

# *European Commission*



**Renewal Assessment Report prepared according to the Commission  
Regulation (EU) N° 1107/2009**

## **BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole) List of Endpoints**

Rapporteur Member State: United Kingdom  
Co-Rapporteur Member State: France & Austria

## Version History

When	What
April 2017	Initial Draft Assessment Report (DAR)

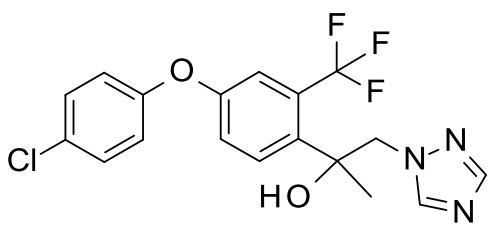
Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 1 Identity, Physical and Chemical Properties, Details of Uses, Further Information, Methods of Analysis

### Identity, Physical and Chemical Properties, Details of Uses, Further Information (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 1.3 and 3.2)

Active substance (ISO Common Name)	Mefentrifluconazole (ISO provisionally approved) (BAS 750 F)
Function ( <i>e.g.</i> fungicide)	Fungicide
Rapporteur Member State	United Kingdom
Co-rapporteur Member State	France, Austria

### Identity (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 1)

Chemical name (IUPAC)	(2 <i>RS</i> )-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1 <i>H</i> -1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol
Chemical name (CA)	<i>alpha</i> -[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]- <i>alpha</i> -methyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol
CIPAC No	Not assigned
CAS No	1417782-03-6
EC No (EINECS or ELINCS)	Not assigned
FAO Specification (including year of publication)	Not assigned
Minimum purity of the active substance as manufactured	970 g/kg (pilot plant)
Identity of relevant impurities (of toxicological, ecotoxicological and/or environmental concern) in the active substance as manufactured	Dimethylformamide max. 0.5 g/kg
Molecular formula	$C_{18}H_{15}ClF_3N_3O_2$
Molar mass	397.8 g/mol
Structural formula	

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### Physical and chemical properties (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 2)

Melting point (state purity)	126 °C (99.7 % pure)
Boiling point (state purity)	Decomposes before boiling
Temperature of decomposition (state purity)	~ 300 °C (99.7 % pure)
Appearance (state purity)	White crystalline powder (99.7 % pure)
Vapour pressure (state temperature, state purity)	$3.2 \times 10^{-6}$ Pa at 20 °C (99.7 % pure) $6.5 \times 10^{-6}$ Pa at 25 °C (99.7 % pure)
Henry's law constant (state temperature)	$1.6 \times 10^{-3}$ Pa m <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> [based on vapour pressure of $3.2 \times 10^{-6}$ Pa at 20 °C and water solubility of 0.81 mg/L]
Solubility in water (state temperature, state purity and pH)	0.81 mg/L at 20 °C (pH 6.8) 0.66 mg/L at 20 °C (pH 4) 0.71 mg/L at 20 °C (pH 7) (99.7 % pure)
Solubility in organic solvents (state temperature, state purity)	Solubility at 20 °C in g/L (98.8 % pure) Acetone 93.2 ± 1.6 Ethyl acetate 116.2 ± 1.8 Methanol 73.2 ± 3.2 1,2-Dichloroethane 55.3 ± 0.4 Acetonitrile 49.4 ± 0.7 Xylene 8.5 ± 0.1 n-Heptane $9.46 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.9 \times 10^{-3}$
Surface tension (state concentration and temperature, state purity)	Not applicable as solubility in water < 1 mg/L
Partition coefficient (state temperature, pH and purity)	log P <sub>OW</sub> = 3.4 at 20 °C (pH 4 buffered) log P <sub>OW</sub> = 3.4 at 20 °C (pH 7) log P <sub>OW</sub> = 3.3 at 20 °C (pH 7 buffered) log P <sub>OW</sub> = 3.4 at 20 °C (pH 9 buffered)
Dissociation constant (state purity)	pKa = 3.0 (calculated; ACD Lab 12.01 )

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UV/VIS absorption (max.) incl.  $\epsilon$   
(state purity, pH)

99.7 % pure  
Methanol solution (pH 6.1):  
 $\lambda_{\max}$  202 nm;  $\epsilon$  37761 L mol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>  
  
Methanol/water solution 10:90 (pH 6.4):  
 $\lambda_{\max}$  194 nm;  $\epsilon$  54636 L mol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>  
  
Methanol/HCl (1M)/water solution 10:5:85 (pH 1.4):  
 $\lambda_{\max}$  199 nm;  $\epsilon$  43245 L mol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>  
  
Methanol/NaOH (1M)/water solution 10:5:85 (pH 12.2):  
 $\lambda_{\max}$  231 nm;  $\epsilon$  16668 L mol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>

Flammability (state purity)

Not flammable (98.8 %)

Explosive properties (state purity)

Not explosive (98.8 %)

Oxidising properties (state purity)

Not oxidising (98.8 %)

## Rapporteur Member State

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## Section 1 Identity, Physical and Chemical Properties, Details of Uses, Further Information, Methods of Analysis

**Summary of representative uses evaluated, for which all risk assessments needed to be completed (BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole) (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, points 3, 4)**

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country For Import Tolerance	Product name	NEU SEU or G (b)	Pests or Group of pests controlled (c)	Preparation		Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (m)	Remarks
					Type (d-f)	Conc. a.s. (i)	method kind (f-h)	range of growth stages & season (j)	number min-max (k)	Interval between application (min)	kg a.s./hL min-max (l)	Water L/ha min-max	kg a.s./ha min-max (l)		
Cereals	EU28	BAS 750 01 F	NEU, SEU	<i>Septoria tritici – SEPTTR further control claims are currently under evaluation</i>	<i>emulsifiable concentrate (EC)</i>	100 g/L	foliar spray	BBCH 30-69	1 - 2	14	50 - 150 g a.s./hL	100 - 300 L/ha	150 g a.s./ha	35	

- (a) For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be taken into account; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)
- (b) NEU: outdoor field use in Northern EU, SEU: outdoor field use in Southern EU, State: Member state (MS) or country for Import tolerance, G: glasshouse or indoor application
- (c) e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds
- (d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)
- (e) CropLife International Technical Monograph no 2, 6th Edition. Revised May 2008. Catalogue of pesticide
- (f) All abbreviations used must be explained
- (g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench
- (h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant- type of equipment used must be indicated

- (i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO) and not for the variant in order to compare the rate for same active substances used in different variants (e.g. fluoroxypyr). In certain cases, where only one variant is synthesised, it is more appropriate to give the rate for the variant (e.g. benthiavalicarb-isopropyl).
- (j) Growth stage range from first to 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
- (k) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of applications possible under practical conditions of use
- (l) The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)
- (m) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval

## Rapporteur Member State

## Month and year

## Active Substance (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)
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## Section 1 Identity, Physical and Chemical Properties, Details of Uses, Further Information, Methods of Analysis

**Summary of additional intended uses for which MRL applications have been made, that in addition to the uses above, have also been considered in the consumer risk assessment (BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole) Regulation (EC) N° 1107/2009 Article 8.1(g))**

**Important note: efficacy, environmental risk and risk to humans by exposure other than via their diet have not been assessed for these uses**

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Product name	F G or I (b)	Pests or Group of pests controlled (c)	Preparation		Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (m)	Remarks
					Type (d-f)	Conc. a.s. (i)	method kind (f-h)	range of growth stages & season (j)	number min-max (k)	Interval between application (min)	kg a.s /hL min-max (l)	Water L/ha min-max	kg a.s./ha min-max (l)		
MRL Application (according to Article 8.1(g) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009)															
No additional uses															

- (a) For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be taken into account; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)
- (b) Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)
- (c) e.g. biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds
- (d) e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)
- (e) CropLife International Technical Monograph no 2, 6th Edition. Revised May 2008. Catalogue of pesticide
- (f) All abbreviations used must be explained
- (g) Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench
- (h) Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant- type of equipment used must be indicated

- (i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO) and not for the variant in order to compare the rate for same active substances used in different variants (e.g. fluoroxypyr). **In certain cases, where only one variant is synthesised, it is more appropriate to give the rate for the variant (e.g. benthiaivalicarb-isopropyl).**
- (j) Growth stage range from first to 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
- (k) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of applications possible under practical conditions of use
- (l) The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)
- (m) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval

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**Section 1 Identity, Physical/ Chemical Properties, Details of Uses, Further Information, Methods of Analysis**

**Further information, Efficacy**

**Effectiveness (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 6.2)**

The representative use/GAP is supported

**Adverse effects on field crops (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 6.4)**

The representative use/GAP is supported

**Observations on other undesirable or unintended side-effects (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 6.5)**

The representative use/GAP is supported

**Groundwater metabolites: Screening for biological activity (SANCO/221/2000-rev.10-final Step 3 a Stage 1)**

Activity against target organism

<i>Met1</i>	<i>Met2</i>	<i>Met3</i>	<i>Met4</i>	<i>Met5</i>	<i>Met6</i>
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



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### Methods of Analysis

#### Analytical methods for the active substance (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 4.1 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.2)

Technical a.s. (analytical technique)	HPLC-UV (BAS 750 F)
Impurities in technical a.s. (analytical technique)	GC-FID – LOQ 0.01 % w/w (dimethylformamide) For methods for significant impurities see the DAR Volume 4
Plant protection product (analytical technique)	HPLC-UV

#### Analytical methods for residues (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 4.2 & point 7.4.2)

##### Residue definitions for monitoring purposes

Food of plant origin	BAS 750 F
Food of animal origin	BAS 750 F
Soil	BAS 750 F
Sediment	BAS 750 F
Water surface	BAS 750 F
drinking/ground	BAS 750 F
Air	BAS 750 F
Body fluids and tissues	BAS 750 F

##### Monitoring/Enforcement methods

Food/feed of plant origin (analytical technique and LOQ for methods for monitoring purposes)	LC-MS/MS – LOQ 0.01 mg/kg (BAS 750 F) (dry, high water, high acid and high oil commodities)
Food/feed of animal origin (analytical technique and LOQ for methods for monitoring purposes)	LC-MS/MS – LOQ 0.01 mg/kg (BAS 750 F) (meat, milk, cream, fat, liver, kidney, egg)
Soil (analytical technique and LOQ)	LC-MS/MS – LOQ 0.002 mg/kg (BAS 750 F)
Water (analytical technique and LOQ)	LC-MS/MS – LOQ 30 ng/kg (BAS 750 F) (drinking and surface water)
Air (analytical technique and LOQ)	LC-MS/MS – LOQ 0.01 ng/L (BAS 750 F)
Body fluids and tissues (analytical technique and LOQ)	LC-MS/MS – LOQ 0.01 mg/L (BAS 750 F) (urine, blood)

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**Classification and labelling with regard to physical and chemical data (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 10)**

Substance

BAS 750 F

Harmonised classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and its Adaptations to Technical Process [Table 3.1 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended]<sup>1</sup>:

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Peer review proposal <sup>2</sup> for harmonised classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, 1-1355.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that harmonised classification and labelling is formally proposed and decided in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Proposals for classification made in the context of the evaluation procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 are not formal proposals.

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## Section 2 Mammalian Toxicology

## Impact on Human and Animal Health

## Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (toxicokinetics) (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.1)

Rate and extent of oral absorption/systemic bioavailability	Approximately 85 % following single low-dose administration. 100 % used in AOEL and AAOEL calculation.
Toxicokinetics	C-label (rats): C <sub>max</sub> = 1.57-2.04 (low-dose); 49.9-62.5 (high-dose) T <sub>max</sub> = 0.5-1.2 h (low-dose); 0.7-5.5 h (high-dose) Plasma t <sub>1/2</sub> = 2.6-7.7 h (low-dose); 4.0-12.9 h (high-dose)
Distribution	Wide and rapid distribution. Highest levels in plasma, liver, adrenal glands, kidney.
Potential for bioaccumulation	No evidence of accumulation.
Rate and extent of excretion	Fast, extensive and to a major extent via the biliary pathway; also via urinary route.
Metabolism in animals	Extensive and rapid metabolism, resulting in rapid and extensive excretion; preferential metabolism and elimination of the S-enantiomer in rats.
<i>In vitro</i> metabolism	No unique human metabolite detected
Toxicologically relevant compounds (animals and plants)	BAS 750 F
Toxicologically relevant compounds (environment)	BAS 750 F

## Acute toxicity (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.2)

Rat LD <sub>50</sub> oral	> 2000 mg/kg bw	
Rat LD <sub>50</sub> dermal	> 5000 mg/kg bw	
Rat LC <sub>50</sub> inhalation	> 5.314 mg/l (nose only)	
Skin irritation	Not corrosive or irritant	
Eye irritation	Not corrosive or irritant	
Skin sensitisation	Skin sensitiser (guinea-pig maximisation test)	<b>H317</b>
Phototoxicity	Not phototoxic	

## Short-term toxicity (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.3)

Target organ / critical effect	Rat = body-weight effects, increased liver	
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**Section 2 Mammalian Toxicology**

	weight, impairment of liver function Mouse = increase in liver weight, liver histopathology, decreased body-weight gain Dog = increase in liver weight, decreased food intake, impairment of liver function	
Relevant oral NOAEL	90-day rat = 76 mg/kg bw/d 90-day mouse = 11 mg/kg bw/d 1-year dog = 30 mg/kg bw/d	
Relevant dermal NOAEL	28-day rat = $\geq 1000$ mg/kg bw/d	
Relevant inhalation NOAEL	No study	

**Genotoxicity (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.4)**

<i>In vitro</i> studies	Two bacterial reverse mutation assays = both negative Two <i>in vitro</i> forward mutation assays in mammalian cells = both negative Two <i>in vitro</i> cytogenicity assays in mammalian cells (micronucleus test) = both negative	
<i>In vivo</i> studies	<i>In vivo</i> micronucleus test = negative	
Photomutagenicity	Not required	
Potential for genotoxicity	BAS 750 F is unlikely to be genotoxic	

**Long-term toxicity and carcinogenicity (Regulation (EU) N°283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.5)**

Long-term effects (target organ/critical effect)	Rat = clinical-chemistry changes; body-weight effects, increased liver weight Mouse = increase in liver weight, liver histopathology, body weight effects	
Relevant long-term NOAEL	Rat = 5 mg/kg bw/d Mouse = 3.5 mg/kg bw/d	
Carcinogenicity (target organ, tumour type)	Not carcinogenic in rats or mice	
Relevant NOAEL for carcinogenicity	Rats $\geq 185$ mg/kg bw/d Mice $\geq 36$ mg/kg bw/d	

**Reproductive toxicity (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.6)****Reproduction toxicity**

Reproduction target / critical effect	<u>Parental toxicity</u> Rat = clinical chemistry changes <u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	(mention proposed classif)
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**Section 2 Mammalian Toxicology**

	Rat (offspring) = effects on pup body weight (secondary to maternal toxicity)	
Relevant parental NOAEL	Rat = 25 mg/kg bw/d	
Relevant reproductive NOAEL	Rat $\geq$ 200 mg/kg bw/d	
Relevant offspring NOAEL	Rat = 75 mg/kg bw/d	

**Developmental toxicity**

Developmental target / critical effect	<u>Maternal toxicity</u> Rat = body-weight effects Rabbit = no adverse effects <u>Developmental effects</u> Rat = no specific developmental toxicity Rabbit = no specific developmental toxicity	
Relevant maternal NOAEL	Rat = 150 mg/kg bw/d Rabbit = 25 mg/kg bw/d	
Relevant developmental NOAEL	Rat = 400 mg/kg bw/d Rabbit = 25 mg/kg bw/d	

**Neurotoxicity (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.7)**

Acute neurotoxicity	Not acutely neurotoxic in rats. NOAEL for neurotoxicity $\geq$ 2000 mg/kg bw/d	
Repeated neurotoxicity	Study not required	
Additional studies (e.g. delayed neurotoxicity, developmental neurotoxicity)	Studies not required.	

**Other toxicological studies (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.8)**

Supplementary studies on the active substance	Mechanistic studies to investigate the mode of action of liver toxicity in rodents; not evaluated and not required upon for the risk assessment.	
Endocrine disrupting properties	<i>In vitro</i> human recombinant aromatase inhibition assay on BAS 750 F, S-enantiomer, R-enantiomer and the metabolite M750F022. Order of activity: S-enantiomer > BAS 750 F > R-enantiomer > M750F022. Interim ED criteria were not met. WHO / IPCS definition of an endocrine disruptor not met.	

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**Section 2 Mammalian Toxicology**

Studies performed on metabolites or impurities

Metabolite M750F022 (*syn.* Reg.No. 6011210) was identified as a residue in a hen metabolism study and not adequately covered by rat studies.

Acute oral toxicity = LD<sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg bw

Reverse mutation in bacterial cells = negative

Mutagenicity in mammalian cells (mouse lymphoma assay) = negative

Clastogenicity in mammalian cells (micronucleus test *in vitro*) = negative

28-day repeated-dose toxicity in mice = liver-weight effects

**Medical data (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 5.9)**

Only limited human data at present. Adverse health effects suspected to be related to BAS 750 F exposure have not been observed.

**Summary<sup>3</sup> (Regulation (EU) N°1107/2009, Annex II, point 3.1 and 3.6)**

	Value (mg/kg bw (per day))	Study	Uncertainty factor
Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)	0.04 mg/kg bw/d	18-month carcinogenicity study in mice	100
Acute Reference Dose (ARfD)	0.25 mg/kg bw/d	Developmental toxicity study in rabbits	100
Acceptable Operator Exposure Level (AOEL)	0.11 mg/kg bw/d	90-day repeated-dose mouse study	100
Acute Acceptable Operator Exposure Level (AAOEL)	0.25 mg/kg bw/d	Developmental toxicity study in rabbits	100

**Dermal absorption (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.3)**

BAS 750 01 F (EC, 10 % active substance)

Concentrate: 4 %

Spray dilution (1 : 200 dilution, equivalent to 0.05 % active substance): 8 %

*In vitro* study on human skin, representative product tested.

**Exposure scenarios (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.2)**

Operators

Use: Cereals, tractor mounted equipment, application rate 0.150 kg a.s./ha.

Exposure Estimates:

<sup>3</sup> If available include also reference values for metabolites

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## Section 2 Mammalian Toxicology

Workers

EFSA Calculator		
EFSA Calculator	% of AOEL	% of AAOEL
Without PPE	16 %	29 %

Exposure Estimates:

EFSA Calculator

EFSA Calculator	Level of PPE	% of AOEL
Inspection, irrigation	Workwear without additional PPE	3 %

Bystanders

Exposure Estimates:		
EFSA Calculator		
EFSA Calculator (95 <sup>th</sup> percentile exposure values)	Routes of exposure	% of AAOEL
Bystander child Body weight: 10 kg	Drift (95 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	3 %
	Vapour (95 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	<1 %
	Deposits (95 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	1 %
	Re-entry (95 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	1 %
Bystander adult Body weight: 60 kg	Drift (95 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	1 %
	Vapour (95 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	<1 %
	Deposits (95 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	<1 %
	Re-entry (95 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	1 %

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## Section 2 Mammalian Toxicology

Residents

Exposure Estimates: EFSA Calculator		
EFSA Calculator (75 <sup>th</sup> percentile exposure values)	Routes of exposure	% of AOEL
Bystander child Body weight: 10 kg	Drift (75 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	3 %
	Vapour (75 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	1 %
	Deposits (75 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	<1 %
	Re-entry (75 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	3 %
	Sum (mean)	5%
Bystander adult Body weight: 60 kg	Drift (75 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	1 %
	Vapour (75 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	<1 %
	Deposits (75 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	<1 %
	Re-entry (75 <sup>th</sup> perc.)	2 %
	Sum (mean)	2 %

## Classification with regard to toxicological data (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, Section 10)

Substance :

Harmonised classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and its Adaptations to Technical Process [Table 3.1 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended]<sup>4</sup> :

Peer review proposal <sup>5</sup> for harmonised classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Mefentrifluconazole
No current harmonised classification (proposal submitted to ECHA by RMS).
<b>Skin Sens.1 H317</b> “May cause an allergic skin reaction”

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, 1-1355.

