

REGISTRATION REPORT

Part A

Risk Management

Product code: CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD

Product name(s): Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Chemical active substance:

Mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L

Sejfner: mefenpyr-dietyl – 90 g/L

Central Zone

Zonal Rapporteur Member State: PL

CORE ASSESSMENT Poland

Applicant: Innvigo Sp. z o.o

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zRMS Assessment: 26/07/2024

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Table of Contents

1	Details of the application (KCP 1)	5
1.1	Application background	5
1.2	Letters of Access	5
1.3	Justification for submission of tests and studies	5
1.4	Data protection claims	6
2	Details of the authorization decision (KCP 2)	6
2.1	Product identity (KCP 2.1)	6
2.2	Conclusion (KCP 2.2)	6
2.3	Substances of concern for national monitoring (KCP 2.3)	7
2.4	Classification and labelling (KCP 2.4)	7
2.4.1	Classification and labelling under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	7
2.4.2	Standard phrases under Regulation (EU) No 547/2011	8
2.4.3	Other phrases (according to Article 65 (3) of the Regulation (EU) No 1107/2009)	8
2.5	Risk management (KCP 2.5)	8
2.5.1	Restrictions linked to the PPP	8
2.5.2	Specific restrictions linked to the intended uses	9
2.6	Intended uses (only NATIONAL GAP) (KCP 2.6)	10
3	Background of authorization decision and risk management (KCP 3)	13
3.1	Physical and chemical properties (Part B, Section 2) (KCP 3.1)	13
3.2	Efficacy (Part B, Section 3) (KCP 3.2)	13
3.3	Efficacy data (KCP 3.3)	14
3.3.1	Information on the occurrence or possible occurrence of the development of resistance	18
3.3.2	Adverse effects on treated crops	19
3.3.3	Observations on other undesirable or unintended side-effects	21
3.4	Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) (KCP 3.4)	23
3.4.1	Analytical method for the formulation	23
3.4.2	Analytical methods for residues	24
3.5	Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) (KCP 3.5)	24
3.5.1	Acute toxicity	25
3.5.2	Operator, worker, bystanders and residents exposure	25
3.6	Residues and consumer exposure (Part B, Section 7) (KCP 3.6)	26
3.6.1	Residues	26
3.6.2	Consumer exposure	26
3.7	Environmental fate and behaviour (Part B, Section 8) (KCP 3.7)	26
3.7.1	Predicted environmental concentrations in soil (PEC _{soil})	27
3.7.2	Predicted environmental concentrations in groundwater (PEC _{gw})	27
3.7.3	Predicted environmental concentrations in surface water (PEC _{sw})	28
3.7.4	Predicted environmental concentrations in air (PEC _{air})	29
3.8	Ecotoxicology (Part B, Section 9) (KCP 3.8)	29

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

3.8.1	Effects on terrestrial vertebrates	29
3.8.2	Effects on aquatic species	29
3.8.3	Effects on bees	30
3.8.4	Effects on other arthropod species other than bees.....	30
3.8.5	Effects on soil organisms	30
3.8.6	Effects on non-target terrestrial plants	30
3.8.7	Effects on other terrestrial organisms (Flora and Fauna).....	30
3.9	Relevance of metabolites (Part B, Section 10) (KCP 3.9).....	30
Appendix 1	Copy of the product authorization	31
Appendix 2	Copy of the product label	32
Appendix 3	Letter of Access	44
Appendix 4	Lists of data considered for national authorization.....	45

PART A

RISK MANAGEMENT

1 Details of the application (KCP 1)

This document describes the acceptable use conditions required for zonal registration of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD) containing Mesosulfuron-methyl in POLAND (ZRMS).

The risk assessment conclusions are based on the information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B Sections 0-10 and Part C. The information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Parts B includes assessment of further data or information as required by the EU review. It also includes assessment of data and information relating to CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD where that data has not been considered in the EU review. Otherwise assessments for the safe use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD have been made using endpoints agreed in the EU review of Mesosulfuron-methyl.

This document describes the specific conditions of use and labelling required for the registration of (Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD) product code CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD.

1.1 Application background

This application was finalized by Innvigo Sp. z o.o. in May 2020. Innvigo Sp. z o.o. is a company located at Aleje Jerozolimskie 178, 02-486 Warsaw, Poland and registered in the Polish National Court Registry of entrepreneurs (KRS), with the number 0000540684 r .

The application is for the approval of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD a oil dispersion type formulation (OD) containing 30 g/L Mesosulfuron-methyl for use as a herbicide in *Winter wheat*. It is applied by spray once per season:

- winter wheat: once per season at BBCH 21-32 .

Minor uses according to Article 51 (field uses): BBCH 21-32 for Spring cereals.

To obtain authorisation the product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD must meet the conditions of Annex I inclusion and be supported by dossiers satisfying the requirements of Annex II and Annex III, with an assessment to Uniform Principles, using Annex I agreed endpoints.

This application was submitted in order to allow the first authorisation of this product in Poland, in accordance with the above

1.2 Letters of Access

Not relevant

1.3 Justification for submission of tests and studies

In accordance with Art. 33 (3), the submitted studies and presented in Appendix 4, are relevant and necessary to obtain the first authorisation the product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in Poland and other countries.

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 (KCP 2)

2.1 Product identity (KCP 2.1)

Product code	CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD
Product name in MS	Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
Authorization number	N/A
Function	herbicide
Applicant	Innvigo Sp. z o.o
Active substance(s) (incl. content)	Mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L
Formulation type	Code: OD Oil dispersion
Packaging	0.275 L- 10 L , HDPE/PA 0.312 L- 10 L, HDPE/F 0.25 L-20 L HDPE/EvOH professional user
Coformulants of concern for national authorizations	N/A
Restrictions related to identity	N/A
Mandatory tank mixtures	N/A
Recommended tank mixtures	N/A

2.2 Conclusion (KCP 2.2)

Authorization can be granted.

The evaluator also verified whether the co-formulants contained in plant protection product Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD (Product code: CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) 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 applicant or manufacturer of co-formulant, the product Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD (Product code: CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) 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 the current knowledge and available information none of the co-formulants in the plant protection product Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD (Product code: CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) meets the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2023/574 criteria for identification of co-formulants that are unacceptable for inclusion in a 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.

Efficacy section: All uses were accepted by Efficacy section in line to GAP table and label project. Recommended

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
 Part A – Core Assessment
 Applicant version

and accepted water volume should be 200-300 L/ha, not 100-400 L/ha.

2.3 Substances of concern for national monitoring (KCP 2.3)

This point is not relevant for authorisation of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD.



2.4 Classification and labelling (KCP 2.4)

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:	Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1
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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 or Code(s) for hazard pictogram(s):	 
Signal word:	Danger
Hazard statement(s):	Eye Dam. 1, H318 – Causes serious eye damage. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s):	P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P305 + P351 + P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 – Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P273 – Avoid release to the environment
Additional labelling phrases:	To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. [EUH401]
	Hazardous ingredients that must be listed on the label: Calcium alkylarylsulfonate,

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

EUH401	To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
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See Part C for justifications of the classification and labelling proposals.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
 Part A – Core Assessment
 Applicant version

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).
Spe3	For the protection of aquatic organisms in both intended uses of product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in Austria, Hungary and Republic of Ireland, are necessary to maintain the 20 meters vegetative buffer zone and 5 meters no-spray buffer zone. For the rest of the countries from central zone (including: Belgium, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia) these limitations are not necessary. CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD pose an acceptable risk for non-target terrestrial plants with 5 meters no-spray buffer zone or with 1 meters no-spray buffer zone and 50% nozzle reduction To protect non-target plants respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 m distance or 50% drift reducing nozzles to non-agricultural land.
Spo5	Ventilate treated areas/greenhouses thoroughly/time to be specified/until spray has dried before re-entry.

2.4.3 Other phrases (according to Article 65 (3) of the Regulation (EU) No 1107/2009)

2.5 Risk management (KCP 2.5)

2.5.1 Restrictions linked to the PPP

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

Operator protection:	
	No PPE Wear eye protection/face protection – due to the fact that the product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD is classified as Eye Dam. 1 H318. Thus precautionary statement P280 – Wear eye protection/face protection should be included on the label.
Worker protection:	
	No PPE
Integrated pest management (IPM)/sustainable use:	
	e.g. The risk of resistance has to be indicated on the package and in the instructions of use. Particularly measures for an appropriate risk management have to be declared.
Environmental protection	
	-For the protection of aquatic organisms in both intended uses of product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in Austria, Hungary and Republic of Ireland, are necessary to maintain the 20 meters vegetative buffer zone and 5 meters no-spray buffer zone. For the rest of the countries from central zone (including: Belgium, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia) these limitations are not necessary. - CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD pose an acceptable risk for non-target terrestrial plants with 5 meters no-spray buffer zone or with 1 meters no-spray buffer zone and 50% nozzle reduction
Other specific restrictions	

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

	There are not any other national requirements.
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The authorization of the PPP is linked to the following conditions (voluntary labelling):

Integrated pest management (IPM)/sustainable use:	
	e.g. The product is classified as non-hazardous to bees, even when the maximum application rate, or concentration if no application rate is stipulated, as stated for authorization is applied.

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.
respective code if available	e.g. The instructions for use must include a summary of weeds which can be controlled well, less well and insufficiently by the product, as well as a list of species and/or varieties showing which crops are tolerant of the intended application rate and which are not.	Use number from GAP table in 2.6
Environmental protection:		Relevant for use no.
respective code if available	e.g. The product may not be applied in or in the immediate vicinity of surface or coastal waters. Irrespective of this, the minimum buffer zone from surface waters stipulated by state law must be observed.	Use number from GAP table in 2.6

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

2.6 Intended uses (only NATIONAL GAP) (KCP 2.6)

GAP rev. , date: 02.03.2023

PPP (product name/code): CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD

Formulation type: OD^(a, b)

Active substance 1: Mesosulfuron-methyl

Conc. Of as 1: 30 g/L[©]

Active substance 2: n/a

Conc. Of as 2: n/a

Active substance....: n/a

Conc. Of as: n/a

Safener: Mefenpyr-diethyl

Conc. Of safener: 90g/L

Synergist:

Conc. Of synergist:

Applicant: Innvigo Sp. Z o.o.

Professional use: ☒Zone(s): central^(d)Non professional use: ☐

Verified by MS:

Field of use: herbicide

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Use-No. ¹	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 ⁽ⁱ⁾
					Method / Kind	Timing / Growth stage of crop & season	Max. number a) per use b) per crop/season	Min. interval between applications (days)	kg or L product / ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	g or kg as/ha a) max. rate per appl. b) max. total rate per crop/season	Water L/ha min / max		

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

[illegible]

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

Remarks table heading:	(a)	e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)	(d)	Select relevant
	(b)	Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system CropLife International Technical Monograph n°2, 6th Edition Revised May 2008	(e)	Use number(s) in accordance with the list of all intended GAPs in Part B, Section 0 should be given in column 1
	(c)	g/kg or g/l	(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	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	8	The maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided.
	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)	9	Minimum interval (in days) between applications of the same product
	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	10	For specific uses other specifications might be possible, e.g.: g/m ³ in case of fumigation of empty rooms. See also EPPO-Guideline PP 1/239 Dose expression for plant protection products.
	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.	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

3 Background of authorization decision and risk management (KCP 3)

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

The appearance of the product is that of yellow liquid, with a characteristic, medium intensive odour. It is not explosive, has no oxidising properties. The product has a flash point of 116,7 °C. It has a self-ignition temperature of 255°C. In aqueous solution, it has a pH value around 3,69 at 20 °C. There is no effect of low temperature on the stability of the formulation, since after 7 days at 0 °C, neither the active ingredient content nor the technical properties were changed. There is no effect of high temperature on the stability of the formulation, since after 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/PA packaging material. Its technical characteristics are acceptable for a oil dispersion formulation.

The intended concentration of use is 0.125% to 0.5%.

Studies of physical, chemical and technical properties of the plant protection product after ~~1 year and~~ 2 years of the storage are ongoing.

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

The 28 trials have been carried out in winter wheat in 2020 and 2021 in the North-East EPPO zone within the Central registration zone to evaluate the efficacy of applied at the proposed label rate of 15 g a.s./ha mesosulfuron-methyl for the weed control in winter wheat. Trials were conducted in the main winter wheat growing areas in the North-East EPPO zone in Poland.

Preliminary studies: Mesosulfuron-methyl was first registered for use in the early 2000s, with widespread adoption occurring over the subsequent years. Mesosulfuron-methyl is primarily used to control grass weeds and some broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, such as wheat and barley. It is particularly effective against problematic weeds like wild oats, ryegrass and certain species of brome. In Poland, 17 PPPs, with mesosulfuron-methyl as an active compound are registered and commonly used. So, many efficacy trials are available to evaluate the effectiveness of products containing this active compound. **Preliminary tests were not necessary in this case in the opinion of ZRMs.** This is complied with uniform principles.

MED (minimum effective dose): Mesosulfuron-methyl is a selective post-emergence herbicide used primarily for controlling weeds in cereal crops. The BBCH scale stages 21-32 for winter wheat range from the beginning of tillering (BBCH 21) to the beginning of stem elongation (BBCH 32). The minimum effective dose of mesosulfuron-methyl for winter wheat can vary based on factors such as weed species present, weed growth stage and environmental conditions. Typical application rates is 9 to 15 grams of mesosulfuron-methyl per hectare. For high weed density or more resistant species, the upper end of the dose range (15 g a.i./ha) is more effective.

In order to provide information to establish the minimum effective dose, some of the trials conducted to demonstrate efficacy should include at least one lower dose(s), for example: 60-80% of recommended dose, to that which would be recommended.

The trials submitted to support the MED of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD are the same as the efficacy trials described under next section. It is utilized to achieve the desired effect. During field trials, Applicant used different doses: 0.2 L/ha (0.4N), 0.3 L/ha (0.6N), 0.4 L/ha (0.8N) and 0.5 L/ha (N recommended). So, 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. What is more, herbicides containing mesosulfuron-methyl have been allowed to use for many years.

To ensure that a satisfactory level of control is achieved with the prosed dose rate of 0.5 L/ha, it is recommended that CHR/H/ MEZO 30 OD is applied under optimal conditions.

