fruit (NNNOK)	F	<i>Venturia</i> -sp. (VENTSP)	Broadcast foliar spray	BBCH 51-69	a) 2 b) 2	6-8	a) 3 1.67 L/10000 m ² tLWA b) 6 3.34 L/10000 m ² tLWA	a) 180 (Z); 1500 (K) 100 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (Z) 835 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (K) b) 360 (Z); 3000 (K) 200 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (Z) 1670 g a.s./ 10000 m ² tLWA (K)	200- 1000 111 – 557 L/10000 m ² tLWA	NR	Treatments within the end-of-flowering Assuming max. 18000 m ² tLWA per ha ground area

Not relevant

Not relevant

Remarks columns:	1	Numeration necessary to allow references	7	Growth stage at first and last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application
	2	Use official codes/nomenclatures of EU Member States		
	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)	8	The maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided.
	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	9	Minimum interval (in days) between applications of the same product
	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.	10	For specific uses other specifications might be possible, e.g.: g/m³ in case of fumigation of empty rooms. See also EPPO-Guideline PP 1/239 Dose expression for plant protection products.
			11	The dimension (g, kg) must be clearly specified. (Maximum) dose of a.s. per treatment (usually g, kg or L product / ha).
	6	Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plants - type of equipment used must be indicated.	12	If water volume range depends on application equipments (e.g. ULVA or LVA) it should be mentioned under “application: method/kind”.
			13	PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval
			14	Remarks may include: Extent of use/economic importance/restrictions