<sup>5</sup> It should be noted that harmonised classification and labelling is formally proposed and decided in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Proposals for classification made in the context of the evaluation procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 are not formal proposals.



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## Section 3 Residues

## Residues in or on treated products food and feed

## Metabolism in plants (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 6.2.1, 6.5.1, 6.6.1 and 6.7.1)

<b>Primary crops</b> (Plant groups covered) <b>OECD Guideline 501</b>	<b>Crop groups</b>	<b>Crop(s)</b>	<b>Application(s)</b>	<b>DAT (days)</b>	
	Fruit crops	Grape	3 x 150 g a.s./ha (10 day interval)	12	
	Root crops	-			
	Leafy crops	-			
	Cereals/grass crops	Wheat	2 x 150 g a.s./ha (BBCH 49 and 69, 21 day interval)	35	
	Pulses/Oilseeds	Soybean	3 x 125 g a.s./ha (BBCH 60,72 and 77, 18 day interval)	47/48	
	Miscellaneous	-			
	Foliar application in accordance with the proposed GAP (for cereals). Metabolic pathway in 3 plant groups appears to be similar.				
<b>Rotational crops</b> (metabolic pattern) <b>OECD Guideline 502</b>	<b>Crop groups</b>	<b>Crop(s)</b>	<b>PBI (days)</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
	Root/tuber crops	White radish	30, 120, 365	Application at 300 g a.s./ha	
	Leafy crops	Spinach	30, 120, 365		
	Cereal (small grain)	Wheat	30, 120, 365		
	Other	-			
Rotational crop and primary crop metabolism similar?	Yes				
<b>Processed commodities</b> (standard hydrolysis study) <b>OECD Guideline 507</b>	<b>Conditions</b>	BAS 750 F			
	20 min, 90°C, pH 4	>100%			
	60 min, 100°C, pH 5	>100%			
	20 min, 120°C, pH 6	>100%			
Residue pattern in processed commodities similar to residue pattern in raw commodities?	Yes, no degradation of BAS 750 F determined under all processing conditions				
Plant residue definition for monitoring (RD-Mo) <b>OECD Guidance, series on pesticides No 31</b>		BAS 750 F			

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

Plant residue definition for risk assessment (RD-RA)

- BAS 750 F
- triazole derivative metabolites (provisional, pending the definition of a common and harmonised approach for all the active substances of the triazole chemical class)

Conversion factor (monitoring to risk assessment)

N/A

**Metabolism in livestock (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.2.5 6.7.1)**

<b>OECD Guideline 503 and SANCO/11187/2013 rev. 3 (fish)</b>  <b>Animals covered</b>	Animal	Dose (mg/kg bw/d)	Duration (days)	N rate/comment
	Laying hen	1.1	14	7.4 N (laying hen)
	Goat/Cow	0.36-0.43	12-14	~2 N (bovine)
	Pig	-		
	Fish	mg/kg DM		
	(up to 250 characters)			
Time needed to reach a plateau concentration in milk and eggs (days)	Eggs: 5-7 days Milk: 5-8 days			
Animal residue definition for monitoring (RD-Mo) <b>OECD Guidance, series on pesticides No 31</b>	BAS 750 F			
Animal residue definition for risk assessment (RD-RA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal except poultry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BAS 750 F</li> <li>- triazole derivative metabolites (provisional, pending the definition of a common and harmonised approach for all the active substances of the triazole chemical class)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• poultry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sum of parent BAS 750 F, metabolite M750F022 and fatty acid conjugates of M750F022, expressed as parent equivalents</li> <li>- triazole derivative metabolites (provisional, pending the definition of a common and harmonised approach for all the active substances of the triazole chemical class)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
Conversion factor (monitoring to risk assessment)	Poultry only: Muscle: 6.2, Fat: 16.3, Liver: 4.9, Egg: 4.9			
Metabolism in rat and ruminant similar (Yes/No)	Yes			

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

**Section 3 Residues**

Fat soluble residues (Yes/No)

(FAO, 2009)

Yes

**Residues in succeeding crops (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 6.6.2)****Confined rotational crop study**

(Quantitative aspect)

OECD Guideline 502

BAS 750 F and TDMs, no other components identified.  
 Levels of BAS 750 F lower than TDMs.  
 Major amounts of BAS 750 F only found in immature spinach leaf.

**Field rotational crop study**

OECD Guideline 504

Application at 300 g ai/ha.  
 BAS 750 F residues do not exceed the LOQ of 0.01 mg/kg for different representative succeeding crops at any plant back interval (30, 120, 365 days)

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

## Stability of residues (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 6.1)

## OECD Guideline 506

Plant products (Category)	Commodity	T (°C)	Stability (days/months)			
			BAS 750 F (days)	TLA (months)		
High water content	Tomato, apple Lettuce (TLA)	≤-18°C	730	48		
High oil content	Soybean seed, rape seed Canola seed (TLA)	≤-18°C	730	48		
High protein content	Dried pea seed, dried bean seed Navy bean (TLA)	≤-18°C	730	48		
High starch content	Wheat grain, potato tuber	≤-18°C	730	48		
High acid content	Grape, lemon Orange (TLA)	≤-18°C	730	48		
Stability of other triazole derivative metabolites considered in the TDM review (Triazole Derivative Metabolites Addendum – Confirmatory Data, November 2015)						
Animal	Animal commodity	T (°C)	Stability (days)			
			BAS 750 F	M750F022		
Bovine	Muscle	≤-18°C	177	178		
Bovine	Liver	≤-18°C	177	178		
Bovine	Kidney	≤-18°C	177	178		
Bovine	Milk	≤-18°C	177	178		
Poultry	Egg	≤-18°C	177	178		
Bovine	Cream	≤-18°C	177	178		
Stability of triazole derivative metabolites considered in the TDM review (Triazole Derivative Metabolites Addendum – Confirmatory Data, November 2015)						

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

Summary of residues data from the supervised residue trials (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 6.3) [OECD Guideline 509](#), [OECD Guidance, series on pesticides No 66 and OECD MRL calculator](#)

Crop	Region/ Indoor (a)	Residue levels (mg/kg) observed in the supervised residue trials relevant to the supported GAPs (b)	Recommendations/comments (OECD calculations)	MRL proposals (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg) (c)	STMR (mg/kg) (d)
<b>Representative uses</b> <b>Residue definition for monitoring and enforcement (Mo):</b> BAS 750 F <b>Residue definition for risk assessment (RA):</b> BAS 750 F (TDMs, provisional – not considered in risk assessment)						
Wheat grain	NEU	4 x <0.01, 0.011, 0.014, 0.016, 0.024	U-test confirms that the NEU and SEU data sets are not statistically different, hence they are combined in each case to provide overall STMR and HR values.	0.04	0.026	0.01
	SEU	7 x <0.01, 0.018, 0.026				
Wheat straw	NEU	1.9, 2.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.9, 4.9, 5.5, 10	U-test confirms that the NEU and SEU data sets are not statistically different, hence they are combined in each case to provide overall STMR and HR values	30	18.0	3.6
	SEU	0.5, 0.56, 1.6, 2.9, 3.1, 3.8, 4.6, 9.0, 18.0				
Barley grain	NEU	0.014, 0.06, 0.071, 0.087, 0.1, 0.15, 0.15, 0.19, 0.28	U-test confirms that the NEU and SEU data sets are not statistically different, hence they are combined in each case to provide overall STMR and HR values	0.6	0.41	0.1
	SEU	0.03, 0.033, 0.07, 0.1, 0.1, 0.14, 0.16, 0.29, 0.41				
Barley straw	NEU	1.0, 1.7, 3.1, 3.9, 4.3, 4.3, 5.6, 6.8, 15.0	U-test confirms that the NEU and SEU data sets are not statistically different, hence they are combined in each case to provide overall STMR and HR values	30	18.0	4.25
	SEU	0.39, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.6, 6.4, 11.0, 18.0				
Summary of the data on formulation equivalence <a href="#">OECD Guideline 509</a>						
Crop	Region	Residue data (mg/kg)	Recommendations/comments			
No information provided. Indeed a single formulation is proposed for the representative use on cereals. Trials have been performed with 2 slightly different composition of formulations, but formulation types are equivalent.						
Summary of data on residues in pollen and bee products (Regulation (EU) No 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 6.10.1)						

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

Crop	Region/ Indoor (a)	Residue levels (mg/kg) observed in the supervised residue trials relevant to the supported GAPs (b)	Recommendations/comments (OECD calculations)	MRL proposals (mg/kg)	HR (mg/kg) (c)	STMR (mg/kg) (d)
Product(s)	Region	Residue data (mg/kg)	Recommendations/comments			
No information provided and not required						

- (a): **NEU** or **SEU** for northern or southern **outdoor** trials in EU member states (**N+SEU** if both zones), **Indoor** for glasshouse/protected crops, **Country** if non-EU location.
- (b): Residue levels in trials conducted according to GAP reported in ascending order (*e.g.* 3x <0.01, 0.01, 6x 0.02, 0.04, 0.08, 3x 0.10, 2x 0.15, 0.17). When residue definition for monitoring and risk assessment differs, use **Mo/RA** to differentiate data expressed according to the residue definition for **Monitoring** and **Risk Assessment**.
- (c): **HR**: Highest residue. When residue definition for monitoring and risk assessment differs, HR according to residue definition for monitoring reported in brackets (HR<sub>Mo</sub>).
- (d): **STMR**: Supervised Trials Median Residue. When residue definition for monitoring and risk assessment differs, STMR according to definition for monitoring reported in brackets (STMR<sub>Mo</sub>).

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

## Inputs for animal burden calculations

Feed commodity	Median dietary burden		Maximum dietary burden	
	(mg/kg)	Comment	(mg/kg)	Comment
<b>Representative uses</b>				
Wheat grain	0.01	STMR	0.01	STMR
Wheat straw	3.6	STMR	18.0	HR
Wheat gluten meal	0.003	STMR <sub>P</sub> (STMR 0.01 x PF 0.3)	0.003	STMR <sub>P</sub> (STMR 0.01 x PF 0.3)
Wheat milled by products	0.006	STMR <sub>P</sub> (STMR 0.01 x PF 0.6)	0.006	STMR <sub>P</sub> (STMR 0.01 x PF 0.6)
Rye grain	0.01	STMR	0.01	STMR
Rye straw	3.6	STMR	18.0	HR
Triticale grain	0.01	STMR	0.01	STMR
Triticale straw	3.6	STMR	18.0	HR
Barley grain	0.1	STMR	0.1	STMR
Barley straw	4.25	STMR	18.0	HR
Barley brewers grain (dried)	0.24	STMR <sub>P</sub> (STMR 0.1 x PF 2.4)	0.24	STMR <sub>P</sub> (STMR 0.1 x PF 2.4)
Barley distiller's grain (dried)	0.24	STMR <sub>P</sub> (STMR 0.1 x PF 2.4)	0.24	STMR <sub>P</sub> (STMR 0.1 x PF 2.4)
Oat grain	0.1	STMR	0.1	STMR
Oat straw	4.25	STMR	18.0	HR

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

## Residues from livestock feeding studies (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3 and 6.4.4)

## OECD Guideline 505 and OECD Guidance, series on pesticides No 73

MRL calculations	Ruminant				Pig/Swine		Poultry		Fish	
Highest expected intake (mg/kg bw/d) (mg/kg DM for fish)	Beef cattle	0.148	Ram/Ewe	0.407	Breeding	0.003	Broiler	0.007	Carp	-
	Dairy cattle	0.237	Lamb	0.518	Finishing	0.004	Layer	0.148	Trout	-
							Turkey	0.007	Fish intake >0.1 mg/kg DM	
Intake >0.004 mg/kg bw Feeding study submitted	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes/No	
	Yes		No		No		Yes		No	
Representative feeding level (mg/kg bw/d,) and N rates	Level	Beef: 1.3 N Dairy: 0.8 N	Level	Lamb: 0.4 N Ewe: 0.5 N	Level	Finish: 7.9 N Breed: 10.3	Level	B or T: 12.9 Layer: 0.6	Level	N rate Carp/Trout
	Estimated HR <sup>(a)</sup> at 1N	MRL proposals	Estimated HR <sup>(a)</sup> at 1N	MRL proposals	Estimated HR <sup>(a)</sup> at 1N	MRL proposals	Estimated HR <sup>(a)</sup> at 1N	MRL proposals	Estimated HR <sup>(a)</sup> at 1N	MRL proposals
Muscle	0.032	0.04	0.052	0.06	0.000	0.01*	0.07	0.015		
Fat	0.197	0.2	0.384	0.4	0.002	0.01*	0.37	0.03		
Meat <sup>(b)</sup>	0.065		0.118		0.000		0.1			
Liver	0.337	0.4	0.652	0.7	0.004	0.01*	0.13	0.03		
Kidney	0.105	0.1	0.248	0.3	0.002	0.01*	0.13	0.03		
Milk <sup>(a)</sup>	0.017	0.02	0.026	0.03						
Eggs							0.05	0.015		
Method of calculation <sup>(c)</sup>	EFSA Animal Model 2016		EFSA Animal Model 2016		EFSA Animal Model 2016		EFSA Animal Model 2016			

<sup>(a)</sup>: Estimated HR calculated at 1N level (**estimated mean level for milk**).

<sup>(b)</sup>: HR in meat calculated for mammalian on the basis of 20% fat + 80% muscle and 10% fat + 90% muscle for poultry

<sup>(c)</sup>: The OECD guidance document on residues in livestock (series on pesticides 73) recommends three different approaches to derive MRLs for animal products; by applying a transfer factor (Tf), by intrapolation (It) or by linear regression (Ln). Fill in method(s) considered to derive the MRL proposals.



## Rapporteur Member State

## Month and year

## Active Substance (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefenitrufluconazole)
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## Section 3 Residues

## STMR calculations

**Median expected intake**  
(mg/kg bw/d)  
(mg/kg DM for fish)

**Representative feeding level** (mg/kg bw/d, mg/kg DM for fish) and **N rates**

Muscle

Fat

Meat<sup>(a)</sup>

Liver

Kidney

Milk

Eggs

Method of calculation<sup>(c)</sup>

Ruminant				Pig/Swine		Poultry		Fish	
Beef cattle	0.037	Ram/Ewe	0.098	Breeding	0.003	Broiler	0.007	Carp	-
Dairy cattle	0.058	Lamb	0.124	Finishing	0.004	Layer	0.036	Trout	-
						Turkey	0.007		
Level	Beef: 1.3 N Dairy: 0.8 N	Level	Lamb: 0.4 N Ewe: 0.5 N	Level	Finish: 7.9 N Breed: 10.3	Level	Broiler: 12.9 Layer: 0.6 N	Level	N rate Carp/Trout
Mean level in feeding level	Estimated STMR <sup>(b)</sup> at 1N	Mean level in feeding level	Estimated STMR <sup>(b)</sup> at 1N	Mean level in feeding level	Estimated STMR <sup>(b)</sup> at 1N	Mean level in feeding level	Estimated STMR <sup>(b)</sup> at 1N	Mean level in feeding level	Estimated STMR <sup>(b)</sup> at 1N
0.010	0.014	0.010	0.017	0.010	0.000	0.01	0.06		
0.049	0.062	0.049	0.092	0.015	0.002	0.01	0.16		
-	0.024	-	0.032	-	0.002	0.01	0.07		
0.150	0.088	0.150	0.141	0.031	0.004	0.01	0.05		
0.048	0.021	0.048	0.033	0.012	0.002	0.01	0.05		
0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010						
						0.01	0.05		
EFSA Animal Model 2016		EFSA Animal Model 2016		EFSA Animal Model 2016		EFSA Animal Model 2016			

<sup>(a)</sup>: STMR in meat calculated for mammalian on the basis of 20% fat + 80% muscle and 10% fat + 90% muscle for poultry

<sup>(b)</sup>: When the mean level is set at the LOQ, the STMR is set at the LOQ.

<sup>(c)</sup>: The OECD guidance document on residues in livestock (series on pesticide 73) recommends three different approaches to derive MRLs for animal products; by applying a transfer factor (Tf), by interpolation (It) or by linear regression (Ln). Fill in method(s) considered to derive the MRL proposals.

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

## Conversion Factors (CF) for monitoring to risk assessment

## Animal products

Conversion factors derived from the livestock feeding studies at the different feeding levels								
Study	Ruminant/Pig				Poultry			
Feeding levels	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Muscle								6.2
Fat						14.8	16.3	9.3
Liver						3.0	2.9	4.9
Kidney								
Milk								
Egg						3.4	3.2	4.9
Comments (up to 250 characters)	RD-Mo $\neq$ RD-RA for poultry only							

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

## Processing factors (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 6.5.2 and 6.5.3)

OECD Guideline 508 and OECD Guidance, series on testing and assessment No 96

Crop (RAC)/Edible part or Crop (RAC)/Processed product		Number of studies <sup>(a)</sup>	Processing Factor (PF)		Conversion Factor (CF <sub>p</sub> ) for RA <sup>(b)</sup>
			Individual values	Median PF	
Representative uses					
Wheat	bran	3	2.38, 3.71, 2.94	2.94	-
	flour	3	<0.08, <0.59, <0.29	<0.29	-
	germ	3	0.85, 1.82, 1.12	1.12	-
	middlings	3	1.92, 3.88, 2.26	2.26	-
	shorts	3	2.62, 4.53, 3.53	3.53	-
	gluten	3	0.55, <0.59, 0.44	0.55	-
	gluten feed meal	3	0.29, <0.59, <0.29	<0.29	-
	starch	3	< 0.08, <0.59, <0.29	<0.29	-
	whole meal flour	3	0.77, 1.00, 0.79	0.79	-
	whole grain bread	3	0.54, <0.59, 0.56	0.56	-
	milled by-products	3	0.62, 1.12, 0.41	0.62	-
	aspirated grain fraction	3	38.46, 21.76, 44.12	38.46	-
	silage, wet	3	1.10, 1.44, 1.19	1.19	-
	silage, wilted	3	1.16, 1.88, 2.03	1.88	-
Barley	pearled barley (pot b.)	3	0.16, 0.12, 0.08	0.12	-
	flour	3	4.50, 3.67, 3.18	3.67	-
	bran	3	4.25, 5.00, 5.45	5.00	-
	brewing malt	3	0.50, 0.50, 0.30	0.5	-
	malt sprouts	3	1.68, 0.96, 1.09	1.09	-
	beer	3	<0.03, <0.04, <0.05	<0.04	-
	brewers grain (dried)	3	2.38, 2.42, 2.14	2.38	-
	brewers yeast	3	0.19, 0.27, 0.19	0.19	-

<sup>(a)</sup>: Studies with residues in the RAC at or close to the LOQ should be disregarded (unless concentration)<sup>(b)</sup>: When the residue definition for risk assessment differs from the residue definition for monitoring

## Consumer risk assessment (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 6.9)

Including all uses (representative uses and uses related to an MRL application).