Following weeds species were studied during 28 efficacy trials carried out on winter wheat in 2020 and 2021 in Poland (N-E EPPO zone): APESV (11 trials), ALOMY (6 trials), POAAN (7), BROMO (6), LOLPE (6), VIOAR (15), BRSNN (9), ANTAR(8), PPARH (7), SINAR (6), CAPBP (7), STEME (6) and VERHE (6).

Weed	Number of trials	Mean eff. at 0.2 L/ha	Mean eff. at 0.3 L/ha	Mean eff. at 0.4 L/ha	Mean eff at 0.5 L/ha (recommended)
APESV	11	73.5	81.9	86.7	92.1
ALOMY	6	77.8	85.7	89.7	94.8
POAAN	7	57.3	68.4	76.3	85.5
BROMO	6	48.8	51.5	64.9	77.7
LOLPE	6	46.5	65.9	78.3	89.7
VIOAR	15	16.3	22.1	28.3	38.4
BRSNN	9	86.7	94.5	96.7	97.4
ANTAR	8	67.1	74.9	80.7	86.6
PAPRH	7	66.6	71.6	79.0	82.9
SINAR	6	80.6	91.8	97.6	98.0
CAPBP	7	57.8	72.5	81.5	86.9
STEME	6	67.5	60.9	74.7	79.7
VERHE	6	29.9	31.9	33.9	40.7

On the basis on obtained results it has been noted that:

- ✓ *for dose 0.2 L/ha* – 6 weeds were characterized by tolerant (POAAN, BROMO, LOLPE, VIOAR, CAPBP, VERHE), 3 weeds as moderately tolerant (ANTAR, PAPRH, STEME), 3 weeds as moderately susceptible (APESV, ALOMY, SINAR) and one weed as a susceptible weed (BRSNN);
- ✓ *for dose 0.3 L/ha* – 3 weeds were classified as a tolerant weeds (BROMO, VIOAR, VERHE), 3 weeds as a moderately tolerant (POAAN, LOLPE, STEME), 4 weeds as a moderately susceptible (ANTAR, PAPRH, CAPBP) and 3 weeds as a susceptible (ALOMY, BRSNN, SINAR);
- ✓ *for dose 0.4 L/ha* – 2 weeds were characterized by tolerant (VIOAR, VERHE), 1 weed as a moderately tolerant (BROMO), 6 weeds as a moderately susceptible (POAAN, LOLPE, ANTAR, PAPRH, CAPBP, STEME) and 4 weeds as a susceptible (APESV, ALOMY, BRSNN, SINAR);
- ✓ *for dose 0.5 L/ha* – 2 weeds were classified as a tolerant weeds (VIOAR, VERHE), lack of moderately tolerant weeds, 3 weeds as a moderately susceptible (BROMO, PAPRH, STEME) and 8 weeds as a susceptible (APESV, ALOMY, POAAN, LOLPE, BRSNN, ANTAR, SINAR, CAPBP).

In the opinion of ZRMs, trials submitted by Applicant are sufficient for MED dose. The clear dose response were observed for the most of studied weed species. The most effective was dose 0.5 L/ha and should be claimed as a recommended dose for use against weeds in winter wheat.

3.3 Efficacy data (KCP 3.3)

The submitted efficacy data (reports from 28 field trials) and additional information fulfill requirements and conditions determined in the following EPPO guidelines:

- PP 1/135 (3) Phytotoxicity assessment
 - PP 1/152 (3) Design and analysis of efficacy evaluation trials
 - PP 1/181 (3) Conduct and reporting of efficacy evaluation trials including good experimental practice
- They were carried out on the field in the conditions of natural agrofag infestation. The efficacy trials were concluded according to the EPPO standards:
- PP 1/93(3) Weeds in cereals

The studies fulfill also requirements of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the data requirements for plant protection products.

The formulation of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is oil dispersion (OD) and it comprises active substance 30 g/L mesosulfuron-methyl. The applicant submitted 28 reports in total showing the results in research into product efficacy carried out in 2020 and 2021 in winter wheat.

Applicant properly presented efficacy results. Only trials with greater than 4-5 weeds/m² or over 2% ground cover should be taken for assessment. According to EPPO PP 1/226 at least 6 fully supportive results for major weeds and 2 trials for minor weeds should be required. Applicant performed studies in two growing seasons (2020 and 2021) in line to EPPO 1/181. Submitted studies (28) were carried out by testing unit mandated to conduct research in the field of efficacy of plant protection products by the Chief Inspector of Plant Health and Seed Inspection and are officially GEP recognized. Number of trials for winter wheat is acceptable for Poland.

In Poland, 17 PPPs with mesosulfuron-methyl are already registered. No PPP with 30 g/L of mesosulfuron-methyl is registered in OD formulation in Poland yet. So, for major weeds Applicant should present at least 6 trials and for minor – at least 3 trials.

The ZRMs consider the reference product used to be acceptable. All trials had 4 replicates, a randomized block design and an appropriate plot size. Water volumes of 200-300 L/ha were tested (200 L/ha in 18 trials and 300 L/ha in 10 trials, which encompasses the full range proposed in the GAP table (200-300 L/ha).

Applicant proposed following window application: BBCH 21-32 in spring. During trials following BBCH was studied: 21-32. In the opinion of ZRMs, proposed by Applicant application window BBCH 21-32 can be accepted in compliance with application deadlines for mesosulfuron-methyl for winter wheat, submitted trials and based on cereal protection programs.

Number of trials for all mentioned above weed species (13) in table was acceptable. Also, all trials were characterized by sufficient level of infestation.

The obtained data in performed trials show that CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD provides benefits against the most important weeds in winter wheat as shown in the table below.

The following table describes the effectiveness of weeds:

S (Susceptible)	> 85% (within each trial the average must be higher than 85%)
MS (Moderately Susceptible)	70 – 85%
MT (Moderately Tolerant)	60 – 70%
T (Tolerant)	< 60%

The following table shows the average sensitivity of weeds in winter wheat:

Product code (L, kg/ha)	EPPO code	Scientific name	DA-A	Average	Efficacy
CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.2 L/ha	APESV	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	56-100 DA-A	73.47	MS
	ALOMY	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	45-100 DA-A	77.75	MS
	POAAN	<i>Poa annua</i>	53-76 DA-A	57.27	T
	BROMO	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	45-85 DA-A	48.78	T
	LOLPE	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	54-89 DA-A	46.45	T
	VIOAR	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	16.26	T
	BRSNW	<i>Brassica napus</i>	27-28 DA-A	86.70	S
	ANTAR	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	67.10	MT
	PAPRH	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	27-28 DA-A	66.56	MT

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

	SINAR	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	27-28 DA-A	80.58	MS
	CAPBP	<i>Capsella brusa-pastoris</i>	21-28 DA-A	57.76	T
	STEME	<i>Stellaria media</i>	22-28 DA-A	67.50	MT
	VERHE	<i>Veronica herderifolia</i>	27-28 DA-A	29.85	T
CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.3 L/ha	APESV	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	56-100 DA-A	81.86	MS
	ALOMY	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	45-100 DA-A	85.74	S
	POAAN	<i>Poa annua</i>	53-76 DA-A	68.38	MT
	BROMO	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	45-85 DA-A	51.45	T
	LOLPE	<i>Lolium perennium</i>	54-89 DA-A	65.88	MT
	VIOAR	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	22.11	T
	BRSNW	<i>Brassica napus</i>	27-28 DA-A	94.46	S
	ANTAR	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	74.92	MS
	PAPRH	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	27-28 DA-A	71.61	MS
	SINAR	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	27-28 DA-A	91.82	S
	CAPBP	<i>Capsella brusa-pastoris</i>	21-28 DA-A	72.45	MS
	STEME	<i>Stellaria media</i>	22-28 DA-A	60.91	MT
	VERHE	<i>Veronica herderifolia</i>	27-28 DA-A	31.93	T
	APESV	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	56-100 DA-A	86.65	S
CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.4 L/ha	ALOMY	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	45-100 DA-A	89.68	S
	POAAN	<i>Poa annua</i>	53-76 DA-A	76.28	MS
	BROMO	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	45-85 DA-A	64.91	MT
	LOLPE	<i>Lolium perennium</i>	54-89 DA-A	78.27	MS
	VIOAR	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	28.26	T
	BRSNW	<i>Brassica napus</i>	27-28 DA-A	96.72	S
	ANTAR	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	80.70	MS
	PAPRH	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	27-28 DA-A	78.99	MS
	SINAR	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	27-28 DA-A	97.58	S
	CAPBP	<i>Capsella brusa-pastoris</i>	21-28 DA-A	81.48	MS
	STEME	<i>Stellaria media</i>	22-28 DA-A	74.71	MS
	VERHE	<i>Veronica herderifolia</i>	27-28 DA-A	33.89	T
	APESV	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	56-100 DA-A	92.12	S
	ALOMY	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	45-100 DA-A	94.77	S
CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.5 L/ha	POAAN	<i>Poa annua</i>	53-76 DA-A	85.52	S
	BROMO	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	45-85 DA-A	77.73	MS
	LOLPE	<i>Lolium perennium</i>	54-89 DA-A	89.66	S
	VIOAR	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	38.38	T
	BRSNW	<i>Brassica napus</i>	27-28 DA-A	97.42	S
	ANTAR	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	86.64	S
	PAPRH	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	27-28 DA-A	82.89	MS
	SINAR	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	27-28 DA-A	98.00	S
	CAPBP	<i>Capsella brusa-pastoris</i>	21-28 DA-A	86.94	S
	STEME	<i>Stellaria media</i>	22-28 DA-A	79.66	MS
	VERHE	<i>Veronica herderifolia</i>	27-28 DA-A	40.71	T
	APESV	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	56-100 DA-A	91.33	S
	ALOMY	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	45-100 DA-A	96.22	S
	POAAN	<i>Poa annua</i>	53-76 DA-A	92.72	S
Atlantis Star + Bi- opower 276,5 SL 0.333 kg/ha + 1.0 L/ha	BROMO	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	45-85 DA-A	87.28	S
	LOLPE	<i>Lolium perennium</i>	54-89 DA-A	93.87	S
	VIOAR	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	68.02	MT
	BRSNW	<i>Brassica napus</i>	27-28 DA-A	97.89	S
	ANTAR	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	21-28 DA-A	93.96	S
	PAPRH	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	27-28 DA-A	87.48	S
	SINAR	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	27-28 DA-A	98.33	S
	CAPBP	<i>Capsella brusa-pastoris</i>	21-28 DA-A	94.23	S
	STEME	<i>Stellaria media</i>	22-28 DA-A	84.34	MS
	VERHE	<i>Veronica herderifolia</i>	27-28 DA-A	65.73	MT

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
 Part A – Core Assessment
 Applicant version

On the basis of submitted research, it is possible to state that CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD used at dose controlled:

Dose CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.2 L/ha

Susceptible: BRSNW *Brassica napus*,

Moderately Susceptible: APESV *Apera spica-venti*, ALOMY *Alopecurus myosuroides*, SINAR *Sinapsis arvensis*,

Moderately Tolerant: ANTAR *Anthemis arvensis*, PAPRH *Papaver rhoeas*, STEME *Stellaria media*,

Tolerant: POAAN *Poa annua*, BROMO *Bromus hordeaceus*, LOLPE *Lolium perennium*, VIOAR *Viola arvensis*, CAPBP *Capsella brusa-pastoris*, VERHE *Veronica herderifolia*,

Dose CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.3 L/ha

Susceptible: ALOMY *Alopecurus myosuroides*, BRSNW *Brassica napus*, SINAR *Sinapsis arvensis*,

Moderately Susceptible: APESV *Apera spica-venti*, ANTAR *Anthemis arvensis*, PAPRH *Papaver rhoeas*, CAPBP *Capsella brusa-pastoris*,

Moderately Tolerant: POAAN *Poa annua*, LOLPE *Lolium perennium*, STEME *Stellaria media*,

Tolerant: BROMO *Bromus hordeaceus*, VIOAR *Viola arvensis*, VERHE *Veronica herderifolia*,

Dose CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.4 L/ha

Susceptible: APESV *Apera spica-venti*, ALOMY *Alopecurus myosuroides*, BRSNW *Brassica napus*, SINAR *Sinapsis arvensis*,

Moderately Susceptible: POAAN *Poa annua*, LOLPE *Lolium perennium*, CAPBP *Capsella brusa-pastoris*, ANTAR *Anthemis arvensis*, , PAPRH *Papaver rhoeas*, STEME *Stellaria media*,

Moderately Tolerant: BROMO *Bromus hordeaceus*,

Tolerant: VIOAR *Viola arvensis*, VERHE *Veronica herderifolia*,

Dose CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.5 L/ha

Susceptible: APESV *Apera spica-venti*, POAAN *Poa annua*, ANTAR *Anthemis arvensis*, BRSNW *Brassica napus*, SINAR *Sinapsis arvensis*, ALOMY *Alopecurus myosuroides*, CAPBP *Capsella brusa-pastoris*, LOLPE *Lolium perennium*,

Moderately Susceptible: BROMO *Bromus hordeaceus*, PAPRH *Papaver rhoeas*, STEME *Stellaria media*,

Tolerant: VIOAR *Viola arvensis*, VERHE *Veronica herderifolia*

Herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD has demonstrated good crop tolerance to winter wheat. Therefore concluded that CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is safe usage at proposed rate and this support the label claim for the use in winter wheat.

Undesirable effects are not expected on succeeding crops, adjacent crop, part of plants used for propagating purposes and beneficial organisms.

According to the above, the plant protection product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD can be approved to the market and use in Poland according to proposed range of use – GAP

Based on submitted data the following regulation on the label is proposed:

Poland

Winter wheat:

Recommended dose at:

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD 0.5 L/ha

The product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD should be use once per season at spring post – emergence. To avoid resistance, products contain active substance with the same group shouldn't be used year after year on the same field. Due to the increasing number of resistant weed biotypes to ALS inhibitors, the use of the product

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
 Part A – Core Assessment
 Applicant version

is not recommended if resistance is suspected.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is to be applied in spring:
 BBCH 21-32 in winter wheat.

Recommended volume of water 200-300 L/ha
 Recommended medium droplet spraying

Use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD according to the proposed GAP does not represent a hazard to rotational crops and does not justify a specific labelling. CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is not persistent in soil nor is it taken up by succeeding crops.

Summary of ZRM's evaluation: On the basis on submitted results it can be stated that for dose 0.5 L/ha of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD – 8 weeds were classified as a susceptible (APESV, ALOMY, POAAN, LOLPE, BRSNN, ANTAR, SINAR, CAPBP), 3 weeds as a moderately susceptible (BROMO, PAPRH and STEME) and 2 weeds were tolerant against CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (VERHE and VIOAR).

In all trials standard reference product was used (Atlantis Star+Bipower 276.5 SL at 0.333 kg/ha+1.0 L/ha). Efficacy of then is presented in the table above by ZRMs. In generally it can be stated that CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD have comparable efficacy to st. reference product (against 9 studied weeds). Only in case of 4 weeds (VER-HE, VIOAR, BROMO and PAPRH) were observed differences in sensitivity classification between tested product and st. ref. product. Those 4 weeds were characterized by higher sensitivity against st. ref. product than tested product.

Pacyfik 30 OD / Vidal 30 OD (product code: CHR/H/ MEZO 30 OD) can be recommended for use at recommended dose (0.5 L/ha) on winter wheat crops at BBCH 21-32 (in spring) for control weed species.

Minor uses claimed in the GAP table and label project can be accepted without any efficacy and selectivity trial in line to Article 51 for control spelt, Emmer wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*, Einkorn wheat, Durum wheat and Spring Rye against weeds.

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

Mesosulfuron-methyl, like other herbicides, is subject to the risk of weeds developing resistance. This is a significant concern in cereal crop management, as resistance can severely limit the effectiveness of this herbicide and others in its class.

Mechanism of resistance development: target site resistance and non-target site resistance. Several grass and broadleaf weed species have developed resistance to mesosulfuron-methyl and other ALS inhibitors.

A resistance risk analysis conducted according to EPPO guideline PP 1/213 (4) "Resistance risk analysis" has been submitted by Applicant.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is a herbicide containing active substance: mesosulfuron methyl 30 g/L, which belong to HRAC group 2 (legacy B) - ALS inhibitors. This group of herbicides is quite well known and has been applied commercially for decades.

There are many cases of weed resistance to mesosulfuron methyl and HRAC group 2 (ALS inhibitors).

According to EPPO PP 1/213 (4) Resistance risk analysis weeds usually only produce one generation per year and development of resistance is usually a relatively slow process.

Currently (July 2024), there are 533 unique cases (species x site of action) of herbicide resistant weeds globally, with 273 species (156 dicots and 117 monocots). Weeds have evolved resistance to 21 of the 31 known herbicide sites of action and to 168 different herbicides. Herbicide resistant weeds have been

reported in 101 crops in 72 countries. There have been reported 89 cases against mesosulfuron-methyl resistance. 5 of them were reported in Australia, 1 in Chile, 2 in China, 3 in India, 4 in Iran, 1 in South Africa, 14 in USA and 2 in Turkey, 1 in Malaysia, 3 in Israel and 53 cases in Europe (within 3 cases in Poland, 6 in Germany and 1 case in Czech Republic).

Resistance cases associated with the active ingredient: mesosulfuron-methyl have been found in 28 weed species. For example, resistance was noted in *Alopecurus myosuroides* (2 cases) and *Avena fatua* (1 case) in Poland, *Apera spica-centi* (1 case) in Czech Republic and *Apera spica-venti* (2 cases), *Alopecurus myosuroides* (2 cases), *Avena fatua* (1 case) and *Stellaria media* (1 case) in Germany.

In conclusion, in the applicant's opinion, this level of weeds resistance risk should be considered to be acceptable, provided always that the provisions on the label are followed. Due to the increasing number of resistant weed biotypes to ALS inhibitors, the use of the product is not recommended if resistance is suspected.

Weed resistance to mesosulfuron-methyl in cereal crops is a growing concerns, driven by both target-site and non-target site mechanism. Effective management requires a comprehensive approach that includes rotating herbicides, using tank mixes, integrating cultural and mechanical control methods and ongoing monitoring. By implementing those strategies, the longevity and efficacy of mesosulfuron-methyl herbicide can be preserved, ensuring sustainable weed management in cereal crops.

Details will be provided in the dRR Part B Section 3 KCP 6.3 point 3.3.

3.3.2 Adverse effects on treated crops

Mesosulfuron-methyl is a sulfonylurea herbicide commonly used to control grass weeds in cereals crops, including winter wheat. While effective in weed management, it can have phytotoxic effects on the wheat itself under certain conditions. For example, cold or wet weather can stress the wheat plants, making them more susceptible to herbicide damage. Also, drought conditions can exacerbate phytotoxic effects. Soil pH can influence herbicide availability and persistence. Mesosulfuron-methyl is more persistent in high pH soils, increasing the risk of phytotoxicity. The use of certain adjuvants or mixing with other herbicides can enhance the phytotoxicity of mesosulfuron-methyl.

The selectivity evaluation of the herbicide is to be performed according to listed below EPPO guidelines. The evaluation of herbicide selectivity was carried out 4-5 per season. Results were described in percent of destruction of plant for herbicides treatment compared to plant for untreated, where 0% means no phytotoxicity and 100% - complete destruction. Dose N and 2 N was studied in selectivity trials

Winter wheat post emergence application 12 selectivity trials and 28 efficacy trials (with phytotoxicity assessment) were carried out on winter wheat in Poland in 2020, 2021 and 2022 on a wide range of commercially grown varieties. In six selectivity trials (reports no. A.T/2020/056/PO, A.T/2021/026/PO, A.T/2021/028/PO, SRPL21-410-336HS, SRPL21-411-336HS, A.T/2022/001/PO) and six efficacy trials (reports no. A.T/2020/055/PO, A.T/2021/015/PO, A.T/2021/017/PO, A.T/2021/020/PO, A.T/2021/023/PO, SRPL21-403-336HE) there were observed some phytotoxicity symptoms on tested product (and standard). Phytotoxicity have no impact on yield quality and quantity.

Observed symptoms of damage during trials: brightening, discoloration of leaves, growth stunning. However, what is important during the last assessment – no symptoms of negative effect of the tested preparations on winter wheat were observed on any of the trial objects (in the exception of one trial for st. ref. product).

In the opinion of ZRMs it can be concluded that Pacyfik 30 OD / Vidal 30 OD (product code: CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) is safe for winter wheat at recommended dose (0.5 L/ha). However, according to ZRM's opinion, the following information should be put in the label: "Transient symptoms of phytotoxicity not affected yield or its quality may occur after application of the product on some winter wheat

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
 Part A – Core Assessment
 Applicant version

varieties (ex. Arkadia, Euforia, Findus, Hondia, Julius, Linus, Medalistka, Owacja, RGT Bilanz, RGT Reform)."

Details will be provided in the dRR Part B Section 3 KCP 6.4 point 3.4.

Effect on the yield: The effects of Pacyfik 30 OD / Vidal 30 OD (product code: CHR/H / MEZO 30 OD) on the yield of winter wheat was evaluated in 12 selectivity trials. In these trials, yield was assessed after application of a single N dose (0.5 L/ha) and 2 N (1.0 L/ha). Statistical analysis of yield and its parameters was reported. All results were comparable with standard reference product (Atlantis Star + Biopower 276,5 SL) used at N dose (0.333 + 1.0) and 2 N dose (0.666 + 2.0). Yield from untreated plot – 6.89 t/ha and yield from field treated by CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD was at level 6.89 t/ha (dose N) and 6.93 t/ha (2N dose). Yield from field treated by st. ref. product was: 6.54 t/ha (N dose) and 6.56 t/ha (2N dose).

In field trials with winter wheat, Pacyfik 30 OD / Vidal 30 OD (product code: CHR/H/ MEZO 30 OD) applied at single rate of 0.5 L/ha and a double rate of 1.0 L/ha had no significant adverse effect on the yield. Transient phytotoxic effects was observed in 6 selectivity trials. However, this did not have a negative effect on the winter wheat yield.

No statistical differences in yield were observed between the plots treated with CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD and the control plots. It can be stated that CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is safe for winter wheat yield.

Effect on the quality of yield: The effects of Pacyfik 30 OD / Vidal 30 OD (product code: CHR/H/ MEZO 30 OD) on yield quality of winter wheat was studied in 12 selectivity trials carried out in Poland (N-E EPPO zone). In those trials, yield quality was assessed after application of a single N dose (0.5 L/ha) of the above product and 2N (1.0 L/ha). Statistical analysis of yield quality and its parameters were performed. All results were comparable with standard reference product (Atlantis Star + Biopower 276,5 SL) used at N and 2N dose. The following parameters were studied: HLW, TGW, moisture content, protein content, gluten content and starch content.

HLW (kg/hL): Data on HLW was presented in 12 trials carried out in PL on winter wheat. No negative effect on the hectolitre weight was noted for any of tested dose rate of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in any of trials carried out. Comparing CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD with standard, no statistically significant differences were noted for hectolitre weight in the majority of trials.

TGW (g): Data on TGW was presented in 12 trials carried out in PL on winter wheat. No negative effect on the thousand grain weight was noted for any of tested dose rate of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in any of trials carried out. Comparing CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD with standard, no statistically significant differences were noted for thousand grain weight in the majority of trials.

Moisture content (%): Data on moisture content was presented in 12 trials carried out in PL on winter wheat. No negative effect on the moisture content was noted for any of tested dose rate of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in any of trials carried out. Comparing CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD with standard, no statistically significant differences were noted for moisture content in the majority of trials.

Protein content (%): Data on protein content was presented in 12 trials carried out in PL on winter wheat. No negative effect on the protein content was noted for any of tested dose rate of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in any of trials carried out. Comparing CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD with standard, no statistically significant differences were noted for protein content in the majority of trials.

Gluten content (%): Data on gluten content was presented in 12 trials carried out in PL on winter wheat. No negative effect on the gluten content was noted for any of tested dose rate of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in any of trials carried out. Comparing CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD with standard, no statistically significant differences were noted for gluten content in the majority of trials.

Starch content (%): Data on starch content was presented in 3 trials carried out in PL on winter wheat. No negative effect on the starch content was noted for any of tested dose rate of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in any of trials carried out. Comparing CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD with standard, no statistically significant

differences were noted for starch content in the majority of trials.

In field trials with winter wheat, CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD applied at single rate of 0.5 L/ha had no significant adverse effects on yield quality. Transient phytotoxic effect was noted in 6 selectivity trials. However, this did not have a negative effect on the yield quality of winter wheat.

No statistical differences in yield quality were observed between the plots treated with CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD and the control plots. It can be stated that CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is safe for winter wheat quality of yield.

3.3.3 Observations on other undesirable or unintended side-effects

Details will be provided in the dRR Part B Section 3 KCP 6.5 point 3.5.

Effect on the transformation processes: Mesosulfuron-methyl is a sulfonylurea herbicide commonly used to control grasses and broadleaf weeds in cereal crops. Understanding its potential impact on the transformation processes such as baking and fermenting is important for food safety and its quality.

Mesosulfuron-methyl can possibly leave residues on cereal grains. The persistence of these residues through processing stages is crucial. Typically, residues might reduce during milling but could still be present in end products like flour. Enzyme activity is critical in dough formation and yeast fermentation. Mesosulfuron-methyl residues could potentially affect these enzymes. Fermentation relies heavily on yeast and bacteria. Pesticide residues might inhibit yeast activity, affecting the fermentation process and the final's product's quality. In cereal-based alcohol production (e.g., beer, brewing), residues could affect the efficiency of fermentation and the taste of the final product. Implementing good agricultural practices can minimize pesticide residues on harvested cereals. Certain processing methods, such as washing, peeling and thermal processing can help reduce residues.

ZRMs accepted Applicant's statement or lack of trials against transformation processes for winter wheat. CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is a containing mesosulfuron-methyl – active substance known and used in many herbicides for long ago. Also, CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD will be applied early in the season (BBCH 21-32), before inflorescence emergence and heading, and it is not expected that mesosulfuron-methyl or its metabolites will be transferred to the grains. Additionally, no significant residues, i.e. >0.1 mg/kg, were found in grain and therefore processing studies are not required. Therefore, in line to EPPO guideline PP 1/243 – no further data is deemed to be necessary. **A safe use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD can be considered for winter wheat involved on the transformation processes.**

Effect on the propagating purposes: When considering its impact on the propagation of winter wheat, several factors must be taken into account, including seed germination, seedling development and overall plant health. Mesosulfuron-methyl can affect seed germination if residues are present in the soil at planting. Low levels of mesosulfuron-methyl may have minimal impact, but higher concentration could significantly reduce germination rates. Herbicides like mesosulfuron-methyl can affect root and shoot development. Impaired root growth can reduce the plant's ability to uptake water and nutrients, leading to weaker seedling and lower overall vigor.

Mesosulfuron-methyl herbicide can impact the propagation of winter wheat by affecting seed germination and seedling development, particularly if residues persist in the soil. The extent of these impacts depends on the application rates soil conditions and environmental factors. Proper management practices, including appropriate application timing can help mitigate potential negative effects on winter wheat propagation. ZRMs accepted Applicant's statement for lack of trials against propagation. CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD has shown to be selective to winter wheat, showing negligible phytotoxicity symptoms and with no effect on the yield and its quality. Additionally, no residues were detected at harvest. Therefore, no further data is deemed to be necessary. **A safe use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD can be considered for plant products to be used for propagation.**

Impact on succeeding crops: Mesosulfuron-methyl is a sulfonylurea herbicide used to control broadleaf and grassy weeds in crops such as winter wheat. While effective in weed management, its use can have

implications for succeeding crops due to its persistence and activity in the soil.

Mesosulfuron-methyl can persist in the soil for varying durations depending on soil pH, organic matter content, microbial activity and climatic conditions. In alkaline soils, its degradation is slower, leading to longer persistence. Residual mesosulfuron-methyl can affect sensitive crops planted in the same field in subsequent seasons. Crops like legumes (soybeans, peas), root crops (carrots, potatoes) and some vegetable (lettuce, tomatoes) are particularly sensitive to sulfonyleurea herbicides. This sensitivity can result in poor germination, stunted growth, chlorosis and other phytotoxic symptoms. Some cereal crops and grasses have higher tolerance levels and are less affected by mesosulfuron-methyl residues. So, crop rotation should consider the tolerance of succeeding crops.