## ADI

0.04 mg/kg bw per day

TMDI according to EFSA PRIMo

Highest TMDI: 3.8 % ADI (IE, adult)

NTMDI, according to (to be specified)

Highest NTMDI: XX % ADI (MS, diet)

IEDI (% ADI), according to EFSA PRIMo

Highest IEDI: XX % ADI (MS, diet)

NEDI (% ADI), according to (to be specified)

Highest NEDI: XX % ADI (MS, diet)

Factors included in the calculations

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

## Section 3 Residues

## ARfD

IESTI (% ARfD), according to EFSA PRIMo

NESTI (% ARfD), according to (to be specified)

Factors included in IESTI and NESTI

0.25 mg/kg bw
Highest IESTI: 1.3 % ARfD (bovine liver)
Highest NESTI: XX % ARfD (commodity)

## Proposed MRLs (Regulation (EU) No 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 6.7.2 and 6.7.3)

Code <sup>(a)</sup>	Commodity/Group	MRL/Import tolerance <sup>(b)</sup> ( mg/kg) and Comments
<b>Plant commodities</b>		
500010	Barley: grain	<b>0.6</b>
500050	Oat: grain	<b>0.6</b>
500070	Rye: grain	<b>0.04</b>
500090	Wheat: grain	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Animal commodities</b>		
1011010	Swine: Meat	<b>0.01*</b>
1011020	Swine: Fat free of lean meat	<b>0.01*</b>
1011030	Swine: Liver	<b>0.01*</b>
1011040	Swine: Kidney	<b>0.01*</b>
1011050	Swine: Edible offal	<b>0.01*</b>
1012010	Bovine: Meat	<b>0.04</b>
1012020	Bovine: Fat	<b>0.2</b>
1012030	Bovine: Liver	<b>0.4</b>
1012040	Bovine: Kidney	<b>0.1</b>
1012050	Bovine: Edible offal	<b>0.1</b>
1013010	Sheep: Meat	<b>0.06</b>
1013020	Sheep: Fat	<b>0.4</b>
1013030	Sheep: Liver	<b>0.7</b>
1013040	Sheep: Kidney	<b>0.3</b>
1013050	Sheep: Edible offal	<b>0.3</b>
1014010	Goat: Meat	<b>0.06</b>
1014020	Goat: Fat	<b>0.4</b>
1014030	Goat: Liver	<b>0.7</b>
1014040	Goat: Kidney	<b>0.3</b>
1014050	Goat: Edible offal	<b>0.3</b>
1015010	Horse: Meat	<b>0.04</b>
1015020	Horse: Fat	<b>0.2</b>
1015030	Horse: Liver	<b>0.4</b>
1015040	Horse: Kidney	<b>0.1</b>
1015050	Horse: Edible offal	<b>0.1</b>
1016010	Poultry: Meat	<b>0.015</b>

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active Substance (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

**Section 3 Residues**

1016020	Poultry: Fat	<b>0.03</b>	
1016030	Poultry: Liver	<b>0.03</b>	
1016040	Poultry: Kidney	<b>0.03</b>	
1016050	Poultry: Edible offal	<b>0.03</b>	
1020010	Milk and milk products: Cattle	<b>0.02</b>	
1020020	Milk and milk products: Sheep	<b>0.03</b>	
1020030	Milk and milk products: Goat	<b>0.03</b>	
1020040	Milk and milk products: Horse	<b>0.02</b>	
1030000	Birds' eggs	<b>0.015</b>	

(a): Commodity code number, as listed in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005

(b): MRLs proposed at the LOQ, should be annotated by an asterisk (\*) after the figure.

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****Environmental fate and behaviour****Route of degradation (aerobic) in soil (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.1.1)**

Mineralisation after 100 days	0.2-0.5% after 120/121 d, triazole-label (n = 4) 4.7-9.7% after 120/121 d, chlorophenyl-label (n = 2) 5.7% after 121 d, trifluoromethylphenyl-label (n = 1)
Non-extractable residues after 100 days	12.6-26.7% after 120/121 d, triazole-label (n = 4) 12.7-19.5% after 120/121 d, chlorophenyl-label (n = 2) 24.0% after 121 d, trifluoromethylphenyl-label (n = 1)
Metabolites requiring further consideration - name and/or code, % of applied (range and maximum)	M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole): 0.5-5.1% at 90 d (n= 4), triazole-label <sup>a)</sup>

<sup>a)</sup> The metabolite was observed at a single time point above 5% in one soil (max. 5.1% at 90 d with subsequent decline – average of two replicates). For precautionary reasons, it was included in the exposure assessment for soil and groundwater.

**Route of degradation (anaerobic) in soil (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.1.2)**

Mineralisation after 100 days	0.27-0.41% after 120 d, triazole-label (n = 4) 2.16% after 120 d, chlorophenyl-label (n = 1)
Non-extractable residues after 100 days	8.39-15.51% after 120 d, triazole-label (n = 4) 16.37% after 120 d, chlorophenyl-label (n = 1)
Metabolites that may require further consideration for risk assessment - name and/or code, % of applied (range and maximum)	No major metabolites were observed.

**Route of degradation (photolysis) on soil (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.1.3)**

Metabolites that may require further consideration for risk assessment - name and/or code, % of applied (range and maximum)	No major metabolites were observed.
Mineralisation at study end	0.3% after 15 d, triazole-label (n= 1) 1.1% after 15 d, chlorophenyl-label (n = 1)
Non-extractable residues at study end	6.9% after 15 d, triazole-label (n = 1) 5.2% after 15 d, chlorophenyl-label (n = 1)

**Rapporteur Member State**      **Month and year**      **Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)**

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

**Rate of degradation in soil (aerobic) laboratory studies active substance (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.2.1.1 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.1.1)**

Parent	Dark aerobic conditions					
Soil Soil type <sup>a)</sup>	pH	t. °C / % MWHC	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> (d) Trigger endpoints, not normalised	DT <sub>50</sub> (d) Modelling endpoints normalised to 20 °C pF2/10kPa <sup>d)</sup>	χ <sup>2</sup> error (trigger / modelling)	Kinetic model (trigger / modelling)
Li10 loamy sand (tr)	6.1 <sup>b)</sup>	20/40	>1000/>1000	477.1	0.3 / 1.6	FOMC / SFO
Indiana Loam (tr)	5.8 <sup>b)</sup>	20/40	>1000/>1000	366	0.8 / 1.2	FOMC / SFO
LUFA 5M loamy sand (cp and tr)	7.2 <sup>b)</sup>	20/40	525/>1000	252	0.3 / 1.4	DFOP / SFO
New Jersey Loam (cp and tr)	6.9 <sup>c)</sup>	20/40	488/>1000	134	0.8 / 2.6	FOMC / SFO
New Jersey Loam (tf)	6.4 <sup>b)</sup>	20/40	434/>1000	104	1.2 / 2.4	FOMC / SFO
Geometric mean New Jersey				118		
Geometric mean all soils (if not pH dependent) <sup>f)</sup>				268		
pH dependence				No		

a) Label designations: chlorophenyl (cp), triazole (tr), trifluoromethylphenyl (tf)

b) Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution

c) Measured in water

d) Normalised using a Q10 of 2.58 and Walker equation coefficient of 0.7

e) Conservative default DegT<sub>50</sub> as *k* is not estimated significantly different from zero

f) In the geometric mean calculations, the geometric mean value of the New Jersey soil results was considered (i.e. the 'geometric mean all soils (if not pH dependent)' is calculated from the following DT<sub>50</sub> values: 477.1, 366, 252 and 118)

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

**Rate of degradation in soil (aerobic) laboratory studies transformation products (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.2.1.2 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.1.1)**

M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole) <sup>c)</sup>	Dark aerobic conditions. Metabolite applied as parent. Notes: 1.) EU agreed endpoint, not subject of the current evaluation <sup>c)</sup> . 2.) Endpoints are not used for further assessment but presented for the sake of completeness.						
Soil type	pH <sup>a)</sup>	t. °C / % MWHC	DT <sub>50</sub> fast phase/DT <sub>50</sub> slow phase(d)/g	f. f. k <sub>f</sub> /k <sub>dp</sub>	DT <sub>50</sub> (d) 20 °C pF2/10kPa <sup>b)</sup>	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	Method of calculation
Sandy loam	6.4	20°C / 40 %	0.9/59.2 / 0.683	-	-	-	DFOP
Loamy sand	5.8	20°C / 40 %	1.5/247.6 / 0.580	-	-	-	DFOP
Silt loam	6.7	20°C / 40 %	0.8/20.6 / 0.443	-	-	-	DFOP
Geometric mean			1.0/67.1 / 0.569				DFOP
pH dependence					No		

a) Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution

b) Normalised using a Q10 of 2.58 and Walker equation coefficient of 0.7

c) Endpoints for 1,2,4-triazole accepted at EU level [CRD (2014): *Triazole Derived Metabolite: 1,2,4-Triazole. Proposed revision to DT50 Summary, Scientific Evaluation and Assessment July 2011, revised September 2011 (after comments from MS and EFSA) and further revised January 2013 (minor clarifications added post-commenting) 24 Oct. 2014*]

**Rate of degradation field soil dissipation studies (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.2.2.1 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.1.2.1)**

Parent	Aerobic conditions, EU locations							
Soil type (indicate if bare or cropped soil was used).	Location (country or USA state).	pH <sup>a)</sup>	Depth (cm)	DT <sub>50</sub> (d) Actual Trigger	DT <sub>90</sub> (d) Actual Trigger	DT <sub>50</sub> (d) Norm <sup>b)</sup> . Modelling	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	Method of calculation
Sandy loam	Bogense, Denmark	6.4	0-50	185.5	616.1	96.5	9.2 / 9.4	SFO / SFO
Loamy sand	Lentzke, East Germany	5.4	0-50	350.6	>1000	184.0	8.9 / 9.0	SFO / SFO
Silt loam	Goch-Nierswalde, West Germany	6.5	0-50	267.6	889.1	146.7	16.2 / 17.5	SFO / SFO
Silty clay loam	Stotzheim, France	7.4	0-50	145.4 <sup>c)</sup> / 262.1 <sup>d)</sup>	870.2	128.6	8.4 / 6.2	DFOP / SFO
Silty clay loam	Poggio Renatico, Italy	7.6	0-50	846.6	>1000	610.8	9.4 / 8.5	SFO / SFO
Loamy sand	Utrera, Spain	7.4	0-50	200.5 <sup>c)</sup> / 292.6 <sup>d)</sup>	971.6	313.0	6.3 / 14.2	DFOP / SFO
Geometric mean (if not pH dependent)						200.0		
pH dependence				No				

a) Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution



Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

- b) Normalised using a Q10 of 2.58 and Walker equation coefficient of 0.7, values are DegT<sub>50</sub>matrix
- c) Overall value
- d) Calculated Value: Overall DegT90/3.32

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole) <sup>c)</sup>	Aerobic conditions   Metabolite dosed as parent. Kinetics calculated for ambient conditions. Bare soil with grass sown immediately after application (with exception of Spain site where no grass sown). Note: EU agreed endpoints used in the risk assessment, not subject of the current evaluation <sup>c)</sup> .								
Soil type	Location	pH <sup>a)</sup>	Depth (cm)	DT <sub>50</sub> <sup>c)</sup> (d) actual	DT <sub>90</sub> <sup>c)</sup> (d) actual	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	DT <sub>50</sub> (d) Norm <sup>b)</sup> .	f. f. k <sub>f</sub> / k <sub>dp</sub>	Method of calculation
Silt loam	Germany	6.4	0-30	7.8	366.7	15.2	See table	-	FOMC
Silty clay loam	Italy	7.6	0-40	21.2	207.4	10.7	below for	-	DFOP
Sandy loam	UK	7.4	0-40	6.8	109.3	17.8	normalised	-	DFOP
Loam	Spain	5.8	0-30	28.1	717.6	13.3	endpoints	-	DFOP
Geometric mean (if not pH dependent)									
Arithmetic mean								-	
pH dependence					No				

a) Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solutionb) Normalised using a Q10 of 2.58 and Walker equation coefficient of 0.7 values are DegT<sub>50</sub>matrix

c) Endpoints for 1,2,4-triazole accepted at EU level [CRD (2014): Triazole Derived Metabolite: 1,2,4-Triazole. Proposed revision to DT50 Summary, Scientific Evaluation and Assessment July 2011, revised September 2011 (after comments from MS and EFSA) and further revised January 2013 (minor clarifications added post-commenting) 24 Oct. 2014]

M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole) <sup>c)</sup>	Aerobic conditions Metabolite dosed as parent. Kinetics calculated timestep-normalised to <b>20°C and pF2 moisture</b> . Bare soil with grass sown immediately after application (with exception of Spain site where no grass sown). Note: EU agreed endpoints used in the risk assessment, not subject of the current evaluation <sup>c)</sup> .							
Soil type	Location	pH <sup>a)</sup>	Depth (cm)	DT <sub>50</sub> <sup>c)</sup> (d) Fast phase	DT <sub>50</sub> <sup>c)</sup> (d) Slow phase	'g' <sup>c)</sup>	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	Method of calculation
Silt loam	Germany	6.4	0-30	2.5	70.7	0.655	18.8	DFOP
Silty clay loam	Italy	7.6	0-40	1.4	59.8	0.364	10.6	DFOP
Sandy loam	UK	7.4	0-40	0.5	25.1	0.458	18.1	DFOP
Loam	Spain	5.8	0-30	4.6	126.0	0.489	12.7	DFOP
Geometric mean				1.68 <sup>b)</sup>	60.5 <sup>b)</sup>			DFOP
Arithmetic mean						0.489 <sup>b)</sup>		

a) Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution

b) Agreed endpoints

c) Endpoints for 1,2,4-triazole accepted at EU level [CRD (2014): Triazole Derived Metabolite: 1,2,4-Triazole. Proposed revision to DT50 Summary, Scientific Evaluation and Assessment July 2011, revised September 2011 (after comments from MS and EFSA) and further revised January 2013 (minor clarifications added post-commenting) 24 Oct. 2014]

A US field dissipation study is also being undertaken. However, because it is still ongoing, the results are not considered further in the risk assessment and so have not been included here in the List of Endpoints. For further information, see section 8.1.1.4.2 of the Volume 3 CA, B-8, section of the DAR.

**Soil accumulation studies**

<b>Rapporteur Member State</b>	<b>Month and year</b>	<b>Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)</b>
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

Two soil accumulation studies are currently being undertaken; one in the UK and the other in Germany. As these studies are still ongoing, no results were provided and so none are included here. For further information, see section 8.1.1.4.3 of the Volume 3 CA, B-8, section of the DAR.

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

#### Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

#### Combined laboratory and field kinetic endpoints for modelling (when not from different populations)\*

Rate of degradation in soil active substance, normalised geometric mean (if not pH dependent)

Combination of lab and field data is not required as the geometric mean of normalised lab DT<sub>50</sub> is > 240 days (EFSA DegT<sub>50</sub> guidance)

Rate of degradation in soil transformation products, normalised geometric mean (if not pH dependent)

M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole): DFOP model, DT<sub>50</sub> = 1.68 d (fast phase) / 60.5 d (slow phase) (geometric mean normalized field DT<sub>50</sub>), g = 0.489 (arithmetic mean normalized field DT<sub>50</sub>)<sup>b)</sup>

Kinetic formation fraction (f. f. k<sub>f</sub> / k<sub>dp</sub>) of transformation products, arithmetic mean

M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole)<sup>a)</sup> from parent. 0.12-0.65; Arithmetic mean 0.32 (n = 4)<sup>a)</sup>

a) Metabolite did not occur as major metabolite in soil studies. Endpoint presented for use in groundwater modelling for precautionary reasons.

b) Endpoints for 1,2,4-triazole accepted at EU level [CRD (2014): Triazole Derived Metabolite: 1,2,4-Triazole. Proposed revision to DT50 Summary, Scientific Evaluation and Assessment July 2011, revised September 2011 (after comments from MS and EFSA) and further revised January 2013 (minor clarifications added post-commenting) 24 Oct. 2014]

\* Only relevant after implementation of the published EFSA guidance describing how to amalgamate laboratory and field endpoints.

#### Rate of degradation in soil (anaerobic) laboratory studies active substance (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.2.1.3 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.1.1)

Parent	Dark anaerobic conditions					
Soil type	pH <sup>a)</sup>	t. °C / % MWHC	DT <sub>50</sub> / DT <sub>90</sub> (d)	DT <sub>50</sub> (d) 20 °C <sup>b)</sup>	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	Kinetic model
Li10 loamy fine sand (tr)	6.1	20 / flooded	349 / >1000	Not calculated	3.51	SFO
LUFA 5M sandy loam (tr)	7.2	20 / flooded	- / - <sup>c)</sup>	-	-	-
Indiana loam (tr)	5.6	20 / flooded	390 / >1000	Not calculated	2.8	SFO
New Jersey loam (cp) (tr) <sup>d)</sup>	6.6	20 / flooded	899 / >1000	Not calculated	2.8	SFO

a) Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution

b) Normalised using a Q10 of 2.58

c) No discernible decline for BAS 750 F was observed, therefore kinetics were not investigated

d) Data treated as 4 replicates, 2 from each radiolabel

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

**Rate of degradation in soil (anaerobic) laboratory studies transformation products (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.2.1.4 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.1.1)**

Not relevant as no major metabolites were detected in soil studies.

**Rate of degradation on soil (photolysis) laboratory active substance (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.1.3)**

Parent		Soil photolysis				
Soil type <sup>a)</sup>	pH <sup>b)</sup>	t. °C / % MWHC	DT <sub>50</sub> (d) <sup>c)</sup>	DT <sub>90</sub> (d) <sup>c)</sup>	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	Kinetic model
LUFA 5M (cp)	7.1	22/60	93.05	309.09	1.2	SFO
LUFA 5M (tr)	7.2	22/60	169.99	564.69	0.6	SFO
Arithmetic mean			131.5			
Conversion of mean value to days natural sunlight (at 49° N)			351			

<sup>a)</sup> Two batches of LUFA 5M were used for this study.

<sup>b)</sup> Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution

<sup>c)</sup> Continuous irradiation, intensity corresponding to that at about 49° N

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****Soil adsorption active substance (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.3.1.1 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.2.1)**

Parent							
Soil Type (USDA)	OC %	Soil pH <sup>a)</sup>	K <sub>d</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>doc</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>F</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>Foc</sub> (mL/g)	1/n
Indiana loam	1.22	5.7 <sup>b)</sup>	-	-	48.46	3972.29	0.95
New Jersey loam	1.00	6.8 <sup>b)</sup>	-	-	35.61	3560.75	0.96
Obhiro loam	3.40	6.1 <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	126.14	3709.90	1.01
Fiorentino Poggio Renatico 1 loam	1.00	7.4 <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	31.43	3143.03	0.92
La Gironda Sandy clay loam	1.22	7.4 <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	24.53	2010.28	0.94
Li10 Loamy sand	0.95	6.2 <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	36.34	3824.78	1.02
LUFA 5M Sandy loam	1.10	7.3 <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	35.83	3251.56	1.00
LUFA 2.1 sand	0.60	5.6 <sup>a)</sup>	-	-	29.59	4930.94	1.00
Geometric mean (if not pH dependent)*					39.93	3455.59	
Arithmetic mean (if not pH dependent)							0.975
pH dependence			No				

<sup>a)</sup> Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution

<sup>b)</sup> Measured in water

\* Only relevant after implementation of the published EFSA guidance.

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****Soil adsorption transformation products (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.3.1.2 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.2.1)**

M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole)							
Note: EU agreed endpoints used in the risk assessment, not subject of the current evaluation <sup>b)</sup> .							
Soil Type	OC %	Soil pH <sup>a)</sup>	K <sub>d</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>doc</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>F</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>Foc</sub> (mL/g)	1/n
Silty clay	0.70	8.8	-	-	0.833	120	0.897
Clay loam	1.74	6.9	-	-	0.748	43	0.827
Silty clay loam	0.70	7.0	-	-	0.722	104	0.922
Sandy loam	0.81	6.9	-	-	0.720	89	1.016
Arithmetic mean					0.756	89	0.916
pH dependence			No				

<sup>a)</sup> Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution<sup>b)</sup> Endpoints for 1,2,4-triazole accepted at EU level [CRD (2014): *Triazole Derived Metabolite: 1,2,4-Triazole. Proposed revision to DT<sub>50</sub> Summary, Scientific Evaluation and Assessment July 2011, revised September 2011 (after comments from MS and EFSA) and further revised January 2013 (minor clarifications added post-commenting) 24 Oct. 2014*]**Soil adsorption transformation products (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.3.1.2 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.2.1)**

Estimated adsorption coefficients for the aquatic metabolites of BAS 750 F <sup>a)</sup>							
Metabolite name	OC %	Soil pH	K <sub>d</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>doc</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>F</sub> (mL/g)	K <sub>oc</sub> (mL/g)	1/n
M750F003	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	597.6	n.a.
M750F005	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	7863	n.a.
M750F006	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	4919	n.a.
M750F007	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	3938	n.a.
M750F008	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	17240	n.a.
pH dependence			n.a.				

n.a. not available

<sup>a)</sup> Adsorption coefficients (K<sub>oc</sub>) were estimated for metabolites of BAS 750 F that occurred in studies with BAS 750 F in aqueous systems. QSAR method implemented in the KocWIN (EPISuite) tool was used.