The use of mesosulfuron-methyl herbicide on winter wheat can impact succeeding crops through soil residues that persist and affect sensitive species. The extent of these impacts depends on factors such as soil properties, environmental conditions and the specific crops planted. To mitigate potential negative effects, implement management practices like crop rotation, proper herbicide application and integrated weed management.

The EU requirements on plant protection products requires, that sufficient data must be reported to permit an evaluation of possible adverse effects of a treatment with the plant protection product on succeeding crops if studies and evaluations presented in the other part of the dossier, show that significant residues of the active substance, its metabolites or degradation products, which have or may have biological activity on succeeding crops, remain in the soil or in plant materials up to sowing or planting time of possible succeeding crops. Therefore, the Applicant should present the assessment of the possible effect of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD on crops grown as rotational or replacement crops following crops treated with that product, prepared in line to the EPPO 1/207 (2). This standard is intended as a general standard on the methods used to examine whether the active substance of a plant protection product can cause negative effects on crops grown after a crop treated with that product. These crops can be grown as normal rotational crops as well a replacement crops in case of crop failure.

PEC-values and TER-calculation of test product (active substance) based on NOER-values were presented for *Pisum sativum*, *Linum usitatissimum*, *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, *Daucus carota* and *Allium cepa*. The TEAR values of CHR-H/MEZO 30 OD do exceed a trigger value 1. Therefore, the risk of succeeding crops are considered to be low following an application of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD to winter wheat in accordance with the proposed GAP.

Component of CHR.H/MEZO 30 OD is known authorized ingredient for long time ago. So, restrictions on rotational crops are well known. According to the scientific data half dissipation time (DT50) of mesosulfuron-methyl in field tests ranges from 10 to 50 days, with an average of around 20-30 days. This degradation rate is influenced by soil pH, soil type, microbial activity and climatic conditions. SO, mesosulfuron-methyl is degraded in the soil during the growing season to a level that does not pose a risk to succeeding crops. The information in label regarding effects in succeeding crops is sufficient.

ZRMs accepted following entry in label project of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD: “The product breaks down in the soil and poses no risk to subsequent crops. If a crop treated with Pacyfik 30 OD / Vidal 30 OD need to be cleared earlier, Faba beans can be grown in the same season after ploughing to a depth of 10 cm, while spring and winter cereals, including maize, can be grown without ploughing.”

Impact on adjacent crops: Using mesosulfuron-methyl herbicide on cereals at the BBCH 21-32 growth stages can have potential effects on adjacent crops. These effects depend on various factors, including herbicide drift, leaching, runoff and the sensitivity of the neighbouring crops.

During application, mesosulfuron-methyl can drift onto adjacent fields, particularly if there are windy conditions. Drift can cause damage to neighbouring sensitive crops. Symptoms of drift damage may indicate leaf chlorosis, stunting and necrosis, particularly in broadleaf crops and other sensitive species.

Mesosulfuron-methyl can move through the soil, especially in sandy or low organic matter soils, potentially reaching the root zones of adjacent crops. Heavy rainfall or irrigation can cause runoff, carrying the herbicide to neighbouring fields and affecting non-target crops.

Application at the BBCH 21-32 of winter wheat is a critical period for controlling weeds but also a time when adjacent crops might be actively growing and highly susceptible to herbicide exposure. Apply mesosulfuron-methyl when wind speeds are low and away from sensitive adjacent crops to minimize drift.

Establish buffer zones between treated fields and adjacent sensitive crops to reduce the risk of drift and runoff.

To mitigate risk of negative impact on the adjacent crops, implement best application practices, use appropriate sprayer techniques, establish buffer zones and manage soil and water effectively.

Summary: In order to reduce the off-field exposure, risk mitigation measures can be implemented. These correspond to unsprayed in-field buffer strips of a given width and /or the usage of drift reducing nozzles. ZRMs agree with Applicant that **CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD pose a unacceptable risk for non-target terrestrial plants according to label. This product can be used on non-target terrestrial plants only with 5 m no-spray buffer zone or with 1 m no-spray buffer zone and 50% nozzle reduction.** For more information, please refer to Registration Report, part B, Section 9.

Impact on beneficial and non-target organism: Mesosulfuron-methyl can affect the diversity and activity of soil microbial communities. Can inhibit certain soil enzymes involved in organic matter breakdown and nutrient release, potentially reducing soil fertility.

Drift or runoff of mesosulfuron-methyl can cause phytotoxic effects on non-target plants, including crop and wild flora. Those symptoms may include chlorosis, stunted growth and necrosis.

Mesosulfuron-methyl is not directly toxic to insects like bees and butterflies, its impact on flowering plants can reduce forage availability for these pollinators. Runoff containing mesosulfuron-methyl can reach water bodies, affecting aquatic plants, algae and microorganisms. Some studies indicate that sulfonylurea herbicides can be toxic to aquatic invertebrates and fish at high concentrations, although mesosulfuron-methyl typically show low acute toxicity.

Mesosulfuron-methyl is generally considered to have low toxicity to birds and mammals. However, secondary effects through the food chain or habitat changes can still be significant.

Possible mitigation strategies:

- ✓ Apply herbicide precisely to target areas using equipment that minimizes drift and runoff.
- ✓ Apply during appropriate weather conditions (low wind, no rain forecast) to reduce off-target movement
- ✓ Create buffer zones with untreated vegetation around fields to protect non-target organisms and water bodies.
- ✓ Incorporate non-chemical weed control methods to reduce reliance on herbicide.

Detailed studies on the possible adverse effects to beneficial organisms are submitted and summarized in Ecotoxicology Section. However, implementing best management practices such as targeted application, buffer zones and integrated pest management can help mitigate these risks, promoting more sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices.

3.4 Methods of analysis (Part B, Section 5) (KCP 3.4)

Analytical methods for determination of Mesosulfuron-methyl and their relevant impurities and relevance of CIPAC methods in CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD were not evaluated as part of the EU review. Therefore all relevant data are provided and are considered adequate

3.4.1 Analytical method for the formulation

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of Mesosulfuron-methyl and Mefenpyr-diethyl in plant protection product is provided as follows:

The method for determination of active substances in CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD preparation is specific.

According to Report I. Knapik, Study code: ICB/79/2022 the validation parameters for linearity, instrument precision, repeatability and accuracy are within the acceptance range. The determined average content of Mesosulfuron-methyl in CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is 3.14%. The determined average content of Mefenpyr-diethyl in CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD is 9.52%.

3.4.2 Analytical methods for residues

An overview on the acceptable methods and possible data gaps for analysis of residues of Mesosulfuron-methyl for the generation of pre-authorization data is given in the following table.

Table 3.4.2-1: Validated methods for the generation of pre-authorization data

Component of residue definition: Mesosulfuron-methyl				
Matrix type	Method type	Method LOQ	Principle of method (i.e. GC-MS or HPLC-UV)	Author(s), year / missing / EU agreed
Plants, plant products,... (Residues)	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Stuke, S.; Ballmann, C, 2013
	Confirmatory (if required)	0.01 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Stuke, S.; 2015
Animal products, food of animal origin,... (Residues)	Primary	0.01 mg/kg	HPLC-MS/MS	Schmeer, K., Philipowski, C., 2011
	Confirmatory (if required)	Not required		
Soil, water, sediment,... (Environmental fate)	Primary	0.1 mg/kg	LC-MS/MS	Freitag, T.; 2013
	Confirmatory (if required)	Not required		
Air,... (Exposure)	Primary	12 µg/m ³	HPLC-UV	Reichert N., 2009
	Confirmatory (if required)	Not required		
Soil, water,... (Ecotoxicology)	Primary	0.1 µg/kg	LC/MS-MS	Freitag T.; 2013
	Confirmatory (if required)	Not required		
Water, buffer solutions,... (Properties)	Primary	0.05 µg/L	HPLC-MS/MS	Krebber R.; Braune M.; 2013
	Confirmatory (if required)	Not required		

3.5 Mammalian toxicology (Part B, Section 6) (KCP 3.5)

Based on data provided, product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD should be classified as Eye Dam. 1 H318. Based on hazard classification it is recommended for operator to wear eye protection or face protection during mixing/loading and application. According to model calculations, it can be concluded that the risk of worker exposure during re-entry activities on area treated with CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD is acceptable without PPE.

Table 3.5-1: Summary of evaluation of the studies on acute toxicity including irritancy and skin sensitisation for CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD

Type of test, species, model system (Guideline)	Result	Acceptability	Classification (acc. to the criteria in Reg. 1272/2008)	Reference
LD ₅₀ oral (calculation method – alternative method)	Non determined – no relevant ingredient	Yes	None	I. Muchewicz (2023)
LD ₅₀ dermal (calculation method – alternative method)	Non determined – no relevant ingredient	Yes	None	I. Muchewicz (2023)
LC ₅₀ inhalation (calculation method – alternative method)	439.95 mg/kg bw	Yes	None	I. Muchewicz (2023)
Skin irritation (calculation method – alternative method)	Non-irritant	Yes	None	I. Muchewicz (2023)
Eye irritation (calculation method – alternative method)	Corrosive	Yes	Eye Dam. 1, H318	I. Muchewicz (2023)
Skin sensitisation, guinea pig/mouse (calculation method – alternative method)	Non-sensitising	Yes	None	I. Muchewicz (2023)
Supplementary studies for combinations of plant protection products	Not required	-		

3.5.1 Acute toxicity

Acute toxicity studies for CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD were not evaluated as part of the EU review of Mesosulfuron-methyl. Therefore, all relevant data were provided and are considered adequate. An assessment of acute toxicity including irritancy and skin sensitisation properties of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD have been conducted by the applicant based on the alternative method (calculation) according to the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD contains safener, but currently, according to the approach agreed in Poland, safeners are evaluated the same way as co-formulants. Proposed classification based on alternative method according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 is acceptable by the zRMS.

3.5.2 Operator, worker, bystanders and residents exposure

Table 3.5.2-1: Summary of risk assessment for operators, workers, bystanders and residents for CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD

	Result	PPE / Risk mitigation measures
Operators	Acceptable	No PPE Eye protection or face protection during mixing/loading and application due to the fact that the product is classified as Eye Dam. 1 H318
Workers	Acceptable	No PPE
Bystanders	Acceptable	None

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
 Part A – Core Assessment
 Applicant version

	Result	PPE / Risk mitigation measures
Residents	Acceptable	None

No unacceptable risk for operators, workers, bystanders and residents was identified when the product is used as intended considering above mentioned PPE. ~~No specific PPE is necessary.~~

According to model calculations, it can be concluded that the risk for operator during mixing & loading and application is acceptable under conditions of intended use without PPE.

Due to the fact that the product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD is classified as Eye Dam. 1 H318 the operator should wear eye protection or face protection during mixing/loading and application operations. The operator should wear the adequate workwear for its intended use within good agricultural practice. According to model calculations, it can be concluded that the risk of worker exposure during re-entry activities on area treated with CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Pacyfik 30 OD, Vidal 30 OD is acceptable under conditions of intended use without PPE, but the worker should wear an adequate workwear within good agricultural practice.

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.

According to calculations, it can be concluded that there is no unacceptable risk to any resident (child and adult) and bystander after application of the product.

3.6 Residues and consumer exposure (Part B, Section 7) (KCP 3.6)

No new studies are presented; all data were reviewed in the EU review of Mesosulfuron-methyl. Appropriate endpoints from the EU review were used to calculate PECs for CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD, Mesosulfuron-methyl and metabolites in soil, surface water, ground water and air for the intended use patterns.

3.6.1 Residues

According to the available data, the intended uses on Winter wheat *Triticum aestivum* are considered acceptable, for outdoor uses.

According to appendix D of EU guidelines, extrapolation to Spring cereals: (Spelt, *Triticum spelta*; Emmer wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*; Einkorn wheat, *Triticum monococcum*; Durum wheat *Triticum durum*; Rye, *Secale cereale*; is possible from Winter wheat *Triticum aestivum*). The data submitted show that no exceedance of the MRL will occur. The uses are considered acceptable.

3.6.2 Consumer exposure

The proposed uses of Mesosulfuron- methyl in the formulation OD do not represent unacceptable chronic risks for the consumer.

3.7 Environmental fate and behaviour (Part B, Section 8) (KCP 3.7)

No new studies are presented; all data were reviewed in the EU review of Mesosulfuron-methyl .

Appropriate endpoints from the EU review were used to calculate PECs for CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD, Mesosulfuron-methyl and metabolites in soil, surface water, ground water and air for the intended use patterns.

3.7.1 Predicted environmental concentrations in soil (PEC_{soil})

The PECs of Mesosulfuron-methyl and his relevant metabolites in soil have been assessed with the DT₅₀ values agreed in the EU review.

All PEC's assessment was based on the recommended use rate of 30 g/L Mesosulfuron-methyl in every crop

3.7.2 Predicted environmental concentrations in groundwater (PEC_{gw})

For both crops (Winter cereals, Spring cereals) all PEC groundwater calculations for Mesosulfuron-methyl and metabolites have been made in two programmes: FOCUS PEARL 5.5.5 and FOCUS PELMO 6.6.4. PEC_{GW} values for Mesosulfuron-methyl in both programs were below threshold value- 0.1µg/L.

In case of PEC_{gw} calculations on Winter cereals:

In FOCUS PEARL calculations PEC_{GW} values for:

- 4 metabolites: were below threshold value 0.1µg/L.
- 2 metabolites were above threshold value in 8 out of 9 scenarios.
- other 2 metabolites were above threshold value in all of 9 scenarios.

In FOCUS PELMO calculations on Winter cereals PEC_{GW} values for:

- 5 metabolites were below threshold value 0.1µg/L
- 1 metabolite were above threshold value in all of 9 scenarios.
- other 2 metabolites were above threshold value in 4 out of 9 scenarios and 5 out of 9 scenarios

In case of PEC_{gw} calculations on Spring cereals:

In FOCUS PEARL calculations PEC_{GW} values for:

- 4 metabolites were below threshold value 0.1µg/L.
- 1 metabolite were above threshold values in 7 out of 9 scenario.
- Other 2 metabolites were above threshold values in 8 out of 9 scenario.
- 1 metabolite were above threshold values in all 9 scenario.

In FOCUS PELMO calculations on Spring cereals PEC_{GW} values for:

- 4 metabolites were below threshold value 0.1µg/L
- 1 metabolite were above threshold value in all of 9 scenarios.
- other 3 metabolites were above threshold value in: 2 out of 9 scenarios, 4 out of 9 scenarios and 5 out of 9 scenarios.

After comparing results of calculation PEC_{gw} for both crops all of these 4 metabolites had the highest PEC_{GW} in PEARL calculations. Metabolite AE F160459 had the highest PEC_{GW} value (0.284480 µg/L) in Hamburg scenario. Metabolite AE F160460 had the highest PEC_{GW} value (0.392726 µg/L) in Hamburg scenario. Metabolite AE F147447 had the highest PEC_{GW} value (0.398196 µg/L) in Jokioinen scenario. Metabolite BCS CV14885 had the highest PEC_{GW} value (0.603649 µg/L) in Jokioinen scenario.

In case of PEC_{gw} calculations on Winter cereals:

In FOCUS PEARL calculations PEC_{GW} values for:

- 4 metabolites: were below threshold value- 0.1µg/L (Mesosulfuron, AE F099095, AE F092944, AE F140584).
- 1 metabolite: was above threshold value in 5 out of 9 scenarios (AE F160459)
- 2 metabolites were above threshold value in 8 out of 9 scenarios (AE F160460, AE F147447).
- 1 metabolite was above threshold value in all of 9 scenarios (BCS-CV14885).

In FOCUS PELMO calculations on Winter cereals PEC_{GW} values for:

- 5 metabolites were below threshold value- 0.1µg/L (Mesosulfuron, AE F160459, AE F099095, AE F092944, AE F140584).
- 2 metabolites were above threshold value in all of 9 scenarios (BCS-CV14885, AE F160460).
- 1 metabolite was above threshold value in 7 out of 9 scenarios (AE F147447).

In case of PEC_{gw} calculations on Spring cereals:

In FOCUS PEARL calculations PEC_{GW} values for:

- 4 metabolites were below threshold value- 0.1µg/L (Mesosulfuron, AE F099095, AE F092944, AE F140584).
- 1 metabolite were above threshold values in 7 out of 9 scenario (AE F147447).
- 1 metabolite were above threshold values in 5 out of 9 scenario (AE F160459).
- 1 metabolite were above threshold values in 8 out of 9 scenario (AE F160460).
- 1 metabolite were above threshold values in all 9 scenario (BCS-CV14885).

In FOCUS PELMO calculations on Spring cereals PEC_{GW} values for:

- 5 metabolites were below threshold value- 0.1µg/L (Mesosulfuron, AE F160459, AE F099095, AE F092944, AE F140584).
- 2 metabolites were above threshold value in all of 9 scenarios (AE F160460, BCS-CV14885).
- 1 metabolite was above threshold value in 6 out of 9 scenarios (AE F147447).

After comparing results of calculation PEC_{gw} for both crops these metabolites had the highest PEC_{GW} in PEARL calculations (for metabolites AE F160459 and AE F147447) and PELMO calculations (for metabolites: AE F160460 and BCS-CV14885). Metabolite AE F160459 had the highest PEC_{GW} value (0.224703) in Hamburg scenario. Metabolite AE F160460 had the highest PEC_{GW} value (0.703) in Jokioinen scenario. Metabolite AE F147447 had the highest PEC_{GW} value (0.32045) in Jokioinen scenario. Metabolite BCS-CV14885 had the highest PEC_{GW} value (0.516) in Jokioinen scenario.

3.7.3 Predicted environmental concentrations in surface water (PEC_{sw})

The PEC of mesosulfuron-methyl and its metabolites: mesosulfuron, AE F160459, AE F099095, AE F160460, AE F140584, AE F147447, AE F092944, BCS-CV14885 and BCS-CO60720 and the formulation CHR/H/MEZO 30OD in surface water (PEC_{sw} and PEC_{sed}) have been assessed with the standard FOCUS scenarios using the endpoints established in the EU review.

The results for PEC_{sw} for the active substances, the metabolites and the formulation were used for the ecotoxicological risk assessment.

In both crops Winter cereals and Spring cereals: PEC_{sw/sed} values for Mesosulfuron-methyl were above RAC values. For both intended uses of product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in Austria, Hungary and Republic of Ireland, are necessary to maintain the 20 m of vegetative buffer zone and 5 m no-spray buffer zone. For the rest of the countries from central zone these limitations are not necessary. For all metabolites PEC_{sw/sed} values were below RAC values.

3.7.4 Predicted environmental concentrations in air (PEC_{air})

Table 3.7.4-1 Summary of atmospheric degradation and behaviour

Compound	Mesosulfuron-methyl
Direct photolysis in air	No data
Quantum yield of direct phototransformation	No data
Photochemical oxidative degradation in air	DT50 of 0.05 days derived by the Atkinson model OH (12h) concentration assumed = 1.5×10^6
Volatilisation	No data
Metabolites	-

The vapour pressure at 20 °C of the active substance mesosulfuron-methyl is $< 10^{-5}$ Pa and DT50 in air < 2 days. Hence, the active substance mesosulfuron-methyl is regarded as non-volatile and the environmental concentrations in air and the transport through air are considered negligible.

3.8 Ecotoxicology (Part B, Section 9) (KCP 3.8)

3.8.1 Effects on terrestrial vertebrates

Mesosulfuron-methyl has no potential acute and chronic risk on birds because in both cases TER values are above required values (TER >10 for acute risk assessment; TER > 5 for chronic risk assessment). Intended use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD are safe for birds.

Mesosulfuron-methyl has no potential acute and chronic risk on mammals because in both cases TER values are above required values (TER >10 for acute risk assessment; TER > 5 for chronic risk assessment).

3.8.2 Effects on aquatic species

For the protection of aquatic organisms in both intended uses of product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in Austria, Hungary and Republic of Ireland are necessary to maintain the 20 m vegetative buffer zone and 5 m no-spray buffer zone. For the rest of the countries from central zone (including: Belgium, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia) these limitations are not necessary.

According to the performed risk assessment there is no potential of risk for aquatic organisms resulting from the acute and long-term exposure to active substance and metabolites following use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in compliance with proposed GAP without the risk mitigation measures except R3 stream scenario.

For scenarios relevant for Poland (D3, D4 and R1) the risk is acceptable without risk mitigation measures.

3.8.3 Effects on bees

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD no pose any unacceptable risk for bees according to label.

3.8.4 Effects on other arthropod species other than bees

Risk assessment for in-field and off-field exposure for non-target arthropods is acceptable because in all checked cases results were in necessary criteria. Intended use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD ~~are safe for these organisms. applied at the maximum use rate~~ poses no risk to non-target arthropods. No risk mitigation needed.

3.8.5 Effects on soil organisms

Risk assessments for effect on earthworms and soil macro-organisms, due to the use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in Cereals, is acceptable for active substance, almost all metabolites and product, because all TER_{LT} values are above the trigger value.

Risk assessments for effect on soil micro-organisms due to the use of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in Cereals is acceptable for active substance, almost all metabolites and product, because PEC soil values are below max concentration with effects.

3.8.6 Effects on non-target terrestrial plants

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD pose a unacceptable risk for non-target terrestrial plants according to label. This product can be used on non-target terrestrial plants only with 5m buffer strip or with 1m buffer strip and 50% nozzle reduction

3.8.7 Effects on other terrestrial organisms (Flora and Fauna)

Not relevant.

3.9 Relevance of metabolites (Part B, Section 10) (KCP 3.9)

See dRR section B10.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
Part A – Core Assessment
Applicant version

Appendix 1 Copy of the product authorization

MS assessor to insert details of the product authorization for MS country.
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Appendix 2 Copy of the product label

MS assessor to present a copy of the approved product label for MS country.

UWAGI DO ETYKIETY:

Sekcja skuteczności: Zaakceptowano wszystkie wnioskowane zastosowania. Rekomendowana ilość wody to 200-300 L/ha. Do etykiety dodano informację, iż *“Po zastosowaniu produktu na niektórych odmianach pszenicy ozimej (np. Arkadia, Euforia, Fin-dus, Hondia, Julius, Linus, Medalistka, Owacja, RGT Bilanz, RGT Reform) mogą wystąpić przejściowe objawy fitotoksyczności bez wpływu na plon lub jego jakość.”* Pozostałych zapisów – nie zmieniano.

Załącznik do zezwolenia MRiRW nr R- / z dnia . . . r.,

Posiadacz zezwolenia:

INNVIGO Sp. z o.o., Al. Jerozolimskie 178, 02 - 486 Warszawa, tel. +48 22 468 26 70,
 e-mail: biuro@innvigo.com

Podmiot odpowiedzialny za końcowe pakowanie i etykietowanie środka ochrony roślin:

...

PACYFIK 30 OD

Środek przeznaczony do stosowania przez użytkowników profesjonalnych.


Zawartość substancji czynnej:

mezosulfuron metylu (związek z grupy pochodnych sulfonilomocznika) – 30 g/l (3,15%)

Sejfner:

mefenpyr-dietyl – 90 g/l (9,45%)

Zezwolenie MRiRW nr R - / z dnia . . . r.

	
Niebezpieczeństwo	
H318	Powoduje poważne uszkodzenie oczu.
H410	Działa bardzo toksycznie na organizmy wodne, powodując długotrwałe skutki.
EUH401	W celu uniknięcia zagrożeń dla zdrowia ludzi i środowiska, należy postępować zgodnie z instrukcją użycia.
P280	Stosować rękawice ochronne/odzież ochronną /ochronę oczu /ochronę twarzy.
P305 + P351 + P338	W PRZYPADKU DOSTANIA SIĘ DO OCZU: Ostrożnie płukać wodą przez kilka minut. Wyjąć soczewki kontaktowe, jeżeli są i można je łatwo usunąć. Nadal płukać.
P310	Natychmiast skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/lekarzem.

P273	Unikać uwolnienia do środowiska.
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Zawiera: Kwas benzenosulfonowy, pochodne C10-13-alkilowe, sole wapniowe

OPIS DZIAŁANIA

Herbicyd selektywny o działaniu układowym, stosowany nalistnie, w formie zawiesiny olejowej do stosowania po rozcieńczeniu wodą (OD). Zawiera wbudowany sejfner w postaci mefenpyr-dietylu. Zgodnie z klasyfikacją HRAC substancja czynna mezosulfuron metylu zaliczana jest do grupy 2 (dawnej grupy B).

DZIAŁANIE NA CHWASTY

Środek zawiera substancję czynną zaliczaną do grupy inhibitorów enzymu — syntazy acetylomleczanowej (ALS), co prowadzi do zahamowania wielu procesów życiowych, w tym głównie do zahamowania podziału komórek w tkankach merystematycznych powodując tym inhibicję wzrostu pędów i korzeni, a tym samym wstrzymując wzrost i rozwój chwastów.

Środek pobierany jest poprzez liście oraz w mniejszym stopniu przez korzenie chwastów i szybko przemieszczany jest w całej roślinie. Efekt działania środka w postaci żółknięcia roślin wrażliwych widoczny jest po kilkunastu dniach od wykonania zabiegu. Pełny efekt chwastobójczy środka widoczny jest po upływie 3–4 tygodni od zastosowania.

Szybkość działania środka zależy od fazy rozwojowej zwalczanych chwastów i panujących warunków atmosferycznych (temperatura, wilgotność powietrza) oraz tempa wzrostu chwastów. Najwyższą skuteczność działania uzyskuje się stosując środek na młode, intensywnie rosnące chwasty. Susza lub opady deszczu w trakcie lub wkrótce po zabiegu zmniejszają pobieranie środka i obniżają jego skuteczność.

STOSOWANIE ŚRODKA

Środek Pacyfik 30 OD stosuje się przy użyciu samobieżnych lub ciągnikowych opryskiwaczy polowych.

Dawka 0,5 l/ha

Chwasty wrażliwe	gorczyca polna, miotła zbożowa, rumian polny, samosiewy rzepaku, tasznik pospolity, wiechlina roczna, wyczyniec polny, życica trwała
Chwasty średnio wrażliwe	gwiazdnica pospolita, mak polny, stokłosa miękka
Chwasty średnio odporne	—
Chwasty odporne	fiołek polny, przetacznik bluszczykowy

Pszenica ozima

Chwasty jedno- i dwuliścienne

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,5 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek stosować od początku fazy krzewienia do fazy drugiego kolanka (BBCH 21–32)

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 100–400 200–300 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste

STOSOWANIE ŚRODKA OCHRONY ROŚLIN W UPRAWACH I ZASTOSOWANIACH MAŁOOBSZAROWYCH

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

Żyto jare

Chwasty jedno- i dwuliścienne

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,5 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek stosować od początku fazy krzewienia do fazy drugiego kolanka (BBCH 21–32)

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: ~~100–400~~ 200–300 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste

Pszenica orkisz, pszenica płaskurka, pszenica samopsza, pszenica twarda

Chwasty jedno- i dwuliścienne

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,5 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek stosować od początku fazy krzewienia do fazy drugiego kolanka (BBCH 21–32)

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: ~~100–400~~ 200–300 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste

NASTĘPSTWO ROŚLIN

Środek rozkłada się w glebie i nie stwarza zagrożenia dla roślin uprawianych następczo.

W przypadku konieczności wcześniejszej likwidacji plantacji potraktowanej środkiem Pacyfik 30 OD w tym samym sezonie wegetacyjnym po wykonaniu orki na głębokość 10 cm można uprawiać rośliny bobowate, natomiast bez orki — zboża jare i ozime, w tym kukurydzę.

ŚRODKI OSTROŻNOŚCI, OKRESY KARENCJI I SZCZEGÓLNE WARUNKI STOSOWANIA

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

Nie wymagany

Okres od ostatniego zastosowania środka na rośliny przeznaczone na paszę do dnia, w którym zwierzęta mogą być karmione tymi roślinami (okres karencji dla pasz):

Nie wymagany.