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****Mobility in soil column leaching active substance (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.4.1.1 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.2.1)**

Column leaching

Not required as reliable adsorption coefficients were obtained with the batch equilibrium method.

**Mobility in soil column leaching transformation products (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.1.4.1.2 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.1.2.1)**

Column leaching

Not required as no major metabolites were detected in soil studies.

**Lysimeter / field leaching studies (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 7.1.4.2 / 7.1.4.3 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, points 9.1.2.2 / 9.1.2.3)**

Lysimeter/ field leaching studies

Not required as based on  $PEC_{gw}$  calculations no leaching is expected.**Hydrolytic degradation (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.2.1.1)**

Hydrolytic degradation of the active substance and metabolites &gt; 10 %

pH 4, 5, 7, 9: stable at 25°C  
no metabolites**Aqueous photochemical degradation (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 7.2.1.2 / 7.2.1.3)**

Photolytic degradation of active substance and metabolites above 10 %, &gt;5% at two consecutive timepoints or &gt;5% and increasing at study termination

DT<sub>50</sub>: 2.3 days at pH 7 (25°C, xenon arc light source with UV filter, continuous irradiation)  
M750F005: 32.2% (6 d),  
M750F006: 30.7% (9 d),  
M750F007: 43.9% (15 d),  
M750F008: 7.3% (13 d)Quantum yield of direct phototransformation in water at  $\Sigma > 290$  nm $3.5 \times 10^{-1}$  mol Einstein<sup>-1</sup>**'Ready biodegradability' (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.2.2.1)**Readily biodegradable  
(yes/no)

no



Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****Aerobic mineralisation in surface water (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.2.2.2 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.2.1)**

Parent	No significant degradation was observed in the test system, therefore no kinetic analysis was performed.									
System identifier (indicate fresh, estuarine or marine)	pH water phase	pH sed <sup>a)</sup>	t. <sup>o</sup> C <sup>b)</sup>	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> whole sys. (suspended sediment test)		St. ( $\chi^2$ )	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> Water (pelagic test)		St. ( $\chi^2$ )	Method of calculation
				At study temp	Normalised to x <sup>o</sup> C <sup>c)</sup>		At study temp	Norma lised to x <sup>o</sup> C <sup>c)</sup>		
Ranschgraben, fresh water (high test conc.)	7.2	n.a.	20	test not performed			not calculated			n.a.
Ranschgraben, fresh water (low test conc.)	7.2	n.a.	20	test not performed			not calculated			n.a.

<sup>a)</sup> Calculations not undertaken<sup>b)</sup> Temperature of incubation=temperature that the environmental media was collected or std temperature of 20°C<sup>c)</sup> Normalised using a Q10 of 2.58 to the temperature of the environmental media at the point of sampling. (note temp of x should be stated).

Mineralisation and non-extractable residues (for parent dosed experiments)					
System identifier (indicate fresh, estuarine or marine)	pH water phase	pH sed <sup>a)</sup>	Mineralisation x% after 63 d (end of the study).	Non-extractable residues. max x % after n d (suspended sediment test)	Non-extractable residues. max x % after n d (end of the study) (suspended sediment test)
Ranschgraben, fresh water (high test conc.)	7.2	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	n.a.
Ranschgraben, fresh water (low test conc.)	7.2	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. not applicable

<sup>a)</sup> This test was not run with suspended sediment particles

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****Water / sediment study (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.2.2.3 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.2.2)**

Parent	Distribution (test performed in two test systems with three different labels each): 0.7 - 3.2% in water after 100 d, 45.6 - 67.3% in sediment after 100 d, max. in sediment 67.6 - 75.7%									
Persistence endpoints										
Water / sediment system	pH water phase	pH sed <sup>a)</sup>	t. °C	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> whole system	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> water	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> sediment	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	Kinetic model
Berghäuser Altrhein <sup>c)</sup>	7.4, 8.4 <sup>d)</sup>	7.1, 7.0 <sup>d)</sup>	20	122.2/444.0	2.0	6.6 <sup>g)</sup> /21.9	6.4	224.8/746.7	4.0	DFOP FOMC SFO
Ranschgraben <sup>c)</sup>	7.3, 7.1 <sup>d)</sup>	5.2, 6.0 <sup>d)</sup>	20	213.1/785.6	1.3	7.9 <sup>g)</sup> /26.2	6.7	395.6/>1000	1.0	HS FOMC SFO
Modeling endpoints										
Water / sediment system	pH water phase	pH sed <sup>a)</sup>	t. °C	Modeling DegT <sub>50</sub> whole system <sup>e)</sup>	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	Modeling DisT <sub>50</sub> water <sup>f)</sup>	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	Modeling DisT <sub>50</sub> sediment <sup>f)</sup>	St. (χ <sup>2</sup> )	Method of calculation
Berghäuser Altrhein <sup>c)</sup>	7.4, 8.4 <sup>d)</sup>	7.1, 7.0 <sup>d)</sup>	20	125.5	2.8	6.6 <sup>g)</sup>	6.4	224.8	4.0	SFO FOMC
Ranschgraben <sup>c)</sup>	7.3, 7.1 <sup>d)</sup>	5.2, 6.0 <sup>d)</sup>	20	212.8	2.7	7.9 <sup>g)</sup>	6.7	395.6	1.0	SFO FOMC
Geometric mean at 20°C <sup>b)</sup>				163.4		7.2		298.2		

<sup>a)</sup> Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution<sup>b)</sup> Normalised using a Q10 of 2.58<sup>c)</sup> Residues from the three different label experiments (chlorophenyl-, triazole- and trifluoromethylphenyl-label) were considered as replicates<sup>d)</sup> pH at field sampling from two different sampling events<sup>e)</sup> Degradation rate<sup>f)</sup> Dissipation rate<sup>g)</sup> Calculated as DT<sub>50</sub> = DT<sub>90</sub>/3.32

Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

Metabolite M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole)	Distribution (test performed with parent in two test systems with three different labels each): Max in total system: 15.1% after 100 days Max in water: 10.2% after 100 days Max in sediment: 4.9% after 100 days kinetic formation fraction ( $k_f/k_{dp}$ ): not calculated									
Water / sediment system	pH water phase	pH sed <sup>a)</sup>	t. °C	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> whole sys.	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> water	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> sed	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	Method of calculation
No DT <sub>50</sub> was derived from parent studies.										

Metabolite M750F003	Distribution (test performed with parent in two test systems with three different labels each): Max in total system: 8.5% (mean of replicates) after 100 days Max in water: 3.8% after 100 days Max in sediment: 5.4% after 100 days kinetic formation fraction ( $k_f/k_{dp}$ ): not calculated									
Water / sediment system	pH water phase	pH sed <sup>a)</sup>	t. °C	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> whole sys.	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> water	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	DT <sub>50</sub> /DT <sub>90</sub> sed	St. ( $\chi^2$ )	Method of calculation
No DT <sub>50</sub> was derived from parent studies.										

Mineralisation and non-extractable residues (from parent dosed experiments, test performed with two test systems with three different labels each)					
Water / sediment system	pH water phase	pH sed <sup>a)</sup>	Mineralisation (end of the study).	Non-extractable residues in sed.	Non-extractable residues in sed. (end of the study)
Berghäuser Altrhein	7.4, 8.4 <sup>b)</sup>	7.1, 7.0 <sup>b)</sup>	0.8 – 9.6% after 100 d	18.8% after 100 d – 26.6% after 100 d	18.8 – 26.6% after 100 d
Ranschgraben	7.3, 7.1 <sup>b)</sup>	5.2, 6.0 <sup>b)</sup>	0.5 – 5.1% after 100 d	17.0% after 100 d – 22.4% after 100 d	17.0- 22.4% after 100 d

<sup>a)</sup> Measured in CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution<sup>b)</sup> pH at field sampling from two different sampling events

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United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****Fate and behaviour in air (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.3.1)**

Direct photolysis in air	Not studied
Photochemical oxidative degradation in air	DT <sub>50</sub> of 19.995 hours (1.67 days) derived by the Atkinson model (version 1.88). OH (12 h) concentration assumed = 1.5 x10 <sup>6</sup> mol cm <sup>-3</sup>
Volatilisation	No data generated (saturated vapour pressure = 3.2 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> Pa)
Metabolites	n.a.

**Residues requiring further assessment (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.4.1)**

Environmental occurring residues requiring further assessment by other disciplines (toxicology and ecotoxicology) and or requiring consideration for groundwater exposure	Soil: BAS 750 F, 1,2,4-triazole <sup>a)</sup> Surface water: BAS 750 F, 1,2,4-triazole, M750F003, M750F005, M750F006, M750F007, M750F008 Sediment: BAS 750 F, 1,2,4-triazole, M750F003, M750F005, M750F006, M750F007, M750F008 Groundwater: BAS 750 F, 1,2,4-triazole <sup>a)</sup> Air: BAS 750 F
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<sup>a)</sup> Assessment not formally triggered but conducted to demonstrate safe use

**Definition of the residue for monitoring (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.4.2)**

See section 5, Ecotoxicology

**Monitoring data, if available (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.5)**

Soil (indicate location and type of study)	no data available
Surface water (indicate location and type of study)	no data available
Ground water (indicate location and type of study)	no data available
Air (indicate location and type of study)	no data available

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United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****PEC soil (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, points 9.1.3 / 9.3.1)**

Parent

Method of calculation

DT<sub>50</sub> (d): 846.6 days

Kinetics: SFO

Field or Lab: non-normalized worst case from field studies.

Application data

Crop: cereals

Depth of soil layer: 5cm

Soil bulk density: 1.5g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Number of applications: 2

Interval (d): 14

% plant interception: 80/80

Application rate: 2 x 150 g a.s. ha<sup>-1</sup>

<b>2 x 150 g a.s. ha<sup>-1</sup> to cereals</b>		
<b>PEC<sub>(s)</sub></b> (mg/kg)	Multiple application Actual values	Multiple application Time weighted average
Initial	0.080	-
Short term 24h	0.079	0.080
	0.079	0.079
	0.079	0.079
Long term	0.079	0.079
	0.079	0.079
	0.078	0.079
	0.078	0.079
	0.076	0.078
	0.073	0.076
Accumulation concentration <sup>a)</sup>	0.308	

<sup>a)</sup> Plateau peak concentration reached after 23 years of continuous use

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United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**Metabolite 1,2,4-triazole <sup>a)</sup>

Method of calculation

Molecular weight relative to the parent: 0.174

Kinetics: DFOP

Field or Lab: non-normalized worst case from field studies.

Max. occurrence in soil: 5.1%

Application data

Same application scenarios as for parent- total dose considered.

Total parent application rate (300g a.s./ha) was corrected with the molar correction factor (0.174) and the maximum occurrence in soil (5.1%) to form a 'total dose' approach. This was calculated as being 2.7 g/ha.

Only global maximum values are reported as required for the subsequent risk assessment for soil organisms

**PEC<sub>(s)</sub>**

(mg/kg)

**1 x 2.7 g/ha to cereals**

Initial

0.001

Accumulation  
concentration

0.001

<sup>a)</sup> Metabolite did not occur as major metabolite in soil degradation studies and further consideration is therefore not required. It was included in the exposure assessment for soil to address potential regulatory interest related to this compound

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****PEC ground water (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.2.4.1)**

Four tiers of groundwater modelling were proposed by the Notifier based on refining the formation fraction of 1,2,4-triazole, and taking into account biphasic degradation of the metabolite. For expediency, all four tiers are summarised below.

Tier 1:

Method of calculation and type of study (*e.g.* modelling, field leaching, lysimeter)

A default formation fraction of 1 is simulated for 1,2,4-triazole with the longest, slow phase, DT<sub>50</sub>.

For FOCUS<sub>GW</sub> modelling, values used –  
Modelling using FOCUS model(s), with appropriate FOCUS<sub>GW</sub> scenarios, according to FOCUS guidance.  
Model(s) used: PEARL 4.4.4, PELMO 5.5.3, MACRO 5.5.4  
Crop: spring cereals, winter cereals

Substance parameters for BAS 750 F:

Crop uptake factor: 0  
Water solubility (mg/L): 0.81 at pH 7 and 20°C  
Vapour pressure:  $3.2 \times 10^{-6}$  Pa at 20°C  
Geometric mean parent DT<sub>50,field</sub> 200 d (n=6) (pF2, 20°C).  
K<sub>OC</sub>: 3455.6 mL/g (geometric mean, n=8)  
1/n: 0.975 (arithmetic mean, n=8)

Substance parameters for M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole)<sup>a)</sup>:

Crop uptake factor: 0  
Water solubility (mg/L): 700000 at pH 7 and 20°C  
Vapour pressure: 0.22 Pa at 20°C  
Geometric mean DT<sub>50 field</sub> (pF2, 20°C, n=4): Slow degrading compartment - 60.5 d  
Fraction in fast degrading compartment (g): 0.489 (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
K<sub>OC</sub>: 89.0 mL/g (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
1/n: 0.916 (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
Formation fraction from parent: 1

Application rate

Crop: Cereals (winter/spring)  
Gross application rate: 2 x 150 g/ha.  
Crop growth stage: BBCH 30  
Canopy interception %: 80 / 80  
Application rate net of interception: 2 x 30 g/ha.

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United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

No. of applications: 2

Time of application (absolute or relative application dates):

*Spring cereals*: first application date at BBCH 30 was set to 28 days after emergence. The subsequent application date was scheduled by the minimum application interval of 14 days.

*Winter cereals*: first application set to 1<sup>st</sup> of May for the scenarios in Central Europe, to 15<sup>th</sup> of March for the scenarios in South Europe and to 1<sup>st</sup> of June for the scenario in North Europe. The subsequent application date was scheduled by the minimum application interval of 14 days.

- a) Metabolite did not occur as major metabolite in soil degradation studies and further consideration is therefore not required. It was included in the exposure assessment for soil to address potential regulatory interest related to this compound

**PEC(gw) tier 1 - FOCUS modelling results (80<sup>th</sup> percentile annual average concentration at 1m)**

BAS 750 F				
Crop	Scenario	PEC <sub>gw</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		
		PEARL 4.4.4	PELMO 5.5.3	MACRO 5.5.4
Spring cereals	Châteaudun	<0.000001	<0.001	<0.001
	Hamburg	0.000001	<0.001	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Kremsmünster	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Okehampton	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Porto	<0.000001	<0.001	
Winter cereals	Châteaudun	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
	Hamburg	<0.000001	<0.001	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Kremsmünster	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Okehampton	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Piacenza	0.000001	<0.001	
	Porto	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Sevilla	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Thiva	<0.000001	<0.001	

<sup>a</sup> Scenario not defined for the model



Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

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Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

<b>1,2,4-triazole</b>				
Crop	Scenario	PEC <sub>gw</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		
		PEARL 4.4.4	PELMO 5.5.3	MACRO 5.5.4
Spring cereals	Châteaudun	0.011702	0.006	0.0215
	Hamburg	0.089997	0.075	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	0.025241	0.023	
	Kremsmünster	0.054583	0.049	
	Okehampton	0.075468	0.068	
	Porto	0.043854	0.059	
Winter cereals	Châteaudun	0.014478	0.009	0.0239
	Hamburg	0.078986	0.085	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	0.025779	0.033	
	Kremsmünster	0.052159	0.056	
	Okehampton	0.079980	0.081	
	Piacenza	0.043659	0.052	
	Porto	0.040808	0.068	
	Sevilla	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Thiva	0.008704	0.003	

<sup>a</sup> Scenario not defined for the model

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

## Tier 2:

Method of calculation and type of study (e.g. modelling, field leaching, lysimeter)

A default formation fraction of 1 is simulated for 1,2,4-triazole. Fast phase degradation calculated by multiplying formation fraction by g value; slow phase degradation calculated by multiplying formation fraction by 1-g. Mean value of the fast and slow phase PEC<sub>GW</sub> reported

For FOCUS<sub>GW</sub> modelling, values used –  
Modelling using FOCUS model(s), with appropriate FOCUS<sub>GW</sub> scenarios, according to FOCUS guidance.  
Model(s) used: PEARL 4.4.4, PELMO 5.5.3, MACRO 5.5.4  
Crop: spring cereals, winter cereals

Substance parameters for M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole) <sup>a)</sup>:

Crop uptake factor: 0  
Water solubility (mg/L): 700000 at pH 7 and 20°C  
Vapour pressure: 0.22 Pa at 20°C  
Geometric mean DT<sub>50 field</sub> (pF2, 20°C, n=4): Slow degrading compartment - 60.5 d  
Fraction in fast degrading compartment (g): 0.489 (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
K<sub>OC</sub>: 89.0 mL/g (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
1/n: 0.916 (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
Formation fraction from parent: 1

## Application rate

Crop: Cereals (winter/spring)  
Gross application rate: 2 x 150 g/ha.  
Crop growth stage: BBCH 30  
Canopy interception %: 80 / 80  
Application rate net of interception: 2 x 30 g/ha.  
No. of applications: 2  
Time of application (absolute or relative application dates):  
*Spring cereals*: first application date at BBCH 30 was set to 28 days after emergence. The subsequent application date was scheduled by the minimum application interval of 14 days.  
*Winter cereals*: first application set to 1<sup>st</sup> of May for the scenarios in Central Europe, to 15<sup>th</sup> of March for the scenarios in South Europe and to 1<sup>st</sup> of June for the scenario in North Europe. The subsequent application date was scheduled by the minimum application interval

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United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

of 14 days.
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- b) Metabolite did not occur as major metabolite in soil degradation studies and further consideration is therefore not required. It was included in the exposure assessment for soil to address potential regulatory interest related to this compound

**PEC(gw) tier 2 - FOCUS modelling results (80<sup>th</sup> percentile annual average concentration at 1m)**

<b>1,2,4-triazole</b>				
Crop	Scenario	PEC <sub>gw</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		
		PEARL 4.4.4	PELMO 5.5.3	MACRO 5.5.4
Spring cereals	Châteaudun	0.006	0.004	0.005
	Hamburg	0.046	0.039	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	0.013	0.012	
	Kremsmünster	0.028	0.025	
	Okehampton	0.039	0.035	
	Porto	0.022	0.031	
Winter cereals	Châteaudun	0.007	0.005	0.005
	Hamburg	0.041	0.044	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	0.013	0.017	
	Kremsmünster	0.027	0.029	
	Okehampton	0.041	0.042	
	Piacenza	0.022	0.027	
	Porto	0.021	0.035	
	Sevilla	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Thiva	0.005	0.002	

<sup>a</sup> Scenario not defined for the model

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United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

## Tier 3:

Method of calculation and type of study (*e.g.* modelling, field leaching, lysimeter)

A worst case observed formation fraction of 0.65 is simulated for 1,2,4-triazole. Fast phase degradation calculated by multiplying formation fraction by g value; slow phase degradation calculated by multiplying formation fraction by 1-g. Mean value of the fast and slow phase PEC<sub>GW</sub> reported

For FOCUS<sub>GW</sub> modelling, values used –  
Modelling using FOCUS model(s), with appropriate FOCUS<sub>GW</sub> scenarios, according to FOCUS guidance.  
Model(s) used: PEARL 4.4.4, PELMO 5.5.3, MACRO 5.5.4  
Crop: spring cereals, winter cereals

Substance parameters for M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole) <sup>a)</sup>:

Crop uptake factor: 0  
Water solubility (mg/L): 700000 at pH 7 and 20°C  
Vapour pressure: 0.22 Pa at 20°C  
Geometric mean DT<sub>50 field</sub> (pF2, 20°C, n=4): Slow degrading compartment - 60.5 d  
Fraction in fast degrading compartment (g): 0.489 (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
K<sub>OC</sub>: 89.0 mL/g (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
1/n: 0.916 (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
Formation fraction from parent: 0.65

## Application rate

Crop: Cereals (winter/spring)  
Gross application rate: 2 x 150 g/ha.  
Crop growth stage: BBCH 30  
Canopy interception %: 80 / 80  
Application rate net of interception: 2 x 30 g/ha.  
No. of applications: 2  
Time of application (absolute or relative application dates):  
*Spring cereals*: first application date at BBCH 30 was set to 28 days after emergence. The subsequent application date was scheduled by the minimum application interval of 14 days.  
*Winter cereals*: first application set to 1<sup>st</sup> of May for the scenarios in Central Europe, to 15<sup>th</sup> of March for the scenarios in South Europe and to 1<sup>st</sup> of June for the scenario in North Europe. The subsequent application date was scheduled by the minimum application interval of 14 days.