1. Najlepszy efekt chwastobójczy uzyskuje się stosując środek na młode, intensywnie rosnące chwasty.
2. Silny opad deszczu wcześniej niż 6 godzin po zabiegu może obniżyć skuteczność działania środka.
3. Spadki temperatury poniżej 5°C w przeciągu 4 dni po zabiegu oraz susza mogą powodować obniżenie skuteczności środka.
4. Środek rozkłada się szybciej w glebie warunkach dobrego uwilgotnienia, wyższej temperatury oraz niższego pH.
5. W przypadku wystąpienia na polu biotypów chwastów odpornych na środki z grupy inhibitorów ALS, skuteczność może być ograniczona. Należy wdrożyć procedurę ograniczania presji selekcyjnej na rozwój odporności w całym płodozmianie.
6. Strategia zarządzania odpornością.

W celu zminimalizowania ryzyka wystąpienia i rozwoju odporności chwastów na herbicydy należy zgodnie z Dobrą Praktyką Rolniczą:

- postępować ściśle zgodnie ze wskazówkami zawartymi w etykiecie środka ochrony roślin — stosować środek w zalecanej dawce, w zalecanym terminie zapewniającym optymalne zwalczanie chwastów,
- dostosować dobór środka chwastobójczego oraz decyzji o wykonaniu zabiegu do panującego (ewentualnie potencjalnego) zachwaszczenia, z uwzględnieniem gatunków dominujących i progów szkodliwości,
- stosować rotację herbicydów (substancji czynnych) o różnym mechanizmie działania,

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

- stosować mieszaninę herbicydów (substancji czynnych) o różnym mechanizmie działania,
- stosować w rotacji i/lub mieszaninie herbicydy działające na kilka procesów życiowych chwastów (o różnym mechanizmie działania),
- stosować herbicyd o danym mechanizmie działania tylko 1 raz w ciągu sezonu wegetacyjnego rośliny uprawnej,
- dostosować zabiegi uprawowe do warunków panujących na polu, zwłaszcza do rodzaju i nasilenia chwastów,
- używać różnych metod kontroli zachwaszczenia, w tym zmianowania upraw itp.,
- używać kwalifikowanego materiału siewnego,
- czyścić maszyny rolnicze, aby zapobiec przenoszeniu materiału rozmnożeniowego chwastów na inne stanowiska,
- informować posiadacza zezwolenia o nie satysfakcjonującym zwalczaniu chwastów,
- w celu uzyskania szczegółowych informacji należy się skontaktować z doradcą, posiadaczem zezwolenia lub przedstawicielem posiadacza zezwolenia.

6. Środka nie stosować:

- na tym samym stanowisku częściej niż raz w sezonie,
- na glebach bardzo lekkich oraz na polach o pH gleby wyższym niż 7,5,
- na zamrożniętą lub pokrytą śniegiem powierzchnię pola,
- na rośliny uszkodzone przez mróz, suszę, zastoiska wodne, szkodniki, choroby oraz na rośliny wykazujące objawy niedoboru składników odżywczych.

7. Podczas stosowania środka nie dopuścić do:

- znoszenia cieczy użytkowej na sąsiadujące rośliny uprawne,
- nakładania się cieczy użytkowej na stykach pasów zabiegowych i uwrociach,
- wylewania resztek cieczy użytkowej oraz wody użytej do mycia sprzętu w miejscach zasięgu korzeni roślin.

8. Po zastosowaniu produktu na niektórych odmianach pszenicy ozimej (np. Arkadia, Euforia, Findus, Hon-dia, Julius, Linus, Medalistka, Owacja, RGT Bilanz, RGT Reform) mogą wystąpić przejściowe objawy fitotoksyczności bez wpływu na plon lub jego jakość

SPORZĄDZANIE CIECZY UŻYTKOWEJ

Przed przystąpieniem do sporządzania cieczy użytkowej dokładnie ustalić potrzebną jej ilość. Środek przed użyciem dokładnie wymieszać. Napełniając opryskiwacz postępować zgodnie z instrukcją producenta opryskiwacza. W przypadku braku instrukcji odmierzoną ilość środka wprowadzić (z włączonym miesza-dłem) do zbiornika przez rozwadniacz górnowlewowy lub boczniowy do opryskiwacza napełnionego czę-ściowo wodą, dokładnie wymieszać, a następnie uzupełnić wodą do potrzebnej objętości i ponownie do-kładnie wymieszać. Opróżnione opakowanie przepłukać trzykrotnie wodą, a popłuczyny włąć do zbiornika opryskiwacza z cieczą użytkową.

Podczas prac zaleca się ciągłe mieszanie cieczy użytkowej w zbiorniku opryskiwacza.

Ciecz użytkową środka sporządzać bezpośrednio przed zastosowaniem.

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

POSTĘPOWANIE Z RESZTKAMI CIECZY UŻYTKOWEJ I MYCIE APARATURY

Z resztkami cieczy użytkowej po zabiegu należy postępować w sposób ograniczający ryzyko skażenia wód powierzchniowych i podziemnych w rozumieniu przepisów Prawa wodnego oraz skażenia gruntu, tj.:

- po uprzednim rozcieńczeniu zużyć na powierzchni, na której przeprowadzono zabieg, jeżeli jest to moż-liwe lub,
- unieszkodliwić z wykorzystaniem rozwiązań technicznych zapewniających biologiczną degradację sub-stancji 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 należy postępować tak jak z resztkami cieczy użytkowej.

Ze względu na bardzo dużą wrażliwość niektórych roślin uprawnych, nawet na znikome ilości środka, bardzo ważne jest dokładne wymycie opryskiwacza po zabiegu, zwłaszcza przed użyciem w innych roślinach uprawnych niż zalecane, zgodnie z podanym poniżej sposobem:

- Opróżnić zbiornik, następnie wypłukać wszystkie części składowe opryskiwacza i ponownie opróżnić.
- Napełnić zbiornik wodą dodając jeden ze środków zalecanych do mycia opryskiwaczy i płukać co najmniej 10 minut z włączonym mieszadłem.
- Części składowe rozpylacza rozmontować, wymyć i wypłukać osobno w roztworze środka do mycia opryskiwaczy.
- Ponownie wypłukać zbiornik i wszystkie części składowe opryskiwacza czystą wodą.

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 roboczą (kombinezon) w trakcie sporządzania cieczy użytkowej oraz stosowania środka.

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 do środowiska.

~~W celu ochrony organizmów wodnych konieczne jest wyznaczenie zadarnionej strefy ochronnej o szerokości 1 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych.~~

W celu ochrony roślin oraz stawonogów niebędących celem działania środka konieczne jest wyznaczenie strefy ochronnej o szerokości:

- 5 m od terenów nieużytkowanych rolniczo lub
- ~~1 m od terenów nieużytkowanych rolniczo z równoczesnym zastosowaniem technik redukujących~~ znoszenie cieczy użytkowej podczas zabiegu o 50%.

WARUNKI PRZECHOWYWANIA I BEZPIECZNEGO USUWANIA ŚRODKA OCHRONY ROŚLIN I OPAKOWANIA

Chronić przed dziećmi.

Środek ochrony roślin przechowywać:

- w miejscach lub obiektach, w których zastosowano odpowiednie rozwiązania zabezpieczające przed skażeniem środowiska oraz dostępem osób trzecich,
- w oryginalnych opakowaniach, w sposób uniemożliwiający kontakt z żywnością, napojami lub paszą,
- w temperaturze 0°C–30°C.

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

Niewykorzystany środek przekazać do podmiotu uprawnianego do odbierania odpadów niebezpiecznych.

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

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

PIERWSZA POMOC

Antidotum: brak, stosować leczenie objawowe.

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

W przypadku dostania się do oczu: Ostrożnie płukać wodą przez kilka minut. Wyjąć soczewki kontaktowe, jeżeli są i można je łatwo usunąć. Nadal płukać.

Natychmiast skontaktować się z ośrodkiem zatruc/lekarzem.

~~W przypadku utrzymywania się działania drażniącego na oczy: Zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.~~

Okres ważności - 2 lata

Data produkcji -

Zawartość netto -

Nr partii -

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
Part A – Core Assessment
Applicant version

UWAGI DO ETYKIETY:

Sekcja skuteczności: Zaakceptowano wszystkie wnioskowane zastosowania. Rekomendowana ilość wody to 200-300 L/ha. Do etykiety dodano informację, iż *“Po zastosowaniu produktu na niektórych odmianach pszenicy ozimej (np. Arkadia, Euforia, Fin-dus, Hondia, Julius, Linus, Medalistka, Owacja, RGT Bilanz, RGT Reform) mogą wystąpić przejściowe objawy fitotoksyczności bez wpływu na plon lub jego jakość.”* Pozostałych zapisów – nie zmieniano.

Załącznik do zezwolenia MRiRW nr R- / z dnia . . . r.,

Posiadacz zezwolenia:

INNVIGO Sp. z o.o., Al. Jerozolimskie 178, 02 - 486 Warszawa, tel. +48 22 468 26 70,
e-mail: biuro@innvigo.com

Podmiot odpowiedzialny za końcowe pakowanie i etykietowanie środka ochrony roślin:

...

VIDAL 30 OD

Środek przeznaczony do stosowania przez użytkowników profesjonalnych.


Zawartość substancji czynnej:

mezosulfuron metylu (związek z grupy pochodnych sulfonylomocznika) – 30 g/l (3,15%)

Sejfner:

mefenpyr-dietyl – 90 g/l (9,45%)

Zezwolenie MRiRW nr R - / z dnia . . . r.

	
Niebezpieczeństwo	
H318	Powoduje poważne uszkodzenie oczu.
H410	Działa bardzo toksycznie na organizmy wodne, powodując długotrwałe skutki.
EUH401	W celu uniknięcia zagrożeń dla zdrowia ludzi i środowiska, należy postępować zgodnie z instrukcją użycia.
P280	Stosować rękawice ochronne/odzież ochronną/ochronę oczu /ochronę twarzy.
P305 + P351 + P338	W PRZYPADKU DOSTANIA SIĘ DO OCZU: Ostrożnie płukać wodą przez kilka minut. Wyjąć soczewki kontaktowe, jeżeli są i można je łatwo usunąć. Nadal płukać.
P310	Natychmiast skontaktować się z OŚRODKIEM ZATRUĆ/lekarzem.

Zawiera: Kwas benzenosulfonowy, pochodne C10-13-alkilowe, sole wapniowe

OPIS DZIAŁANIA

Herbicyd selektywny o działaniu układowym, stosowany nalistnie, w formie zawiesiny olejowej do stosowania po rozcieńczeniu wodą (OD). Zawiera wbudowany sejfner w postaci mefenpyr-dietylu. Zgodnie z klasyfikacją HRAC substancja czynna mezosulfuron metylu zaliczana jest do grupy 2 (dawnej grupy B).

DZIAŁANIE NA CHWASTY

Środek zawiera substancję czynną zaliczaną do grupy inhibitorów enzymu — syntazy acetylomleczanowej (ALS), co prowadzi do zahamowania wielu procesów życiowych, w tym głównie do zahamowania podziału komórek w tkankach merystematycznych powodując tym inhibicję wzrostu pędów i korzeni, a tym samym wstrzymując wzrost i rozwój chwastów.

Środek pobierany jest poprzez liście oraz w mniejszym stopniu przez korzenie chwastów i szybko przemieszczany jest w całej roślinie. Efekt działania środka w postaci żółknięcia roślin wrażliwych widoczny jest po kilkunastu dniach od wykonania zabiegu. Pełny efekt chwastobójczy środka widoczny jest po upływie 3–4 tygodni od zastosowania.

Szybkość działania środka zależy od fazy rozwojowej zwalczanych chwastów i panujących warunków atmosferycznych (temperatura, wilgotność powietrza) oraz tempa wzrostu chwastów. Najwyższą skuteczność działania uzyskuje się stosując środek na młode, intensywnie rosnące chwasty. Susza lub opady deszczu w trakcie lub wkrótce po zabiegu zmniejszają pobieranie środka i obniżają jego skuteczność.

STOSOWANIE ŚRODKA

Środek Vidal 30 OD stosuje się przy użyciu samobieżnych lub ciągnikowych opryskiwaczy polowych.

Dawka 0,5 l/ha

Chwasty wrażliwe	gorczyca polna, miotła zbożowa, rumian polny, samosiewy rzepaku, tasznik pospolity, wiechlina roczna, wyczyniec polny, życica trwała
Chwasty średnio wrażliwe	gwiazdnica pospolita, mak polny, stokłosa miękka
Chwasty średnio odporne	—
Chwasty odporne	fiołek polny, przetacznik bluszczykowy

Pszenica ozima

Chwasty jedno- i dwuliścienne

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,5 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek stosować od początku fazy krzewienia do fazy drugiego kolanka (BBCH 21–32)

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 100–400 200–300 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste

STOSOWANIE ŚRODKA OCHRONY ROŚLIN W UPRAWACH I ZASTOSOWANIACH MAŁOObszarowych

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

Żyto jare

Chwasty jedno- i dwuliścienne

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,5 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek stosować od początku fazy krzewienia do fazy drugiego kolanka (BBCH 21–32)

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 100–400 200–300 l/ha
 Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste

Pszenica orkisz, pszenica płaskurka, pszenica samopsza, pszenica twarda

Chwasty jedno- i dwuliścienne

Maksymalna/zalecana dawka dla jednorazowego zastosowania: 0,5 l/ha

Termin stosowania: środek stosować od początku fazy krzewienia do fazy drugiego kolanka (BBCH 21–32)

Liczba zabiegów: 1

Zalecana ilość wody: 100–400 200–300 l/ha

Zalecane opryskiwanie: średniokropliste

NASTĘPSTWO ROŚLIN

Środek rozkłada się w glebie i nie stwarza zagrożenia dla roślin uprawianych następnie.

W przypadku konieczności wcześniejszej likwidacji plantacji potraktowanej środkiem Vidal 30 OD w tym samym sezonie wegetacyjnym po wykonaniu orki na głębokość 10 cm można uprawiać rośliny bobowate, natomiast bez orki — zboża jare i ozime, w tym kukurydzę.