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United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

- c) Metabolite did not occur as major metabolite in soil degradation studies and further consideration is therefore not required. It was included in the exposure assessment for soil to address potential regulatory interest related to this compound

**PEC(gw) tier 3 - FOCUS modelling results (80<sup>th</sup> percentile annual average concentration at 1m)**

<b>1,2,4-triazole</b>				
Crop	Scenario	PEC <sub>gw</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		
		PEARL 4.4.4	PELMO 5.5.3	MACRO 5.5.4
Spring cereals	Châteaudun	0.003	0.002	0.003
	Hamburg	0.027	0.023	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	0.007	0.007	
	Kremsmünster	0.016	0.015	
	Okehampton	0.023	0.021	
	Porto	0.013	0.018	
Winter cereals	Châteaudun	0.004	0.003	0.003
	Hamburg	0.024	0.026	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	0.007	0.010	
	Kremsmünster	0.016	0.017	
	Okehampton	0.025	0.025	
	Piacenza	0.013	0.016	
	Porto	0.012	0.020	
	Sevilla	<0.000001	<0.001	
	Thiva	0.002	0.001	

<sup>a</sup> Scenario not defined for the model

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

## Tier 4:

Method of calculation and type of study (*e.g.* modelling, field leaching, lysimeter)

The arithmetic mean formation fraction (0.40) from four soils is simulated for 1,2,4-triazole. Fast phase degradation calculated by multiplying formation fraction by g value; slow phase degradation calculated by multiplying formation fraction by 1-g. Mean value of the fast and slow phase PEC<sub>GW</sub> reported

For FOCUS<sub>GW</sub> modelling, values used –  
Modelling using FOCUS model(s), with appropriate FOCUS<sub>GW</sub> scenarios, according to FOCUS guidance.  
Model(s) used: PEARL 4.4.4, PELMO 5.5.3, MACRO 5.5.4  
Crop: spring cereals, winter cereals

Substance parameters for M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole) <sup>a)</sup>:

Crop uptake factor: 0  
Water solubility (mg/L): 700000 at pH 7 and 20°C  
Vapour pressure: 0.22 Pa at 20°C  
Geometric mean DT<sub>50 field</sub> (pF2, 20°C, n=4): Slow degrading compartment - 60.5 d  
Fraction in fast degrading compartment (g): 0.489 (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
K<sub>OC</sub>: 89.0 mL/g (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
1/n: 0.916 (arithmetic mean, n=4)  
Formation fraction from parent: 0.40

## Application rate

Crop: Cereals (winter/spring)  
Gross application rate: 2 x 150 g/ha.  
Crop growth stage: BBCH 30  
Canopy interception %: 80 / 80  
Application rate net of interception: 2 x 30 g/ha.  
No. of applications: 2  
Time of application (absolute or relative application dates):  
*Spring cereals*: first application date at BBCH 30 was set to 28 days after emergence. The subsequent application date was scheduled by the minimum application interval of 14 days.  
*Winter cereals*: first application set to 1<sup>st</sup> of May for the scenarios in Central Europe, to 15<sup>th</sup> of March for the scenarios in South Europe and to 1<sup>st</sup> of June for the scenario in North Europe. The subsequent application date was scheduled by the minimum application interval of 14 days.

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United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

- d) Metabolite did not occur as major metabolite in soil degradation studies and further consideration is therefore not required. It was included in the exposure assessment for soil to address potential regulatory interest related to this compound

**PEC(gw) tier 4 - FOCUS modelling results (80<sup>th</sup> percentile annual average concentration at 1m)**

<b>1,2,4-triazole</b>				
Crop	Scenario	PEC <sub>gw</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		
		PEARL 4.4.4	PELMO 5.5.3	MACRO 5.5.4
Spring cereals	Châteaudun	0.002	0.001	0.002
	Hamburg	0.014	0.012	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	0.004	0.004	
	Kremsmünster	0.009	0.008	
	Okehampton	0.013	0.011	
	Porto	0.007	0.010	
Winter cereals	Châteaudun	0.002	0.002	0.002
	Hamburg	0.013	0.014	- <sup>a</sup>
	Jokioinen	0.004	0.005	
	Kremsmünster	0.009	0.009	
	Okehampton	0.014	0.014	
	Piacenza	0.007	0.009	
	Porto	0.006	0.011	
	Sevilla	<0.001	<0.001	
	Thiva	0.001	0.001	

<sup>a</sup> Scenario not defined for the model

PEC<sub>(gw)</sub> From lysimeter / field studies

Not applicable

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

## PEC surface water and PEC sediment (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, points 9.2.5 / 9.3.1)

Parent

Parameters used in FOCUSsw step 1 and 2

Version control no. of FOCUS calculator: FOCUS STEPS 1-2, version 3.2

Molecular weight (g/mol): 397.8

K<sub>OC</sub> (mL/g): 3455.6, geometric mean (n=8)

DT<sub>50</sub> soil (d): 200, geometric mean of normalized field DegT<sub>50</sub> (20°C, pF2; n=6)

DT<sub>50</sub> water/sediment system (d): 163.4, geometric mean of total system DT<sub>50</sub> (Level P-I, n=2)

DT<sub>50</sub> water (d): 1000, conservative assumption (default value)

DT<sub>50</sub> sediment (d): 163.4, geometric mean of total system DT<sub>50</sub> (Level P-I, n=2)

Application scenario:

Crop: winter cereals (covering spring cereals)

Application rate: 2 x 150 g a.s. ha<sup>-1</sup>

Crop interception (%): 20 (average crop cover)

Region/Season: North and South Europe / March - May

Parameters used in FOCUSsw step 3 and 4

Version control no.'s of FOCUS software: SWASH 5.3 in combination with MACRO 5.5.4, PRZM 4.3.1 and TOXSWA 4.4.3

Water solubility (mg/L): 0.81

Vapour pressure: 3.2 x 10<sup>-6</sup> Pa at 20°C

K<sub>OC</sub> (mL/g): 3455.6, geometric mean (n=8)

1/n: 0.975, arithmetic mean (n=8)

DT<sub>50</sub> water (d): 1000, conservative assumption (default value)

DT<sub>50</sub> sediment (d): 163.4, geometric mean of total system DT<sub>50</sub> (Level P-I, n=2)

Q<sub>10</sub>=2.58, Walker equation coefficient 0.7

Crop uptake factor: 0

Application rate

Cereals (spring):

BBCH 30 – 69

Number of applications: 2

Interval (d): 14

Application rate(s): 2 x 150 g a.s./ha

Application window (single/multiple application):

First possible application date set to 28 days after emergence. Last possible application date set to 42 days before harvest.



Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

Main routes of entry

Cereals (winter):

BBCH 30 – 69

Number of applications: 2

Interval (d): 14

Application rate(s): 2 x 150 g a.s./ha

Application window (single/multiple application):

First possible application date set to 1<sup>st</sup> of May for the scenarios in Central Europe, to 15<sup>th</sup> of March for the scenarios in South Europe and to 1<sup>st</sup> of June for the scenario in North Europe. Last possible application date set to 42 days before harvest.

Spray drift, drainage and runoff

**FOCUS Step 1-2: Maximum  $PEC_{sw}$  and  $PEC_{sed}$  of BAS 750 F following application of 2 x 150 g a.s./ha to winter cereals**

Step 1		Step 2			
PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application	Single application	Multiple application
North Europe, Mar – May					
20.592	630.572	1.749	3.332	56.776	108.973
South Europe, Mar – May					
20.592	630.572	3.156	6.080	105.191	203.511

Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

Step 3 and 4, Tier 1: PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> of BAS 750 F following application of 150 g a.s. ha <sup>-1</sup> to <u>spring cereals</u>					
Location	Water body	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ] and main entry route			
		Single application		Multiple application	
		Step 3	Step 4	Step 3	Step 4
		Edge-of-Field	5mD	Edge-of-Field	5mD
D1	ditch	1.328	0.692	1.703	1.237
		Drift	Drainage	Drift	Drainage
D1	stream	0.846	0.434	0.775	0.775
		Drift	Drainage	Drainage	Drainage
D3	ditch	0.948	0.257	0.830	0.215
		Drift	Drift	Drift	Drift
D4	pond	0.050	0.049	0.089	0.088
		Drainage	Drainage	Drainage	Drainage
D4	stream	0.775	0.283	0.707	0.292
		Drift	Drift	Drift	Drainage
D5	pond	0.035	0.031	0.048	0.042
		Drift	Drift	Drift	Drift
D5	stream	0.796	0.291	0.715	0.253
		Drift	Drift	Drift	Drift
R4	stream	0.627	0.549	0.599 <sup>a)</sup>	0.599
		Drift	Runoff	Runoff	Runoff

5mD = Drift mitigation by no-spray buffer zone of 5 m

<sup>a)</sup> Member states note, when AppDate (version 2.0) suggested dates of first application were simulated, a sensitivity of the R4 scenario was highlighted; the PEC<sub>sw</sub> value increased to 1.059 µg/L at Step 3 for the multiple application scheme. Therefore, where this is a relevant member state scenario, the member states are advised to pay particular consideration to the application timings of BAS 750 F to spring cereals.

Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole) Product: BAS 750 01F
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## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

Step 3 and 4, Tier 1: PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> of BAS 750 F following application of 150 g a.s. ha <sup>-1</sup> to winter cereals					
Location	Water body	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ] and main entry route			
		Single application		Multiple application	
		Step 3	Step 4	Step 3	Step 4
		Edge-of-Field	5mD	Edge-of-Field	5mD
D1	ditch	1.198	0.718	1.558	1.250
		Drift	Drainage	Drift	Drainage
D1	stream	0.841	0.451	0.784	0.784
		Drift	Drainage	Drainage	Drainage
D2	ditch	1.215	1.195	2.456	2.456
		Drift	Drainage	Drainage	Drainage
D2	stream	0.989	0.747	1.533	1.533
		Drift	Drainage	Drainage	Drainage
D3	ditch	0.948	0.257	0.830	0.215
		Drift	Drift	Drift	Drift
D4	pond	0.040	0.039	0.075	0.073
		Drainage	Drainage	Drainage	Drainage
D4	stream	0.791	0.289	0.709	0.250
		Drift	Drift	Drift	Drift
D5	pond	0.035	0.031	0.052	0.045
		Drift	Drift	Drift	Drift
D5	stream	0.756	0.276	0.723	0.255
		Drift	Drift	Drift	Drift
D6	ditch	0.952	0.402	0.833	0.626
		Drift	Drainage	Drift	Drainage
R1	pond	0.077	0.075	0.153	0.151
		Runoff	Runoff	Runoff	Runoff
R1	stream	0.622	0.399	0.684	0.684
		Drift	Runoff	Runoff	Runoff
R3	stream	0.877	0.384	0.779	0.779
		Drift	Runoff	Runoff	Runoff
R4	stream	0.627	0.505	0.545	0.545
		Drift	Runoff	Runoff	Runoff

5mD = Drift mitigation by no-spray buffer zone of 5 m

Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

Step 3, Tier 1: PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> of BAS 750 F following application of 150 g a.s. ha <sup>-1</sup> to <u>spring cereals</u>			
Location	Water body	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application
D1	ditch	11.440	21.900
D1	stream	5.866	11.580
D3	ditch	0.639	0.769
D4	pond	0.474	0.814
D4	stream	0.167	0.299
D5	pond	0.281	0.484
D5	stream	0.036	0.054
R4	stream	2.186	4.221

Step 3, Tier 1: PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> of BAS 750 F following application of 150 g a.s. ha <sup>-1</sup> to <u>winter cereals</u>			
Location	Water body	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application
D1	ditch	12.110	20.660
D1	stream	6.251	10.670
D2	ditch	11.050	21.990
D2	stream	6.120	12.120
D3	ditch	0.630	0.763
D4	pond	0.413	0.731
D4	stream	0.128	0.244
D5	pond	0.291	0.510
D5	stream	0.030	0.062
D6	ditch	1.098	1.406
R1	pond	1.036	2.040
R1	stream	1.270	3.162
R3	stream	1.338	2.800
R4	stream	2.053	4.127

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

Metabolite M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole)

Parameters used in FOCUSsw step 1 and 2

Molecular weight (g/mol): 69.1  
 Water solubility (mg/L): 700000 at pH 7 and 20°C  
 Soil or water metabolite: soil and water metabolite  
 Koc (mL/g): 89.0, arithmetic mean (n=4)  
 DT<sub>50</sub> soil (d): 60.5, geometric mean of normalized field values (slow phase of DFOP model, n=4)  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water/sediment system (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> sediment (d): 1000, default value  
 Maximum occurrence observed (% molar basis with respect to the parent):  
 Total Water and Sediment: 15.1, max. in water/sediment study  
 Soil: 5.1  
 Application scenario: same as parent

Parameters used in FOCUSsw step 3 (if performed)

Not performed

Application rate

Metabolite is not applied but formed from parent

Main routes of entry

Drainage and runoff of metabolite;  
 formation after spray drift, drainage and runoff of parent

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour

FOCUS Step 1-2: Maximum PEC <sub>sw</sub> and PEC <sub>sed</sub> of M750F001 (1,2,4-triazole) following application of BAS 750 F to winter cereals					
Step 1		Step 2			
PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application	Single application	Multiple application
North Europe, Mar – May					
3.209	2.847	0.279	0.532	0.247	0.471
South Europe, Mar – May					
3.209	2.847	0.525	1.005	0.465	0.892

Metabolite M750F003

Parameters used in FOCUSsw step 1 and 2

Molecular weight (g/mol): 287.2  
 Water solubility mg/L: 1000, default value  
 Soil or water metabolite: soil and water metabolite  
 Koc (mL/g): 597.6, estimated with QSAR  
 DT<sub>50</sub> soil (d): 1000, conservative assumption  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water/sediment system (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> sediment (d): 1000, default value  
 Maximum occurrence observed (% molar basis with respect to the parent):  
 Total Water and Sediment: 8.5, max. in water/sediment study  
 Soil: 1.8  
 Application scenario: same as parent

Parameters used in FOCUSsw step 3 (if performed)

Not performed

Application rate

Metabolite is not applied but formed from parent

Main routes of entry

Drainage and runoff of metabolite;  
 formation after spray drift, drainage and runoff of parent

FOCUS Step 1-2: Maximum PEC <sub>sw</sub> and PEC <sub>sed</sub> of M750F003 following application of BAS 750 F to winter cereals					
Step 1		Step 2			
PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application	Single application	Multiple application
North Europe, Mar – May					
4.308	25.278	0.382	0.738	2.234	4.322
South Europe, Mar – May					
4.308	25.278	0.710	1.379	4.188	8.150

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

Metabolite M750F005

Parameters used in FOCUSsw step 1 and 2

Molecular weight (g/mol): 379.3  
 Water solubility mg/L: 1000, default value  
 Soil or water metabolite: water metabolite  
 Koc (mL/g): 7863, estimated with QSAR  
 DT<sub>50</sub> soil (d): 1000, conservative assumption  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water/sediment system (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> sediment (d): 1000, default value  
 Maximum occurrence observed (% molar basis with respect to the parent):  
 Total Water and Sediment: 32.2, max. in aqueous photolysis study  
 Soil: 0.001 (not detected in soil)  
 Application scenario: same as parent

Parameters used in FOCUSsw step 3 (if performed)

Not performed

Application rate

Metabolite is not applied but formed from parent

Main routes of entry

Formation after spray drift, drainage and runoff of parent

FOCUS Step 1-2: Maximum PEC <sub>sw</sub> and PEC <sub>sed</sub> of M750F005 following application of BAS 750 F to winter cereals					
Step 1		Step 2			
PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application	Single application	Multiple application
North Europe, Mar – May					
3.521	215.874	0.424	0.508	19.465	37.448
South Europe, Mar – May					
3.521	215.874	0.478	0.920	36.040	69.812

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

Metabolite M750F006

Parameters used in FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> step 1 and 2

Molecular weight (g/mol): 355.8  
 Water solubility mg/L: 1000, default value  
 Soil or water metabolite: water metabolite  
 Koc (mL/g): 4919, estimated with QSAR  
 DT<sub>50</sub> soil (d): 1000, conservative assumption  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water/sediment system (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> sediment (d): 1000, default value  
 Maximum occurrence observed (% molar basis with respect to the parent):  
 Total Water and Sediment: 30.7, max. in aqueous photolysis study  
 Soil: 0.001 (not detected in soil)  
 Application scenario: same as parent

Parameters used in FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> step 3 (if performed)

Not performed

Application rate

Metabolite is not applied but formed from parent

Main routes of entry

Formation after spray drift, drainage and runoff of parent

FOCUS Step 1-2: Maximum PEC <sub>sw</sub> and PEC <sub>sed</sub> of M750F006 following application of BAS 750 F to winter cereals					
Step 1		Step 2			
PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application	Single application	Multiple application
North Europe, Mar – May					
4.390	183.503	0.379	0.685	16.546	31.832
South Europe, Mar – May					
4.390	183.503	0.646	1.245	30.635	59.344



Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**

Metabolite M750F007

Parameters used in FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> step 1 and 2

Molecular weight (g/mol): 337.3  
 Water solubility mg/L: 1000, default value  
 Soil or water metabolite: water metabolite  
 Koc (mL/g): 3938, estimated with QSAR  
 DT<sub>50</sub> soil (d): 1000, conservative assumption  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water/sediment system (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> sediment (d): 1000, default value  
 Maximum occurrence observed (% molar basis with respect to the parent):  
 Total Water and Sediment: 43.9, max. in aqueous photolysis study  
 Soil: 0.001 (not detected in soil)  
 Application scenario: same as parent

Parameters used in FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> step 3 (if performed)

Not performed

Application rate

Metabolite is not applied but formed from parent

Main routes of entry

Formation after spray drift, drainage and runoff of parent

FOCUS Step 1-2: Maximum PEC <sub>sw</sub> and PEC <sub>sed</sub> of M750F007 following application of BAS 750 F to winter cereals					
Step 1		Step 2 (South Europe, Mar – May)			
PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application	Single application	Multiple application
North Europe, Mar – May					
6.982	240.821	0.586	1.120	21.714	41.775
South Europe, Mar – May					
6.982	240.821	1.056	2.037	40.205	77.880

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour**Metabolite M750F008 <sup>a)</sup>Parameters used in FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> step 1 and 2

Molecular weight (g/mol): 355.8  
 Water solubility mg/L: 1000, default value  
 Soil or water metabolite: water metabolite  
 Koc (mL/g): 17240, estimated with QSAR  
 DT<sub>50</sub> soil (d): 1000, conservative assumption  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water/sediment system (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> water (d): 1000, default value  
 DT<sub>50</sub> sediment (d): 1000, default value  
 Maximum occurrence observed (% molar basis with respect to the parent):  
 Total Water and Sediment: 7.3, max. in aqueous photolysis study  
 Soil: 0.001 (not detected in soil)  
 Application scenario: same as parent

Parameters used in FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> step 3 (if performed)

Not performed

Application rate

Metabolite is not applied but formed from parent

Main routes of entry

Formation after spray drift, drainage and runoff of parent

<sup>a)</sup> Metabolite did not occur as major metabolite in aquatic studies and further consideration is therefore not required.  
 It was included in the exposure assessment for soil to address potential regulatory interest related to this compound

FOCUS Step 1-2: Maximum PEC <sub>sw</sub> and PEC <sub>sed</sub> of M750F008 following application of BAS 750 F to winter cereals					
Step 1		Step 2 (South Europe, Mar – May)			
PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	PEC <sub>sw,max</sub> [µg L <sup>-1</sup> ]		PEC <sub>sed,max</sub> [µg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	
		Single application	Multiple application	Single application	Multiple application
North Europe, Mar – May					
0.452	48.196	0.090	0.084	4.346	8.360
South Europe, Mar – May					
0.452	48.196	0.090	0.094	8.046	15.586

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 4 Environmental fate and behaviour****Estimation of concentrations from other routes of exposure (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 9.4)**

Apart from the exposure routes already discussed in the chapters above, no further routes of exposure are expected to be of any relevance for BAS 750 F.

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

## Ecotoxicology

**Effects on birds and other terrestrial vertebrates (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 8.1 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 10.1)**

Species	Test substance	Time scale	End point	Toxicity (mg/kg bw per day)
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	BAS 750 F	Acute	LD <sub>50</sub>	816
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	BAS 750 F	Acute	LD <sub>50</sub>	> 2000
<i>Serinus canaria</i>	BAS 750 F	Acute	LD <sub>50</sub> (extrapolated)	> 2860
Geomean of quail, canary, and mallard LD <sub>50</sub>	BAS 750 F	Acute	LD <sub>50</sub> (geomean, extrapolated)	2065.5
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	BAS 750 F	Long-term	NOAEL	25.3
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	BAS 750 F	Long-term	NOAEL	80.5
<b>Mammals</b>				
Rat	BAS 750 F	Acute	LD <sub>50</sub>	> 2000
Rat	BAS 750 01 F	Acute	LD <sub>50</sub>	> 2000 (f.p.) >200 (a.s.)
Rat	BAS 750 F	Long-term	NOEL <sub>Reproduction</sub> NOEL <sub>Parents</sub> NOEL <sub>Offspring</sub>	200 25 75
Rat	BAS 750 F	Long-term	NOEL <sub>Maternal</sub> NOEL <sub>Developmental</sub>	150 400
Rabbit	BAS 750 F	Long-term	NOEL <sub>Maternal</sub> NOEL <sub>Developmental</sub>	25 25

**Toxicity/exposure ratios for terrestrial vertebrates (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Part A, Annex point 10.1)**

**[Representative use] at [application rate] g a.s./ha [x number of applications]**

Growth stage	Indicator or focal species	Time scale	DDD (mg/kg bw per day)	TER	Trigger
<b>Screening Step (Birds)</b>					
All	Small omnivorous bird	Acute	23.82	28.55	10
All	Small omnivorous bird	Long-term	7.21	<b>3.5</b>	5

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole) Product: BAS 750 01F

## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

Growth stage	Indicator or focal species	Time scale	DDD (mg/kg bw per day)	TER	Trigger
<b>Tier 1 (Birds)</b>					
Cereals BBCH 30 -39	Small omnivorous bird "lark"	Long-term	0.601	42.1	5
Cereals BBCH ≥ 40	Small omnivorous bird "lark"	Long-term	0.367	68.9	5
<b>Screening Step (Mammals)</b>					
All	Small herbivorous mammal	Acute	17.76	> 93.8	10
All	Small herbivorous mammal	Long-term	5.38	<b>4.65</b>	5
<b>Tier 1 (Mammals)</b>					
Cereals BBCH ≥ 20	Small insectivorous mammal "shrew"	Long-term	0.211	118.2	5
Cereals BBCH 30-39	Small omnivorous mammal "mouse"	Long-term	2.42	57.6	5
Cereals BBCH ≥ 40	Small herbivorous mammal "vole"	Long-term	0.434	10.4	5
Cereals BBCH ≥ 40	Small omnivorous mammal "mouse"	Long-term	0.256	97.7	5
<b>Risk from bioaccumulation and food chain behaviour</b>					
Indicator or focal species		Time scale	DDD (mg/kg bw per day)	TER	Trigger
Earthworm-eating birds		Long-term	0.0353	716.8	5
Earthworm-eating mammals		Long-term	0.0430	581	5
Fish-eating birds		Long-term	1.261	20.07	5
Fish-eating mammals		Long-term	1.126	22.21	5
<b>Risk from consumption of contaminated water</b>					
<b>Puddle scenario, Screening step</b>					
Acute bird: $150 \text{ g a.s./ha} / 2065.5 = 0.142$ , < 3000 ( $K_{OC}$ 3455.6 L/kg), TER calculation not needed					
Long-term bird: $150 \text{ g a.s./ha} / 25.3 = 11.56$ , < 3000 ( $K_{OC}$ 3455.6 L/kg), TER calculation not needed					
Acute mammal: $150 \text{ g a.s./ha} / 2000 = 0.146$ , < 3000 ( $K_{OC}$ 3455.6 L/kg), TER calculation not needed					
Long-term mammal: $150 \text{ g a.s./ha} / 25 = 11.70$ , < 3000 ( $K_{OC}$ 3455.6 L/kg), TER calculation not needed					

**Toxicity data for all aquatic tested species (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 8.2 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013 Annex Part A, point 10.2)\***

\* This section does not yet reflect the new EFSA Guidance Document on aquatic organisms which has been noted in the meeting of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed on 11 July 2014.

Group	Test substance	Time-scale (Test type)	End point	Toxicity <sup>1</sup>
Laboratory tests				

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

Group	Test substance	Time-scale (Test type)	End point	Toxicity <sup>1</sup>
Fish				
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	BAS 750 F	Acute 96 hr, flow-through	Mortality, LC <sub>50</sub>	0.532 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	BAS 750 F	Acute 96 hr, flow-through	Mortality, LC <sub>50</sub>	1.126 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Danio rerio</i> , (Syn. <i>Brachydanio rerio</i> )	BAS 750 F	Acute 96 hr, static	Mortality, LC <sub>50</sub>	0.906 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>	BAS 750 F	Acute 96 hr, semi-static	Mortality, LC <sub>50</sub>	0.761 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	BAS 750 01 F	Acute 96 hr, semi-static	Mortality, LC <sub>50</sub>	0.52 mg f.p./L <sub>(n)</sub> 0.052 mg a.s./L <sub>(n)</sub>
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> (ELS)	BAS 750 F	Chronic 35d	Hatchability, time to hatch and swim-up, survival, toxic signs and growth (body length), NOEC	0.147
<i>Danio rerio</i> (ELS)	BAS 750 F	Chronic 36d	Hatchability, survival, toxic signs and growth, NOEC	0.027
Aquatic invertebrates				
<i>Daphnia magna</i>	BAS 750 F	48 h static	Mortality, EC <sub>50</sub>	0.944 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Americamysis bahia</i>	BAS 750 F	96 h (48h) flow-through	Mortality, LC <sub>50</sub>	1.30 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> (1.53 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> )
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>	BAS 750 F	96 h flow- through	Shell growth, EC <sub>50</sub>	0.9472 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Daphnia magna</i>	BAS 750 01 F	48 h static	Mortality, EC <sub>50</sub>	1.80 mg f.p./L <sub>(n)</sub> 0.180 mg a.s./L <sub>(n)</sub>
<i>Daphnia magna</i>	BAS 750 F	21 d semi- static	Reproduction, EC <sub>10</sub> Reproduction, NOEC	0.0161 g a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.0091 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Americamysis bahia</i>	BAS 750 F	28 d flow- through	Reproduction, NOEC	≥0.0132 g a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Daphnia pulex</i>	BAS 750 F	21 d semi- static	Reproduction, EC <sub>10</sub> Reproduction, NOEC	0.0567 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.0276 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Daphnia longispina</i>	BAS 750 F	21 d semi- static	Reproduction, EC <sub>10</sub> Reproduction, NOEC	0.0564 g a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.0342 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>

Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

Group	Test substance	Time-scale (Test type)	End point	Toxicity <sup>1</sup>
Sediment-dwelling organisms				
<i>Chironomus dilutus</i>	BAS 750 F	10 d semi-static	EC <sub>50</sub> NOEC	>97 mg a.s./kg dry sediment <sub>(mm)</sub> ≥7.2 mg a.s./kg dry sediment <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Hyalella azteca</i>	BAS 750 F	10 d semi-static	EC <sub>50</sub> NOEC	>100 mg a.s./kg dry sediment <sub>(n)</sub> ≥100 mg a.s./kg dry sediment <sub>(n)</sub>
<i>Leptocheirus plumulosus</i>	BAS 750 F	10 d static	EC <sub>50</sub> NOEC	>95 mg a.s./kg dry sediment <sub>(mm)</sub> ≥95 mg a.s./kg dry sediment <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Chironomus riparius</i>	BAS 750 F	28 d static	NOEC	>1.158 mg a.s./kg dry sediment <sub>(mm)</sub>
Algae				
<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	BAS 750 F	72 h static	Growth rate: E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>r</sub> C Yield: E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>y</sub> C	1.352 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.904 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.103 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.777 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.215 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> <0.103 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Skeletonema costatum</i> <sup>#</sup>	BAS 750 F	72 h static	Growth rate: E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>r</sub> C Yield: E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>y</sub> C	0.679 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.373 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.0985 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.479 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.257 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.0985 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Navicula pelliculosa</i>	BAS 750 F	72 h static	Growth rate: E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>r</sub> C Yield: E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>y</sub> C	1.347 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.478 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.303 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.671 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.351 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> 0.303 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

Group	Test substance	Time-scale (Test type)	End point	Toxicity <sup>1</sup>
<i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>	BAS 750 F	72 h static	Growth rate: E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>r</sub> C Yield: E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>y</sub> C	> 3.08 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> ≥ 3.08 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 3.08 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> ≥ 3.08 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 3.08 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 3.08 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	BAS 750 01 F	72 h static	Growth rate: E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>r</sub> C Yield: E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>y</sub> C	8.45 mg a.s./L <sub>(n)</sub> 2.16 mg a.s./L <sub>(n)</sub> 0.31 mg a.s./L <sub>(n)</sub> 2.52 mg a.s./L <sub>(n)</sub> 0.57 mg a.s./L <sub>(n)</sub> 0.31 mg a.s./L <sub>(n)</sub>
Higher plant				
<i>Lemna gibba</i>	a.s.	(static, or semi-static or flow-through)	FronD number growth rate: E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>r</sub> C FronD number yield: E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>y</sub> C Dry weight growth rate: E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>r</sub> C Dry weight yield: E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>50</sub> E <sub>y</sub> C <sub>10</sub> NOE <sub>y</sub> C	> 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> ≥ 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> ≥ 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> ≥ 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> ≥ 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub> > 2.017 mg a.s./L <sub>(mm)</sub>
Further testing on aquatic organisms				
Potential endocrine disrupting properties (Annex Part A, point 8.2.3)				
Fish sexual development test, <i>Danio rerio</i> , 69 d, flow-through, no effects observed at highest concentration, NOEC ≥ 0.045 mg a.s./L				

<sup>1</sup> (n) nominal concentration; (mm) mean measured concentration, f.p. formulated product; a.s.: active substance



Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

## Bioconcentration in fish (Annex Part A, point 8.2.2.3)

	Active substance
logP <sub>ow</sub>	Results determined at 20 °C applying the HPLC method.  pH 4*: log P <sub>ow</sub> = 3.4 pH 7: log P <sub>ow</sub> = 3.4 pH 7*: log P <sub>ow</sub> = 3.3 pH 9*: log P <sub>ow</sub> = 3.4 * buffered
Steady-state bioconcentration factor (BCF) (total wet weight/normalised to 5% lipid content)	385
Uptake/depuration kinetics BCF (total wet weight/normalised to 5% lipid content)	t <sub>1/2g</sub> (growth-corrected depuration half-life): 0.60 days
Annex VI Trigger for the bioconcentration factor	1000
Level and nature of residues (%) in organisms after the 7 day depuration phase	3% of steady state concentration

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole) Product: BAS 750 01F

## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

## Toxicity/exposure ratios for the most sensitive aquatic organisms (Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 10.2)

FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> STEP 1-3 - TERs for BAS 750 F – Worst case use on spring and winter cereals at 100 g a.s./ha

Scenario			PEC <sub>sw</sub> global max (µg/L)	Fish acute	Fish chronic	Aquatic invertebrates acute	Aquatic invertebrates chronic	Algae	Higher plant	PEC <sub>sed</sub> global max (µg/L)	Sediment dweller chronic
				<i>O. mykiss</i>	<i>D. rerio</i>	<i>D. magna</i>	<i>D. magna</i>	<i>S. costatum</i>	<i>L. gibba</i>		<i>C. riparius</i>
Endpoint (µg/L)			-	LC <sub>50</sub>	NOEC	EC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>10</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub>	-	NOEC
			-	532	27	944	16.1	679	> 2017	-	≥ 1158
RAC (µg/L)			-	5.32	2.7	9.44	1.61	67.9	201.7	-	≥ 115.8
FOCUS STEP 1											
-			20.592	<b>0.258</b>	<b>0.131</b>	<b>0.458</b>	<b>0.078</b>	3.297	9.795	630.572	<b>0.184</b>
FOCUS STEP 2											
North Europe	Multiple <sup>1</sup>		3.332	1.597	<b>0.810</b>	2.833	<b>0.483</b>	-	-	108.973	1.063
South Europe	Multiple <sup>1</sup>		6.08	<b>0.875</b>	<b>0.444</b>	1.553	<b>0.265</b>	-	-	203.511	<b>0.569</b>
FOCUS STEP 3*											
Spring Cereals											
D1	Ditch	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	1.703	3.12	1.59	-	<b>0.945</b>	-	-	21.9	5.3
	Stream	Single	0.846	6.29	3.19	-	1.903	-	-	11.58	10.0
D3	Ditch	Single	0.948	5.61	2.85	-	1.698	-	-	0.769	151
D4	Pond	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	0.089	59.78	30.34	-	18.090	-	-	0.814	142
	Stream	Single	0.775	6.86	3.48	-	2.077	-	-	0.299	387
D5	Pond	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	0.048	110.83	56.25	-	33.542	-	-	0.484	239
	Stream	Single	0.796	6.68	3.39	-	2.023	-	-	0.054	2144
R4	Stream	Single	0.627	8.48	4.31	-	2.568	-	-	4.221	27.4
Winter Cereals											
D1	Ditch	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	1.558	3.41	1.73	-	1.033	-	-	20.66	5.6
	Stream	Single	0.841	6.33	3.21	-	1.914	-	-	10.67	10.9

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Section 5 Ecotoxicology**

D2	Ditch	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	2.456	2.17	1.10	-	<b>0.656</b>	-	-	21.99	5.3
	Stream	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	1.533	3.47	1.76	-	1.050	-	-	12.12	9.6
D3	Ditch	Single	0.948	5.61	2.85	-	1.698	-	-	0.763	152
D4	Pond	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	0.075	70.93	36.00	-	21.467	-	-	0.731	158
	Stream	Single	0.791	6.73	3.41	-	2.035	-	-	0.244	475
D5	Pond	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	0.052	102.31	51.92	-	30.962	-	-	0.51	227
	Stream	Single	0.756	7.04	3.57	-	2.130	-	-	0.062	1868
D6	Ditch	Single	0.952	5.59	2.84	-	1.691	-	-	1.406	82.4
R1	Pond	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	0.153	34.77	17.65	-	10.523	-	-	2.04	56.8
	Stream	Multiple <sup>1</sup>	0.684	7.78	3.95	-	2.354	-	-	3.162	36.6
R3	Stream	Single	0.877	6.07	3.08	-	1.836	-	-	2.8	41.4
R4	Stream	Single	0.627	8.48	4.31	-	2.568	-	-	4.127	28.1

\*[Only scenarios where the trigger is not met at FOCUSsw step 1-2 should be included in step 3.]

\*\*[If the Trigger value has been adjusted during the risk assessment, it should always be clear on what basis the risk assessment has been performed, i.e. what the AF value is and for which organism and endpoint it refers.]

<sup>1</sup> Mutiple applications refers to the maximum of two proposed applications

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

**FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> STEP 1-3 - TERs for BAS 750 01 F expressed as a.s. in f.p. – Worst case use on spring and winter cereals at 100 g a.s./ha for both single and Multiple<sup>1</sup> applications**

Scenario	PEC global max (µg/L)	Fish acute (BAS 750 01 F, expressed as a.s. in f.p.)	Aquatic invertebrate acute (BAS 750 01 F, expressed as a.s. in f.p.)	Algae acute (BAS 750 01 F, expressed as a.s. in f.p.)
		<i>O. mykiss</i>	<i>D. rerio</i>	<i>P. subcapitata</i>
Endpoint	-	LC <sub>50</sub>	EC <sub>50</sub>	E <sub>r</sub> C <sub>50</sub>
(µg/L)	-	52.4	181.3	851
RAC (µg/L)	-	0.524	1.813	85.1
FOCUS STEP 1				
-	20.592	<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.088</b>	4.133
FOCUS STEP 2				
North Europe	3.332	<b>0.157</b>	<b>0.544</b>	-
South Europe	6.08	<b>0.086</b>	<b>0.298</b>	-
FOCUS STEP 3				
Ditch	0.9637	<b>0.544</b>	1.881	-
Pond	0.0329	15.927	55.106	-
Stream	0.7152	<b>0.733</b>	2.535	-

<sup>1</sup> Multiple applications refers to the maximum of two proposed applications

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

## Section 5 Ecotoxicology

FOCUS<sub>sw</sub> STEP 4 - TERs for BAS 750 F – Cereals at 100 g a.s./ha

Organism	Toxicity endpoint:	RAC:	Mitigation options	FOCUS STEP 4	Scenario	PEC <sub>sw</sub>	Ratio
Fish acute <i>O. mykiss</i>	52.4 µg/L	0.524 µg/L	5 m non-spray buffer zone	Spring and winter cereals	Ditch	0.2612	2.075
					Stream	0.2612	2.075
Aquatic invertebrate chronic, <i>D. magna</i>	16.1 µg/L	1.61 µg/L		Winter cereals	D2 ditch	2.456	<b>0.656</b>
Aquatic invertebrate chronic, geometric mean	28.7 µg/L	2.87 µg/L			Multiple <sup>1</sup>		1.168

<sup>1</sup> Multiple applications refers to the maximum of two proposed applications

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Effects on bees (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 8.3.1 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013 Annex Part A, point 10.3.1)\***

\* This section does reflect the new EFSA Guidance Document on bees which has not yet been noted by the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed.