ŚRODKI OSTROŻNOŚCI, OKRESY KARENCJI I SZCZEGÓLNE WARUNKI STOSOWANIA

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

Nie wymagany

Okres od ostatniego zastosowania środka na rośliny przeznaczone na paszę do dnia, w którym zwierzęta mogą być karmione tymi roślinami (okres karencji dla pasz):

Nie wymagany.

7. Najlepszy efekt chwastobójczy uzyskuje się stosując środek na młode, intensywnie rosnące chwasty.
8. Silny opad deszczu wcześniej niż 6 godzin po zabiegu może obniżyć skuteczność działania środka.
9. Spadki temperatury poniżej 5°C w przeciągu 4 dni po zabiegu oraz susza mogą powodować obniżenie skuteczności środka.
10. Środek rozkłada się szybciej w glebie warunkach dobrego uwilgotnienia, wyższej temperatury oraz niższego pH.
11. W przypadku wystąpienia na polu biotypów chwastów odpornych na środki z grupy inhibitorów ALS, skuteczność może być ograniczona. Należy wdrożyć procedurę ograniczania presji selekcyjnej na rozwój odporności w całym płodozmianie.
12. Strategia zarządzania odpornością.

W celu zminimalizowania ryzyka wystąpienia i rozwoju odporności chwastów na herbicydy należy zgodnie z Dobrą Praktyką Rolniczą:

- postępować ściśle zgodnie ze wskazówkami zawartymi w etykiecie środka ochrony roślin — stosować środek w zalecanej dawce, w zalecanym terminie zapewniającym optymalne zwalczanie chwastów,
- dostosować dobór środka chwastobójczego oraz decyzji o wykonaniu zabiegu do panującego (ewentualnie potencjalnego) zachwaszczenia, z uwzględnieniem gatunków dominujących i progów szkodliwości,
- stosować rotację herbicydów (substancji czynnych) o różnym mechanizmie działania,
- stosować mieszaninę herbicydów (substancji czynnych) o różnym mechanizmie działania,
- stosować w rotacji i/lub mieszaninie herbicydy działające na kilka procesów życiowych chwastów (o różnym mechanizmie działania),
- stosować herbicyd o danym mechanizmie działania tylko 1 raz w ciągu sezonu wegetacyjnego rośliny uprawnej,
- dostosować zabiegi uprawowe do warunków panujących na polu, zwłaszcza do rodzaju i nasilenia chwastów,
- używać różnych metod kontroli zachwaszczenia, w tym zmianowania upraw itp.,
- używać kwalifikowanego materiału siewnego,

- czyścić maszyny rolnicze, aby zapobiec przenoszeniu materiału rozmnożeniowego chwastów na inne stanowiska,
- informować posiadacza zezwolenia o nie satysfakcjonującym zwalczaniu chwastów,
- w celu uzyskania szczegółowych informacji należy się skontaktować z doradcą, posiadaczem zezwolenia lub przedstawicielem posiadacza zezwolenia.

6. Środka nie stosować:

- na tym samym stanowisku częściej niż raz w sezonie,
- na glebach bardzo lekkich oraz na polach o pH gleby wyższym niż 7,5,
- na zamrożoną lub pokrytą śniegiem powierzchnię pola,
- na rośliny uszkodzone przez mróz, suszę, zastoiska wodne, szkodniki, choroby oraz na rośliny wykazujące objawy niedoboru składników odżywczych.

7. Podczas stosowania środka nie dopuścić do:

- znoszenia cieczy użytkowej na sąsiadujące rośliny uprawne,
- nakładania się cieczy użytkowej na stykach pasów zabiegowych i uwrociach,
- wylewania resztek cieczy użytkowej oraz wody użytej do mycia sprzętu w miejscach zasięgu korzeni roślin.

8. Po zastosowaniu produktu na niektórych odmianach pszenicy ozimej (np. Arkadia, Euforia, Fin-dus, Hondia, Julius, Linus, Medalistka, Owacja, RGT Bilanz, RGT Reform) mogą wystąpić przejściowe objawy fitotoksyczności bez wpływu na plon lub jego jakość.

SPORZĄDZANIE CIECZY UŻYTKOWEJ

Przed przystąpieniem do sporządzania cieczy użytkowej dokładnie ustalić potrzebną jej ilość. Środek przed użyciem dokładnie wymieszać. Napełniając opryskiwacz postępować zgodnie z instrukcją producenta opryskiwacza. W przypadku braku instrukcji odmierzoną ilość środka wprowadzić (z włączonym mieszadłem) do zbiornika przez rozwadniacz górnowlewowy lub bocznikowy do opryskiwacza napełnionego częściowo wodą, dokładnie wymieszać, a następnie uzupełnić wodą do potrzebnej objętości i ponownie dokładnie wymieszać. Opróżnione opakowanie przepłukać trzykrotnie wodą, a popłuczyny wlać do zbiornika opryskiwacza z cieczą użytkową.

Podczas prac zaleca się ciągle mieszanie cieczy użytkowej w zbiorniku opryskiwacza.

Ciecz użytkową środka sporządzać bezpośrednio przed zastosowaniem.

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

POSTĘPOWANIE Z RESZTKAMI CIECZY UŻYTKOWEJ I MYCIE APARATURY

Z resztkami cieczy użytkowej po zabiegu należy postępować w sposób ograniczający ryzyko skażenia wód powierzchniowych i podziemnych w rozumieniu przepisów Prawa wodnego oraz skażenia gruntu, tj.:

- po uprzednim rozcieńczeniu zużyć na powierzchni, na której przeprowadzono zabieg, jeżeli jest to możliwe 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 należy postępować tak jak z resztkami cieczy użytkowej.

Ze względu na bardzo dużą wrażliwość niektórych roślin uprawnych, nawet na znikome ilości środka, bardzo ważne jest dokładne wymycie opryskiwacza po zabiegu, zwłaszcza przed użyciem w innych roślinach uprawnych niż zalecane, zgodnie z podanym poniżej sposobem:

- Opróżnić zbiornik, następnie wypłukać wszystkie części składowe opryskiwacza i ponownie opróżnić.
- Napełnić zbiornik wodą dodając jeden ze środków zalecanych do mycia opryskiwaczy i płukać co najmniej 10 minut z włączonym mieszadłem.
- Części składowe rozpylacza rozmontować, wymyć i wypłukać osobno w roztworze środka do mycia opryskiwaczy.

- Ponownie wypłukać zbiornik i wszystkie części składowe opryskiwacza czystą wodą.

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 roboczą (kombinezon) w trakcie sporządzania cieczy użytkowej oraz stosowania środka.

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 do środowiska.

~~W celu ochrony organizmów wodnych konieczne jest wyznaczenie zadarnionej strefy ochronnej o szerokości 1 m od zbiorników i cieków wodnych.~~

W celu ochrony roślin oraz stawonogów niebędących celem działania środka konieczne jest wyznaczenie strefy ochronnej o szerokości:

- 5 m od terenów nieużytkowanych rolniczo lub
- ~~1 m od terenów nieużytkowanych rolniczo z równoczesnym zastosowaniem technik redukujących~~ znoszenie cieczy użytkowej podczas zabiegu o 50%.

WARUNKI PRZECHOWYWANIA I BEZPIECZNEGO USUWANIA ŚRODKA OCHRONY ROŚLIN I OPAKOWANIA

Chronić przed dziećmi.

Środek ochrony roślin przechowywać:

- w miejscach lub obiektach, w których zastosowano odpowiednie rozwiązania zabezpieczające przed skażeniem środowiska oraz dostępem osób trzecich,
- w oryginalnych opakowaniach, w sposób uniemożliwiający kontakt z żywnością, napojami lub paszą,
- w temperaturze 0°C–30°C.

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

Niewykorzystany środek przekazać do podmiotu uprawnianego 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 dostania się do oczu: Ostrożnie płukać wodą przez kilka minut. Wyjąć soczewki kontaktowe, jeżeli są i można je łatwo usunąć. Nadal płukać.

Natychmiast skontaktować się z ośrodkiem zatruc/lekarzem.

~~W przypadku utrzymywania się działania drażniącego na oczy: Zasięgnąć porady/zgłosić się pod opiekę lekarza.~~

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
Part A – Core Assessment
Applicant version

Okres ważności - 2 lata
Data produkcji -
Zawartość netto -
Nr partii -

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD
Part A – Core Assessment
Applicant version

Appendix 3 Letter of Access

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
KCP 2.1 KCP 2.3.1 KCP 2.3.3 KCP 2.4.1 KCP 2.4.2 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 2.8.3.3 KCP 2.8.5.1.2 KCP 2.8.7.2 KCP 2.11	Knapik I.	2023	Determination of physicochemical properties of Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) before and after accelerated storage test ICB/80/2022 ICB Pharma GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 2.2.1	Ołowski T.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Determination of explosive properties BW-01/23 Łukasiewicz Research Network -Institute of Industrial	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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 GLP Unpublished				
KCP 2.2.2 KCP 2.3.2	Flasińska P.	2023	MESOSULFURON 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Determination of auto-ignition temperature and oxidizing properties BC-07/23 Łukasiewicz Research Network -Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 2.5.1	Łysik A.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Determination of viscosity BF-04/23 Łukasiewicz Research Network -Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Mateusz Ćwik	2020	The efficacy and selectivity of mesosulfuron methyl in winter wheat SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska 85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL20-230-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Jacek Kozłowski	2020	The efficacy and selectivity of mesosulfuron methyl in winter wheat	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
			SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska 85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL20-231-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2020	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2020. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2020/051/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2020	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2020. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2020/052/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2020	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2020. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2020/053/PO GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2020	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2020. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2020/054/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2020	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2020. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2020/055/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Dr hab. Robert Idziak	2020	Assessment of efficacy of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO applied in winter wheat Poznań University of Life Sciences, Research and Education Center Gorzyń, Agronomy Department; ul. Wojska Polskiego 28, 60-637 Poznań Report no.: AH/20/PO/6/Pr/MEZO GEP - yes	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
			Unpublished				
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/011/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/012/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/014/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland,	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/015/PO GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/016/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/ MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/017/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/ MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o.	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/018/PO GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/019/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/020/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			Report no.: A.T/2021/021/PO GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/022/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/023/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Efficacy evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/024/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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KCP 6.2	Zdzisław Jaskólski	2021	Efficacy and selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska 85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL21-403-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Zdzisław Jaskólski	2021	Efficacy and selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska 85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL21-404-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Zdzisław Jaskólski	2021	Efficacy and selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska 85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL21-405-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Zdzisław Jaskólski	2021	Efficacy and selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat.	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska 85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL21-406-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.2	Zdzisław Jaskólski	2021	Efficacy and selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska 85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL21-407-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Zdzisław Jaskólski	2021	Efficacy and selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska 85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL21-408-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.2	Zdzisław Jaskólski	2021	Efficacy and selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o. 69/1 Jagiellonska	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			85-027 Bydgoszcz Poland Report no.: SRPL21-409-336HE GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.4	Joanna Guzińska	2020	Selectivity evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat, Poland, 2020. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2020/056/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.4	Joanna Guzińska	2020	Selectivity evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied at spring into winter wheat, Poland, 2020. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2020/057/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.4	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Selectivity evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/026/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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KCP 6.4	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Selectivity evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/027/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.4	Joanna Guzińska	2021	Selectivity evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2021. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2021/028/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.4	Zdzisław Jaskolski	2021	Selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o., Jagiellońska 69/1 85.027 Bydgoszcz Report no.: SRPL21-410-336HS GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.4	Zdzisław Jaskolski	2021	Selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o., Jagiellońska 69/1 85.027 Bydgoszcz Report no.: SRPL21-411-336HS	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.4	Zdzisław Jaskolski	2021	Selectivity of CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD (mesosulfuron-methyl 30 g/L) in winter wheat. SynTech Research Poland Sp. z o.o., Jagiellońska 69/1 85.027 Bydgoszcz Report no.: SRPL21-412-336HS GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.4	Joanna Guzińska	2022	Selectivity evaluation of herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD when applied into winter wheat to control of weeds, Poland, 2022. A.T Sp. z o.o. ul. Przemysłowa 3 88-300 Mogilno Report no.: A.T/2022/001/PO GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.4	Beata Szymańska	2022	Assessment of the selectivity of the herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in winter wheat cultivation Poznań University of Life Sciences, Research and Education Center Gorzyń, Agronomy Department; ul. Wojska Polskiego 28, 60-637 Poznań Report no.: AH/22/PO/22/Br GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 6.4	Beata Szymańska	2022	Assessment of the selectivity of the herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in winter wheat cultivation	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
			Poznań University of Life Sciences, Research and Education Center Gorzyń, Agronomy Department; ul. Wojska Polskiego 28, 60-637 Poznań Report no.: AH/22/PO/22/Ma GEP - yes Unpublished				
KCP 6.4	Beata Szymańska	2022	Assessment of the selectivity of the herbicide CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD in winter wheat cultivation Poznań University of Life Sciences, Research and Education Center Gorzyń, Agronomy Department; ul. Wojska Polskiego 28, 60-637 Poznań Report no.: AH/22/PO/22/JW GEP - yes Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 5.1.1	Knapik I..	2023	Validation of analytical method for Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) for determination of mesosulfuron-methyl and mefenpyr-diethyl ICB Pharma, Jaworzno, Poland Study code: ICB/79/2022 GLP: yes unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 7.1.1 KCP 7.1.2 KCP 7.1.3 KCP 7.1.4 KCP 7.1.5 KCP 7.1.6 KCP 7.1.7	I. Muchewicz	2023	Toxicological classification of product CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD based on calculation method taking into consideration health hazards of constituent substances; Chemiroł Sp. z o.o. Non GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.2.1	Brzozowska-Wojczech K.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD [CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD] <i>Daphnia magna</i> , Acute Immobilisation Test	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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: W-61-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished				
KCP 10.2.2	Brzozowska-Wojczech K.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD [CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD] <i>Lemna gibba</i> CPCC 310, Growth inhibition test Study code: W-62-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.2.2	Brzozowska-Wojczech K.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD [CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD] <i>Raphidocelis subcapitata</i> SAG 61.81 (formerly <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>), Growth inhibition test Study code: W-63-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.2.2	Brzozowska-Wojczech K.	2023	Anabaena flos-aquae UTEX B 1444 Growth inhibition test Study code W-64-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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 10.3.1.1.1	Fulczyk A.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Honeybees (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.), Acute Oral Toxicity Test Study code: B-72-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.3.1.1.2	Fulczyk A.	2023	Honeybees (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.), Acute Contact Toxicity Test Study code: B-73-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.3.1.2	Fulczyk A.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Honeybees (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.), Chronic Oral Toxicity Test Study code: B-71-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.3.1.3	Woźniak A.	2023	Honey bee larval toxicity test following repeated exposure of the test item Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Study code 0038/0104/E SORBOLAB Research Laboratory LLC GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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 10.3.2	Staden V. C	2023	CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD- A Series of Aged-Residue Extended Laboratory Tests to Determine Effects on the Ladybird Beetle, <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) Study code: CHR-23-02 Mambo-Tox GLP: yes unpublished	N	N	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. Z o o
KCP 10.4.1	Wróbel A.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Earthworm reproduction test (<i>Eisenia andrei</i>) Study code: G-45-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.4.2	Pieczka P.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Collembolan (<i>Folsomia candida</i>) Reproduction Test Study code: G-46-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.4.2	Wróbel A.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Predatory mite (<i>Hypoaspis (Geolaelaps) aculeifer</i>) reproduction test in soil Study code: G-47-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemiroł Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
			Unpublished				
KCP 10.5	Wróbel A.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Soil Microorganisms: Nitrogen Transformation Test Study code: G-48-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemrol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.6	Gierbuszewska A.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Terrestrial Plant Test: Vegetative Vigour Test Study code: G-49-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemrol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.6	Wróbel A.	2023	Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) Terrestrial Plant Test: Seedling Emergence and Seedling Growth Test Study code: G-50-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Unpublished	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemrol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.7	Fulczyk A.	2023	An extended laboratory test for evaluating the effects of Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) on the ladybird beetle, <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> L. Study code: B-45-21 Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemrol Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
			Research Group GLP Unpublished				
KCP 10.7	Fulczyk A.	2023	An extended laboratory test for evaluating the effects of Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) on the green lacewing, <i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> Study code B-46-21 Łukasiewicz Research Network –Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Published	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.7	Fulczyk A.	2023	An extended laboratory test for evaluating the effects of Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) on the predatory mite, <i>Typhlodromus pyri</i> (Sch.). Study code B-69-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network –Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Published	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.
KCP 10.7	Fulczyk A.	2023	An extended laboratory test for evaluating the effects of Mesosulfuron 30 OD (CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD) on the parasitic wasp, <i>Aphidius rhopalosiphi</i> (De Stefani-Perez) Study code B-70-20 Łukasiewicz Research Network –Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Branch Pszczyna Ecotoxicology Research Group GLP Published	N	Y	Study report never submitted before to Poland	Chemirol Sp. z o.o.

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
KCP 5.1.2 KCP 5.2	Stuke S.; Ballmann C.	2013	Analytical method 01360 for the determination of amidosulfuron, metsulfuron-methyl, iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, mesosulfuron-methyl, and foramsulfuron in samples from plant origin by HPLC-MS/MS Report No.: MR-13/007 GLP yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 5.1.2	Stuke S.	2015	Cross validation of enforcement method 01360 for the determination of sulfonylureas vs. extraction procedure applied in 14C-metabolism studies using incurred residues in plant matrices analysed by HPLC-MS/MS Report No.: MR-15/036 GLP yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 5.1.2 KCP 5.2	Schmeer K., Philipowski C.	2011	Modification M001 of the residue analytical method 01208 for the determination of amidosulfuron (AE F075032), metsulfuron-methyl (AE F075736), iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium (AE F115008), mesosulfuron-methyl (AE F130060), foramsulfuron (AE F130360) in animal tissues (meat, fat, liver, kidney), egg, and milk by HPLC-MS/MS Report No.: 01208/M001, Date: 2010-09-06 ... Amended: 2011-01-03 GLP yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 5.1.2	Freitag T.,	2013	Amendment no. 0001 to report no.: MR-08/138 - Analytical Method 01115 for the determination of	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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 5.2			residues of amidosulfuron, iodosulfuro-methyl-sodium, metsulfuron-methyl, mesosulfuron-methyl and foramsulfuron in soil by HPLC-MS/MS Report No.: M-310074-03-1, Date: 2008-10-27 ...Amended: 2013-08-08 GLP: yes, unpublished				
KCP 5.1.2 KCP 5.2	Reichert N.	2009	Development and validation of an analytical method for the determination of AE F130060 in air Institut Fresenius Chem.und Biolog. Lab. AG, Taunusstein, Germany Report No.: IF-100/21283-00, Date: 2000-11-22 ...Amended: 2009-06-19 GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 5.1.2 KCP 5.2	Krebber R.; Braune M.	2013	Analytical method 01387 for the determination of various pesticides in drinking and surface water by HPLC-MS/MS Report No.: MR-13/085, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.1.1		1998	Bobwhite quail acute oral toxicity test AE F130060 substance, technical Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 [REDACTED], GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.1.1		1998	Mallard duck acute oral toxicity study AE F130060 substance, technical Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 [REDACTED]	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
			[REDACTED] GLP: yes, unpublished				
KCP 10.1.1		2000	Bobwhite quail dietary reproduction study AE F130060 substance technical Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 [REDACTED] Date: 2000-07-18 GLP: yes, unpublished	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.1.1		1999	Mallard duck dietary reproduction toxicity study AE F130060 substance technical Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 [REDACTED] GLP: yes, unpublished	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2		1999	Acute toxicity to rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) AE F130060 substance, technical Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 [REDACTED] GLP: yes unpublished	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2		1999	Acute toxicity to bluegill sunfish (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) AE F130060 substance, technical Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 [REDACTED] GLP: yes unpublished	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	[REDACTED]	2001	96 Hour acute toxicity to the sheepshead minnow, <i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> , in a static system AE F130060	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			technical 95.7 percent w/w [REDACTED] GLP: yes unpublished				
KCP 10.2		2000	Effects on juvenile growth of rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) in a 28 days static renewal system AEF130060 substance, technical Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 [REDACTED] GLP: yes unpublished	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Sousa, J. V.	2003	Mesosulfuron - The Toxicity to Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>) During an Early Life-Stage Exposure [REDACTED], Springborn Smithers Laboratories Bayer CropScience, GLP: yes, unpublished	Y	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Sowig P.; Weller O.; Gosch H.	1999	Acute toxicity to waterflea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>) AE F130060 substance, technical Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 Report No: C003741 Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Germany Bayer CropScience, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Heusel, R.	1993	Hoe 092944 - substance, technical (Hoe 092944 00 ZD99 0001) Effect to <i>Daphnia magna</i> (waterflea) in a Static - Acute Toxicity Test (method OECD) Report No.: A50353, Hoechst AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany Bayer CropScience,	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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 10.2	Dionne E.	2000	AE F130060 00 1C96 0004 - Acute Toxicity to Eastern Oysters (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>) Under Flow-Through Conditions Springborn Laboratories, Inc. (SLS), USA Bayer CropScience, Report No.: B003104 Date: 2000-11-30 ...Amended: 2000-12-07 GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Heusel, R.; Weller, O.; Gosch, H.	1998	Algal growth inhibition (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>) AE F130060 substance, technical 94.6 percent Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001 Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: A59843, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Dorgerloh, M.	2005	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> - growth inhibition test with AE F154851 00 1B96 0001 Bayer CropScience, Report No.: EBMMX093, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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KCP 10.2	Sowig, P.; Gosch, H.; Weller, O.	2000	Algal growth inhibition - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> AE F160459 (metabolite of AE F130060) substance, pure Code: AE F160459 00 1B97 0001 Aventis CropScience GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Germany Report No.: C010060, GLP: yes unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Sowig, P.; Gosch, H.; Weller, O.	2000	Algal growth inhibition - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> AE F147447 (metabolite of AE F130060) substance, technical Code: AE F147447 00 1C93 0001 Aventis CropScience GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Germany Report No.: C009927, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Dorgerloh, M.	2005	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> - growth inhibition test with AE F099095 00 1B99 0001 Bayer CropScience, Report No.: EBMMX092, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Bruns, E.	2011	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> growth inhibition test with BCS-CO60720 - limit test Bayer CropScience, Report No.: EBMML012, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Bruns, E.	2011	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> growth inhibition test with BCS-CO60721 - limit test Bayer CropScience,	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			Report No.: EBMML013, GLP: yes unpublished				
KCP 10.2	Abedi, J.; Christ, M.; Young, B.	2001	Effect to <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i> (Blue-Green Alga) in a Growth Inhibition Test, AE F130060 Technical, 95.7% w/w Aventis CropScience USA LP, RTP, NC, USA Bayer CropScience, Report No.: B003222, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Young B. M.; Abedi J.	2001	Effect to <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> (Marine Diatom) in a Growth Inhibition Test AE F130060 Technical 95.7% w/w Aventis CropScience USA LP, RTP, NC, USA Bayer CropScience, Report No.: B003156, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Sowig, P.; Gosch, H.	2002	Duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i> G3) - Growth inhibition test with recovery phase AE F130060 substance, pure Code: AE F130060 00 1B98 0002 Aventis CropScience GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: C018852, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.2	Bruns, E.	2013	<i>Lemna gibba</i> G3 - Growth inhibition test with BCS-CO60720 under static conditions Bayer CropScience, Report No.: EBMML010,	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			GLP: yes, unpublished				
KCP 10.2	Bruns, E.	2013	<i>Lemna gibba</i> G3 - Growth inhibition test with BCS-CO60721 under static conditions Bayer CropScience, Report No.: EBMML011, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.3.1	Schmitzer, S.	2012	Effects of mesosulfuron-methyl tech. (Acute contact and oral) on honey bees (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.) in the laboratory Report No.: 72941035, IBACON GmbH, Rossdorf, Germany Bayer CropScience, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.4	Scheffczyk, A.; Moster, T.	2010	Mesosulfuron-methyl - Reproduction toxicity to the earthworm <i>Eisenia fetida</i> in an artificial soil test Report No.: 10P30RR, ECT Oekotoxikologie GmbH, Floersheim, Germany Bayer CropScience, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.4	Moser, T.; Scheffczyk, A.	2012	Mesosulfuron-methyl - Reproduction toxicity to the earthworm <i>Eisenia fetida</i> in an artificial soil test ECT Oekotoxikologie GmbH, Floersheim, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 10P30RR, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.4	Moser, T.; Scheffczyk, A.	2012	AE F160459: Reproduction toxicity to the earthworm <i>Eisenia fetida</i> in an artificial soil test	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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			ECT Oekotoxikologie GmbH, Floersheim, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 11P32RR, GLP: yes, unpublished				
KCP 10.4	Kratz, M. A.	2013	AE F099095 (BCS-AB40283): Effects on survival, growth and reproduction of the earthworm <i>Eisenia fetida</i> tested in artificial soil Bayer CropScience, Report No.: kra/Rg-R-158/13, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer CropScience
KCP 10.4	Kratz, M. A.	2013	AE F092944 (BCS-AA25052): Effects on survival, growth and reproduction of the earthworm <i>Eisenia fetida</i> tested in artificial soil Bayer CropScience, Report No.: kra/Rg-R-147/13, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science
KCP 10.4	Kratz, M. A.	2013	Mesosulfuron-methyl-AE F140584 (BCS-AU66443): Effects on survival, growth and reproduction of the earthworm <i>Eisenia fetida</i> tested in artificial soil Bayer CropScience, Report No.: kra/Rg-R-155/13, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science
KCP 10.4	Moser, T.; Scheffczyk, A.	2012	AE F147447: Reproduction toxicity to the earthworm <i>Eisenia fetida</i> in an artificial soil test ECT Oekotoxikologie GmbH, Floersheim, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 11P34RR, GLP: yes,	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

Applicant version

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
			unpublished				
KCP 10.4	Frommholz, U.	2012	Mesosulfuron-methyl (AE F130060) a.s.: Influence on the reproduction of the collembolan species <i>Folsomia candida</i> tested in artificial soil Bayer CropScience, Report No.: FRM-COLL-138/12, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science
KCP 10.4	Friedrich, S.	2013	Mesosulfuron-methyl-AE F154851 (BCS-AU80405): Effects on the reproduction of the collembolan <i>Folsomia candida</i> BioChem agrar GmbH, Gerichshain, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 13 10 48 104 S, Edition Number: M-462785-01-1 Date: 2013-08-14 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science
KCP 10.4	Friedrich, S.	2013	Mesosulfuron-methyl-AE F160459 (BCS-AU84907): Effects on the reproduction of the collembolan <i>Folsomia candida</i> BioChem agrar GmbH, Gerichshain, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 13 10 48 103 S, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science
KCP 10.4	Friedrich, S.	2013	AE F092944 (BCS-AA25052): Effects on the reproduction of the collembolan <i>Folsomia candida</i> BioChem agrar, Labor fuer biologische und chemische Analytik GmbH, Gerichshain, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 13 10 48 045 S, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

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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 10.4	Friedrich, S.	2013	Mesosulfuron-methyl-AE F147447 (BCS-AU73625): Effects on the reproduction of the collembolan <i>Folsomia candida</i> BioChem agrar GmbH, Gerichshain, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 13 10 48 105 S, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science
KCP 10.4	Kratz, M.A	2012	Mesosulfuron-methyl (AE F130060): Influence on mortality and reproduction on the soil mite species <i>Hypoaspis aculeifer</i> tested in artificial soil Bayer CropScience, Report No.: KRA-HR-67/12, GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science
KCP 10.4	Schulz L.	2013	AE F092944 (BCS-AA25052): Effects on the reproduction of the predatory mite <i>Hypoaspis aculeifer</i> BioChem agrar, Labor fuer biologische und chemische Analytik GmbH, Gerichshain, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 13 10 48 044 S, GLP: yes, unpublished	N	N	Study report have been submitted before to Poland	Bayer Crop-Science

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

CHR/H/MEZO 30 OD/ Vidal 30 OD, Pacyfik 30 OD

Part A – Core Assessment

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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

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