Species	Test substance	Time scale/type of endpoint	End point	toxicity
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	a.s.	Acute	Oral toxicity (48 h- LD <sub>50</sub> )	>100 µg a.s./bee
	BAS 750 01 F			409.6 µg product/bee
	a.s.		Contact toxicity (48 h- LD <sub>50</sub> )	>100 µg a.s./bee
	BAS 750 01 F			296.4 µg product/bee
	a.s.	Chronic	10 d-LD50 10 d-LC50 10 d- NOED 10 d- NOEC	>110.5 µg a.s./bee/day >2.562 g a.s./kg food ≥110.5 µg a.s./bee/day ≥2.562 g a.s./kg food
	a.s.	Bee brood development	8 d-LD50 8 d-LC50 8 d- NOED 8 d- NOEC	43.9 µg a.s./larva 1.295 g a.s./kg food 29.7 µg a.s./larva 0.875 g a.s./kg food
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	a.s.	acute	Oral toxicity (96 h- LD <sub>50</sub> )	>195.4 ug a.s./bumblebee
			Contact toxicity (96 h- LD <sub>50</sub> )	>200.0 ug a.s./bumblebee

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Risk assessment** for – BAS 750 01 F at 150 g a.s./ha for two applications

Species	Test substance	Risk quotient	HQ/ETR	Trigger
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	a.s.	HQ <sub>contact</sub>	<1.5	50
		HQ <sub>oral</sub>	<1.5	
	BAS 750 01 F	HQ <sub>contact</sub>	3.64	
		HQ <sub>oral</sub>	5.03	

**Effects on other arthropod species (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 8.3.2 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013 Annex Part A, point 10.3.2)**

**Laboratory tests with standard sensitive species**

Species	Test Substance	End point	Toxicity
<i>Typhlodromus pyri</i>	BAS 750 01 F	Mortality, LR <sub>50</sub>	769 ml/ha
		Reproduction, ER <sub>50</sub>	none
<i>Aphidius rhopalosiphi</i>		Mortality, LR <sub>50</sub>	95.4 ml/ha
		Reproduction, ER <sub>50</sub>	none

**First tier risk assessment** for BAS 750 01 F at 1500 ml a.s./ha [2 applications]

Test substance	Species	Effect (LR <sub>50</sub> g/ha)	HQ in-field	HQ off-field <sup>1</sup>	Trigger
BAS 750 01 F	<i>Typhlodromus pyri</i>	769 ml/ha	<b>3.32</b>	0.079	2
	<i>Aphidius rhopalosiphi</i>	95.4 ml/ha	<b>26.73</b>	0.64	2

<sup>1</sup> 1 M distance assumed to calculate the drift rate

Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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**Extended laboratory tests**

Species	Life stage	Test substance, substrate	Time scale	Dose (ml/ha) <sup>1,2</sup>	End point	% effect <sup>3</sup>	ER <sub>50</sub>
<i>Typhlodromus pyri</i>	Juvenile-Adult	BAS 750 01 F, leaf substrate, 2D design	7 d	3000	Mortality Reproduction	23.8 % 14.4 %	>3000 ml/ha
<i>Aphidius rhopalosiphi</i>	Adult	BAS 750 01 F, barley seedlings, 3D design	48 h + 24 h fecundity test	3000	Mortality Reproduction	13.9 % -7.9 %	> 3000 ml/ha
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>	Larvae - Adult	BAS 750 01 F, leaf substrate, 2D design	Variable (depending on pupation)	3000	Mortality Reproduction	-2.3 % 1.36 %	> 3000 ml/ha

<sup>1</sup> initial residues<sup>2</sup> expressed in terms of ml product/ha<sup>3</sup> negative values indicate an increase in reproduction/decrease in mortality, relative to the control

**Risk assessment** for – BAS 750 01 F at 1500 ml /ha [2 applications; in-field] based on extended lab test or aged residue tests

Species	ER <sub>50</sub> (ml/ha)	In-field rate
<i>Typhlodromus pyri</i>	> 3000 ml/ha	2550 ml/ha
<i>Aphidius rhopalosiphi</i>	> 3000 ml/ha	
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>	> 3000 ml/ha	



Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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**Effects on non-target soil meso- and macro fauna; effects on soil nitrogen transformation  
(Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, points 8.4, 8.5, and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013  
Annex Part A, points 10.4, 10.5)**

Test organism	Test substance	Time scale	End point	Toxicity
<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	a.s.	Chronic (56 d)	EC <sub>10</sub> (corr)	2.65 mg a.s./kg d.w.soil
	BAS 750 01 F		NOEC (corr)	≥3.98 mg a.s./kg d.w.soil
	1, 2, 4-triazole*		NOEC	1.0 mg metabolite/kg d.w.soil
<i>Folsomia candida</i>	a.s.	28 d	NOEC (corr)	≥200 mg a.s./kg d.w.soil
	BAS 750 01 F			≥12.305 mg a.s./kg d.w.soil
	1, 2, 4-triazole*		NOEC	1.8 mg metabolite/kg d.w.soil
<i>Hypoaspis aculeifer</i>	a.s.	14 d	NOEC (corr)	≥500 mg a.s./kg d.w.soil
	BAS 750 01 F			≥8.96 mg a.s./kg d.w.soil
	1, 2, 4-triazole		NOEC	171 mg metabolite/kg d.w.soil

\* EU agreed, e.g. within renewal of active substance Tebuconazole: EFSA Journal 2014; 12(1):3485; 88 pp.

**Higher tier testing**

Two earthworm field studies with formulated products including BAS 750 F are available.

BAS 750 01 F (100g BAS 750 F/L) no effects at 6L f.p/ha.

BAS 752 AM F (100g BAS 750 F/L and 50g fluxapyroxad/L), no effects at 8L f.p/ha.

Nitrogen transformation	a.s.	<25 % effect at day 28 at 2.53mg a.s./kg d.w.soil	PECsoil (accumulation) = 0.308 mg a.s./kg Acceptable risk demonstrated
	BAS 750 01 F	<25 % effect at day 28 at 2.40 mg a.s./kg d.w.soil	

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

	1, 2, 4-triazole*	<25 % effect at day 28 at 0.333 mg/kg d.w.soil	PECsoil (accumulation) = <0.001 mg/kg Acceptable risk demonstrated
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\*EU agreed, e.g. Epoxiconazole, EFSA Scientific Report, 138, 2008, DAR, Vol. 3, B.9, 2006

### Toxicity/exposure ratios for soil organisms

BAS 750 01 F at 1500 ml/ha [2 applications]

Test organism	Test substance	Time scale	Soil PEC <sup>1</sup> (mg a.s./kg dry soil)	TER	Trigger
Earthworms					
<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	a.s.	56 d	0.308	8.6	5
	BAS 750 01		0.308	≥12.92	
	1,2,4-triazole		<0.001	1000	
Other soil macroorganisms					
<i>Folsomia candida</i>	a.s.	28 d	0.308	≥ 649	5
	BAS 750 01		0.308	> 39	
	1,2,4-triazole		<0.001	1800	
<i>Hypoaspis aculeifer</i>	a.s.	14 d	0.308	≥ 1623	
	BAS 750 01		0.308	29.1	
	1,2,4-triazole		<0.001	171000	

<sup>1</sup>PECsoil (accumulation)

### Effects on terrestrial non target higher plants (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 8.6 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013 Annex Part A, point 10.6)

Screening data

Not required for herbicides or plant growth regulators as ER <sub>50</sub> tests should be provided
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Laboratory dose response tests

Species	Test substance	ER <sub>50</sub> (L product/ha) vegetative vigour	ER <sub>50</sub> (L product/ha) emergence	Exposure <sup>1</sup> (L product/ha)	TER	Trigger
oilseed rape, lettuce, tomato, cabbage, soybean, carrot, onion, ryegrass, wheat, corn	BAS 750 01 F	>1.5 (all species)	>1.5 (all species)	0.042	35.7	5
Extended laboratory studies : none						

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

Species	Test substance	ER <sub>50</sub> (L product/ha) vegetative vigour	ER <sub>50</sub> (L product/ha) emergence	Exposure <sup>1</sup> (L product/ha)	TER	Trigger
Semi-field and field test: none						

<sup>1</sup> calculated according to SANCO terrestrial risk assessment guidance document (SANCO/10329/2002 rev 2 final) using 1 M drift factor

#### Effects on biological methods for sewage treatment (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 8.8)

Test type/organism	Endpoint
Activated sludge	3 h EC <sub>50</sub> = >1000 mg a.s./L

#### Monitoring data (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 8.9 and Regulation (EU) N° 284/2013, Annex Part A, point 10.8)

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#### Definition of the residue for monitoring (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, point 7.4.2) Ecotoxicologically relevant compounds<sup>1</sup>

Compartment	
soil	
water	
sediment	
groundwater	

<sup>1</sup> metabolites are considered relevant when, based on the risk assessment, they pose a risk comparable or higher than the parent

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

**Classification and labelling with regard to ecotoxicological data (Regulation (EU) N° 283/2013, Annex Part A, Section 10)**

Substance

Harmonised classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and its Adaptations to Technical Process [Table 3.1 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended]<sup>6</sup>:

Peer review proposal<sup>7</sup> for harmonised classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

BAS 750 F (mefentrifluconazole)

Aquatic Acute 1; H400: Very toxic to aquatic life

Acute M-factor = 1

Aquatic Chronic 1; H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Chronic M-factor = 1

<sup>6</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, 1-1355.

<sup>7</sup> It should be noted that harmonised classification and labelling is formally proposed and decided in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Proposals for classification made in the context of the evaluation procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 are not formal proposals.

Rapporteur Member State

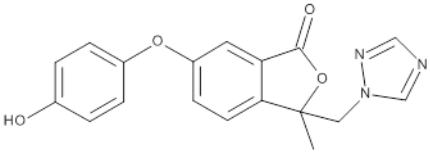
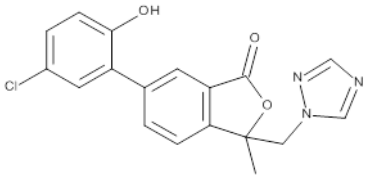
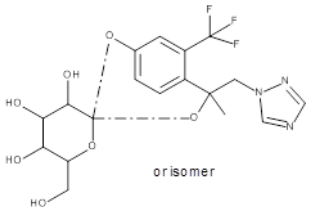
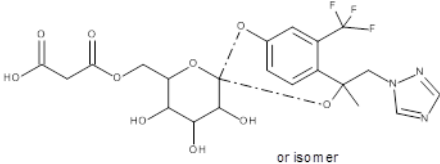
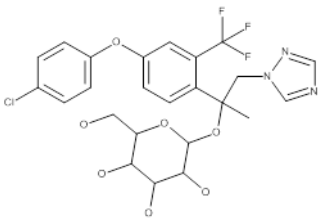
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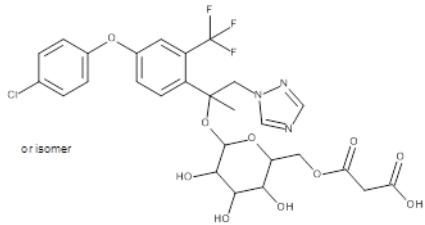
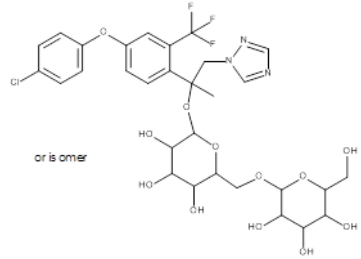
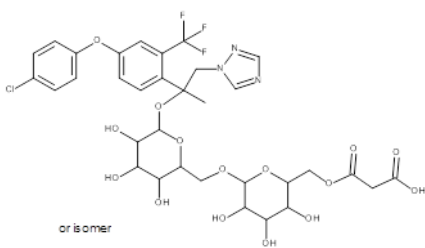
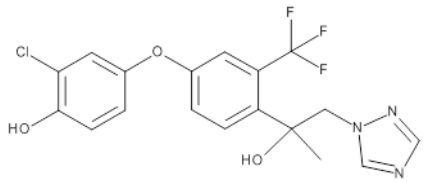
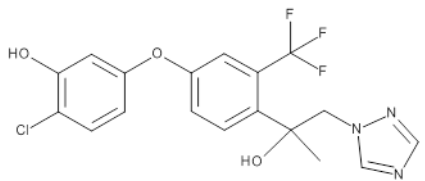
Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
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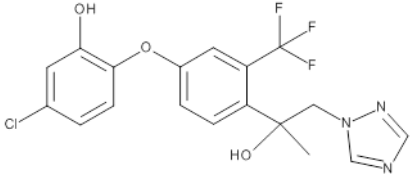
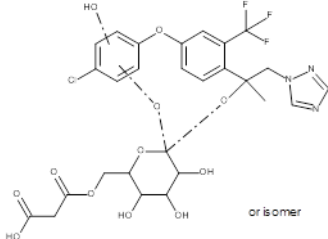
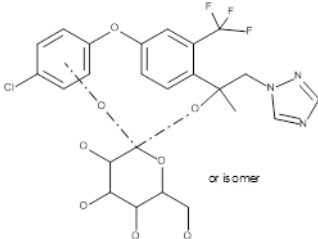
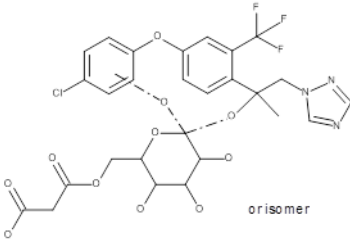
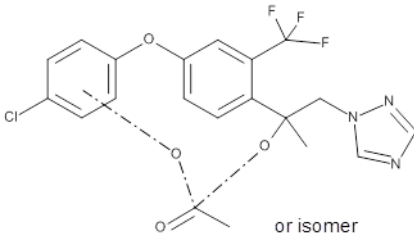
## Used compounds code(s)

Code/Trivia I name*	IUPAC name/SMILES notation	Structural formula
<b>BAS 750F</b> <b>(5834378)</b>	<b>(2RS)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol</b>	
<b>M750F001</b> <b>(87084)</b>	<b>1,2,4-(1H)-triazole</b>	
<b>M750F003</b> <b>(5924326)</b>	<b>4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenol</b>	
<b>M750F005</b> <b>(6003433)</b>	<b>4-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenol</b>	
<b>M750F006</b> <b>(5863469)</b>	<b>6-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3-methyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-2-benzofuran-1(3H)-one</b>	

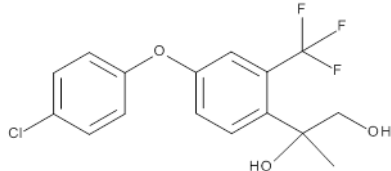
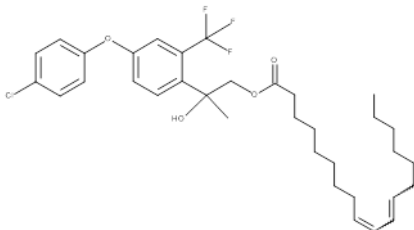
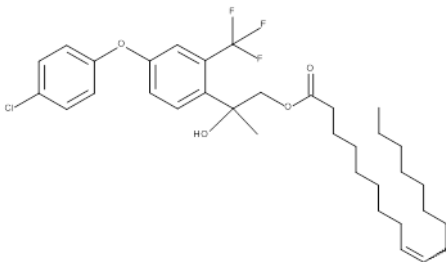
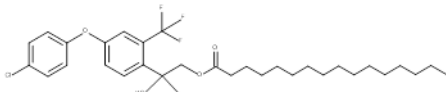
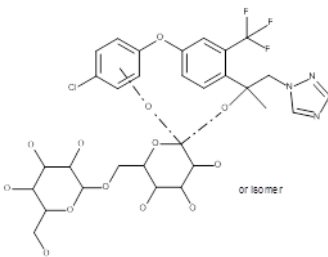
Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
<b>M750F007</b> <b>(6003432)</b>	<b>6-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)-3-methyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-2-benzofuran-1(3H)-one</b>	
<b>M750F008</b> <b>(6010286)</b>	<b>6-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-methyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-2-benzofuran-1(3H)-one</b>	
<b>M750F009</b>		
<b>M750F010</b>		
<b>M750F011</b>	<b>2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl hexopyranoside</b>	

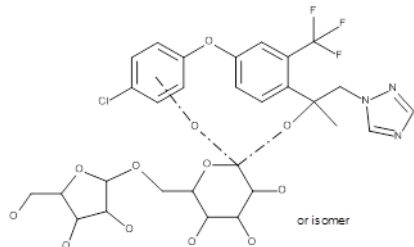
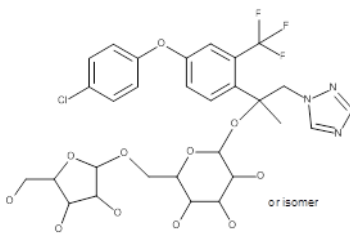
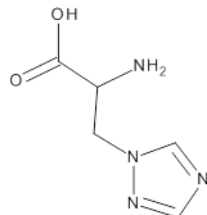
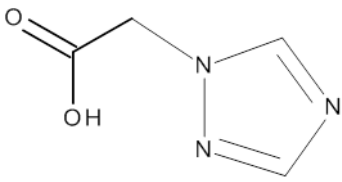
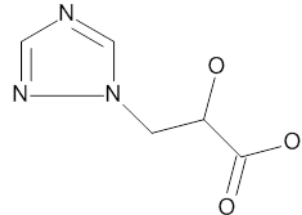
Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
M750F012	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl 6-O-(carboxyacetyl)hexopyranoside	
M750F013	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl 6-O-hexopyranosylhexopyranoside	
M750F014	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl 6-O-[6-O-(carboxyacetyl)hexopyranosyl]hexopyranoside	
M750F015 (6011549)	2-chloro-4-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenol	
M750F016 (6010140)	2-chloro-5-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenol	

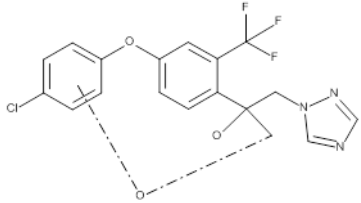
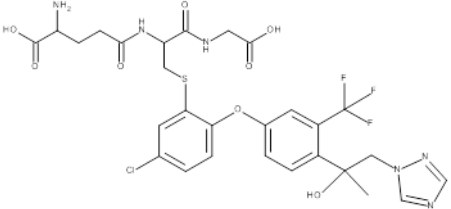
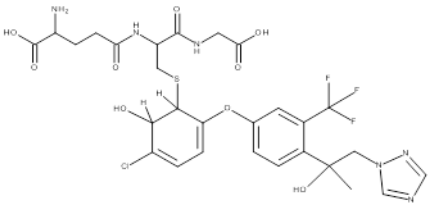
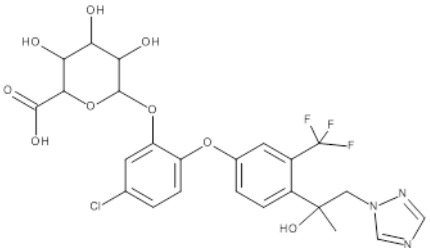
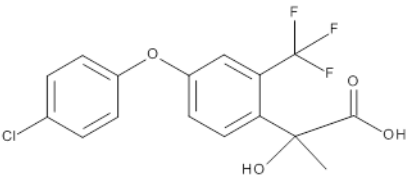
Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

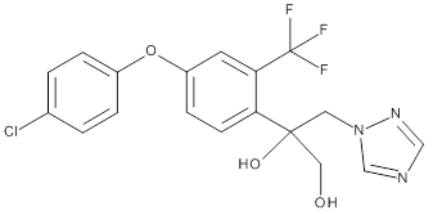
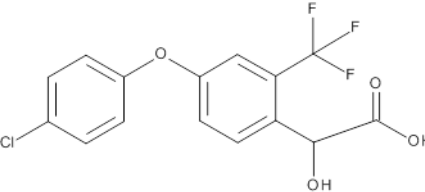
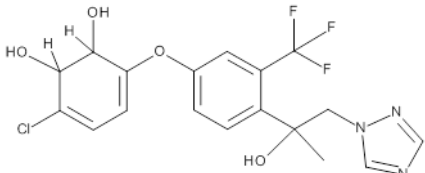
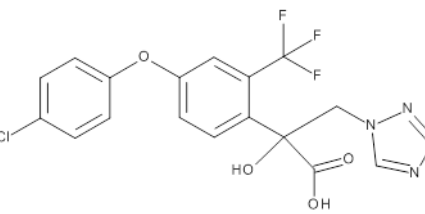
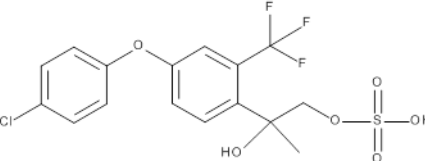
<b>M750F017</b> (6010139)	<b>5-chloro-2-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenol</b>	
<b>M750F018</b>		
<b>M750F019</b>		
<b>M750F020</b>		
<b>M750F021</b>		

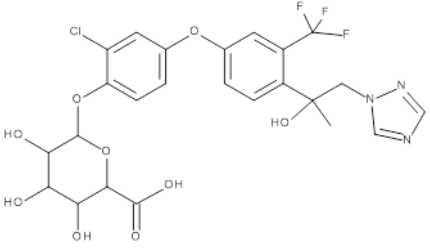
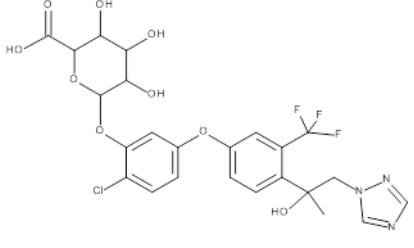
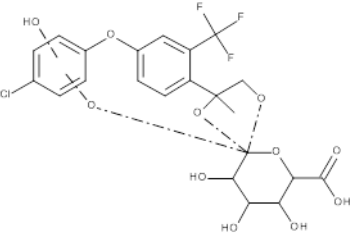
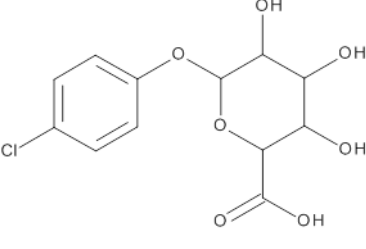


Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
<b>M750F022</b> <b>(6011210)</b>	<b>2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propane-1,2-diol</b>	
<b>M750F023</b>	<b>2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxypropyl (9Z,11E)-octadeca-9,11-dienoate</b>	
<b>M750F024</b>	<b>2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxypropyl (9Z)-octadec-9-enoate</b>	
<b>M750F025</b> <b>(6056452)</b>	<b>2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxypropyl hexadecanoate</b>	
<b>M750F026</b>		 or isomer

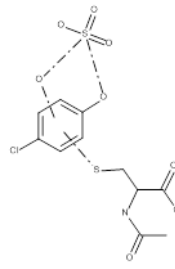
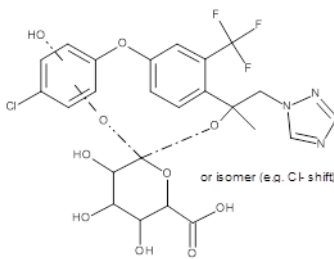
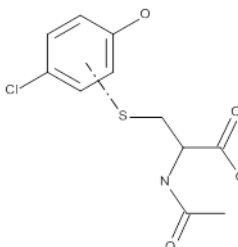
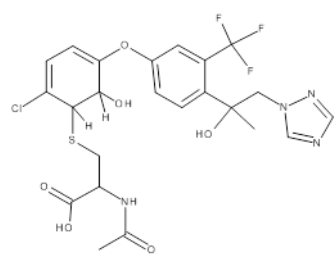
Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
M750F027		 or isomer
M750F028	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl 6-O-pentofuranosylhexopyranoside	 or isomer
M750F029 (270412)	2-amino-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propionic acid	
M750F030 (137281)	(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)acetic acid	
M750F031 (5050862)	2-hydroxy-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propanoic acid	

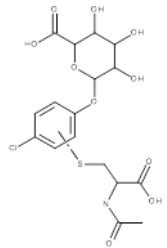
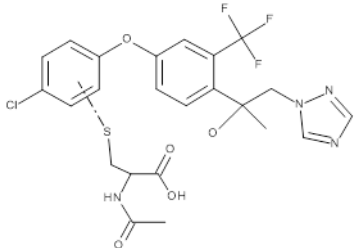
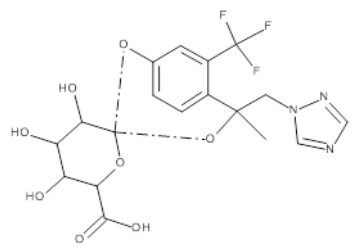
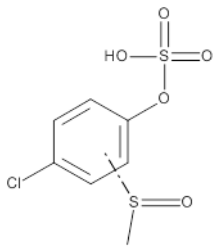
Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
M750F032		 <p>or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)</p>
M750F033	L-gamma-glutamyl-S-(2-chloro-5-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenyl)-L-cysteinylglycine	
M750F034	gamma-glutamyl-S-(5-chloro-6-hydroxy-2-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}cyclohexa-2,4-dien-1-yl)cysteinylglycine	
M750F035	5-chloro-2-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenyl hexopyranosiduronic acid	
M750F038	(2R)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxypropanoic acid	

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
M750F039	(2S)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propane-1,2-diol	
M750F040	(2S)-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl](hydroxy)acetic acid	
M750F041	3-chloro-6-[4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]cyclohexa-3,5-diene-1,2-diol	
M750F042	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propanoic acid	
M750F043	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxypropyl hydrogen sulfate	

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole) Product: BAS 750 01F
M750F044	2-chloro-4-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenyl hexopyranosiduronic acid	
M750F045	2-chloro-5-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenyl hexopyranosiduronic acid	
M750F046		
M750F047	4-chlorophenyl hexopyranosiduronic acid	

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

M750F048		
M750F049		 <p>or isomer (e.g. Cl-shift)</p>
M750F050		
M750F051	N-acetyl-S-(2-chloro-6-hydroxy-5-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}cyclohexa-2,4-dien-1-yl)cysteine	

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
M750F052		
M750F053		
M750F054		
M750F055		

Rapporteur Member State

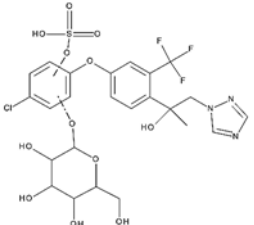
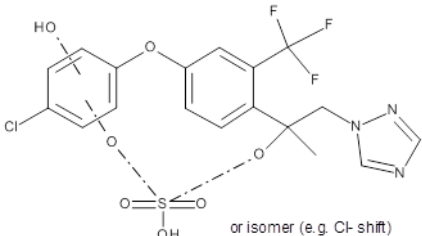
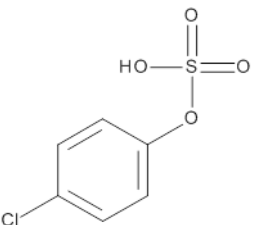
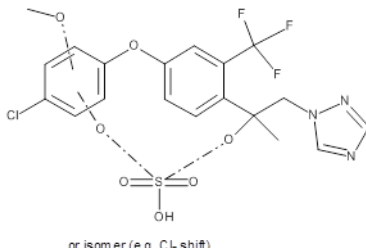
Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)

April 2017

**BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)**  
**Product: BAS 750 01F**

M750F056		
M750F057		
M750F058		
M750F059		



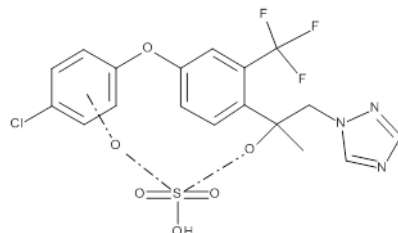
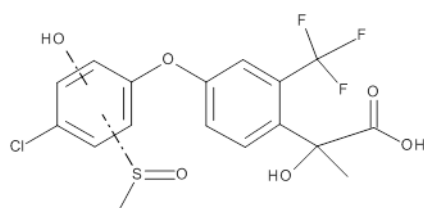
Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

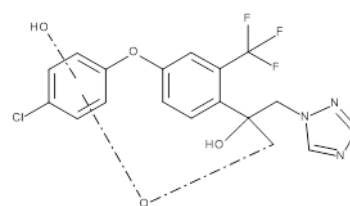
Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)

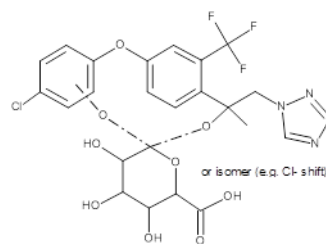
April 2017

**BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)**  
**Product: BAS 750 01F****M750F060****M750F061**

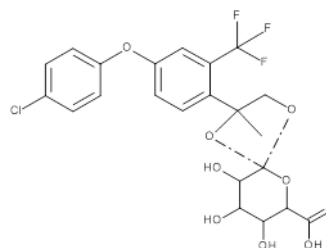
or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)

**M750F062**

or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)

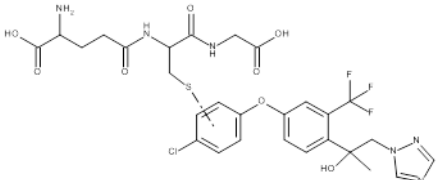
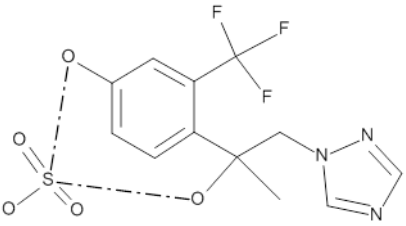
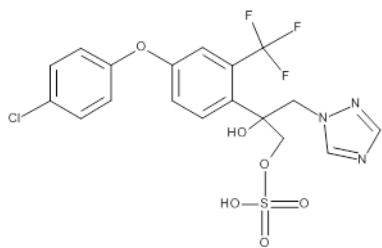
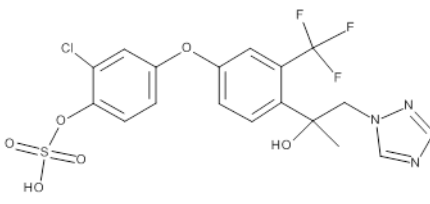
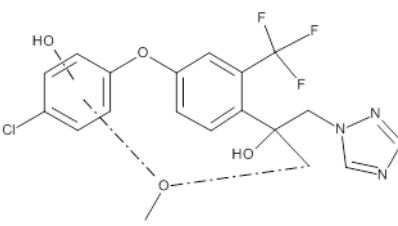
**M750F063**

or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)

**M750F064**

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

M750F065		
M750F066		<p>or isomer (e.g. Cl-shift)</p>
M750F067		<p>or isomer (e.g. Cl-shift)</p>
M750F068	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl hexopyranosiduronic acid	
M750F069		

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>
M750F070		
M750F071		
M750F072	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl hydrogen sulfate	
M750F073	2-chloro-4-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}phenyl hydrogen sulfate	
M750F074		

Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

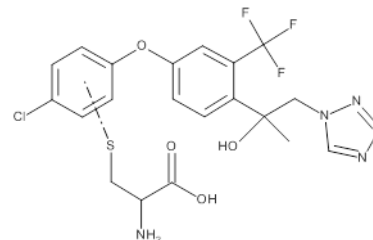
Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)

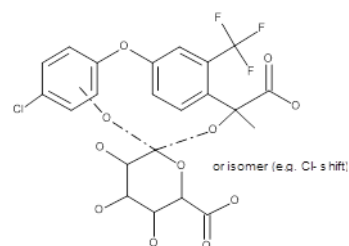
April 2017

**BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)**  
**Product: BAS 750 01F**

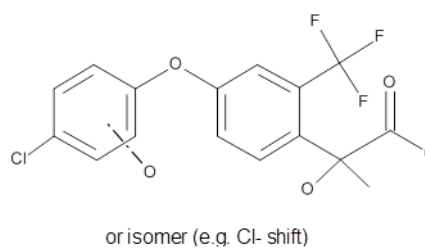
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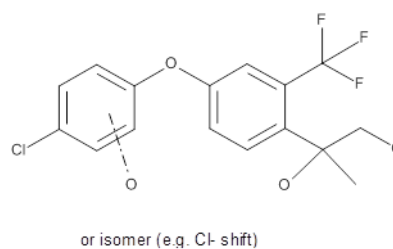
M750F076



M750F077



M750F078



Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

Active substance and Plant

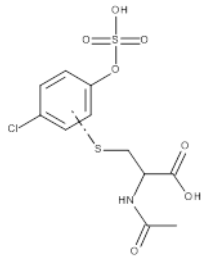
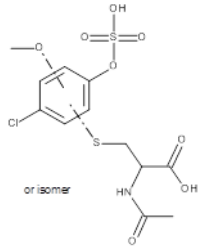
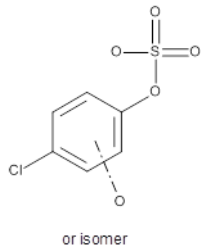
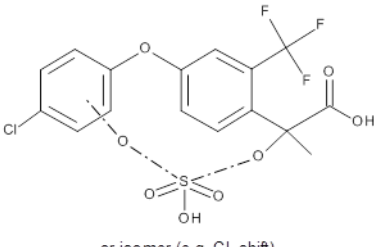
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)

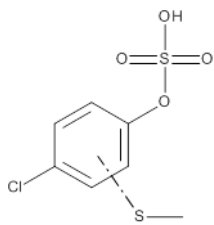
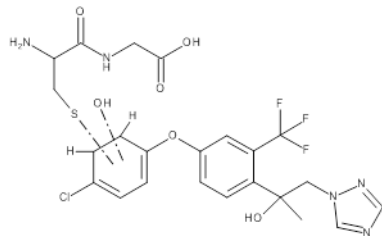
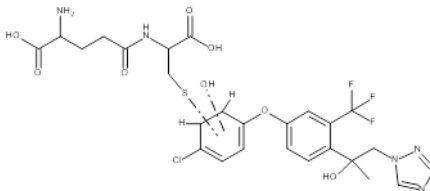
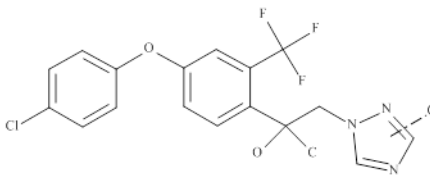
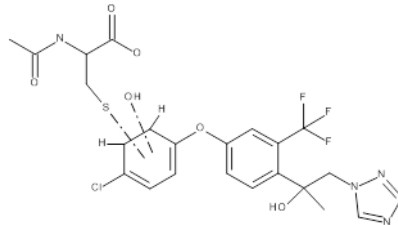
April 2017

BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)

Product: BAS 750 01F

M750F079		
M750F080		
M750F081		
M750F082		

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

M750F083		
M750F084		
M750F085		
M750F086		
M750F087		

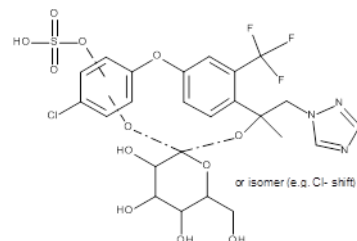
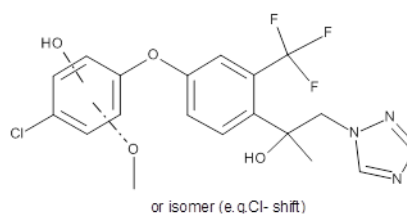
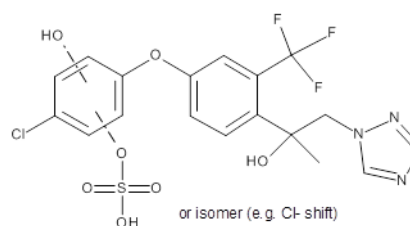
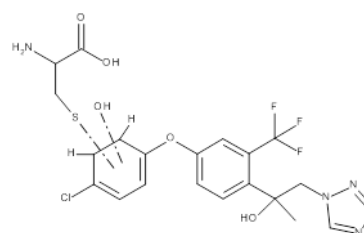
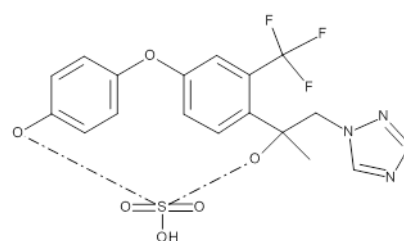
Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

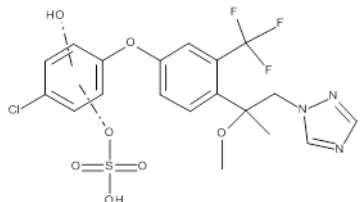
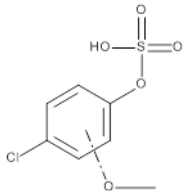
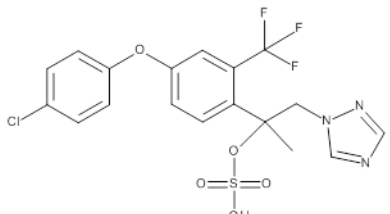
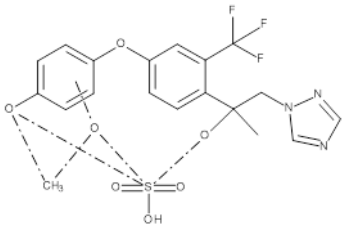
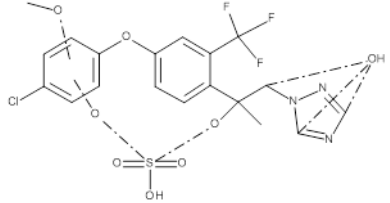
Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)

April 2017

**BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)**  
**Product: BAS 750 01F****M750F088****M750F089****M750F090****M750F091****M750F092**

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

M750F093		 <p>or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)</p>
M750F094		 <p>or isomer</p>
M750F095	2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)propan-2-yl hydrogen sulfate	
M750F096		
M750F097		 <p>or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)</p>



Rapporteur Member State

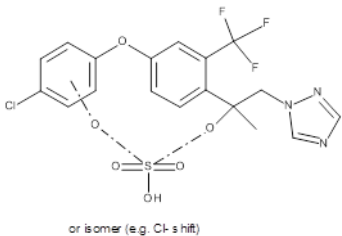
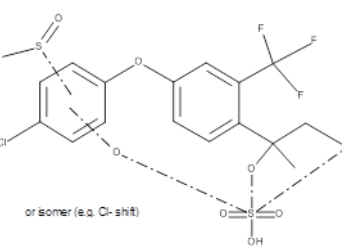
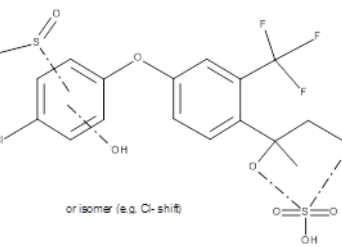
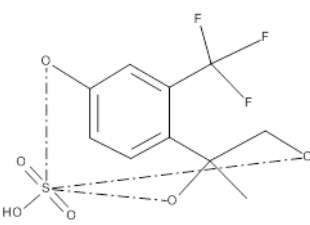
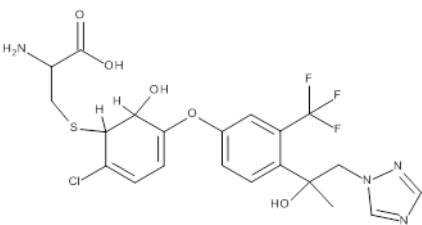
Month and year

Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)

April 2017

**BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)**  
**Product: BAS 750 01F**

M750F098		 <p>or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)</p>
M750F099		 <p>or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)</p>
M750F100		 <p>or isomer (e.g. Cl- shift)</p>
M750F101		
M750F102	<p><b>S-(2-chloro-6-hydroxy-5-{4-[2-hydroxy-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-yl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy}cyclohexa-2,4-dien-1-yl)cysteine</b></p>	

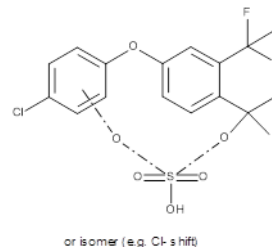
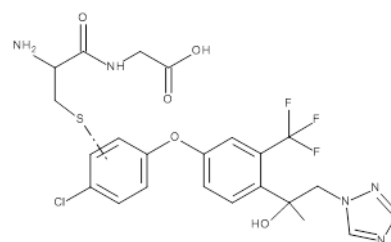
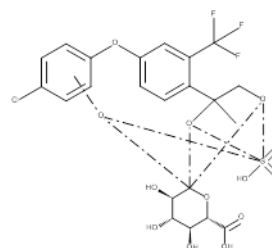
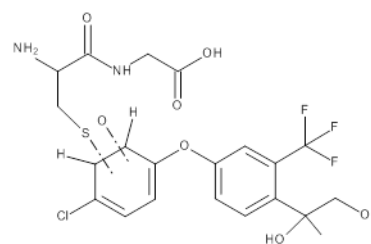
Rapporteur Member State

Month and year

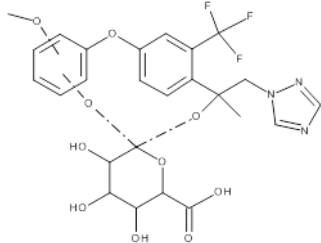
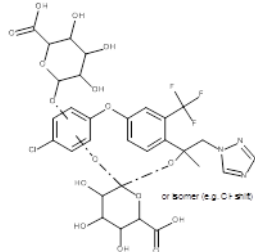
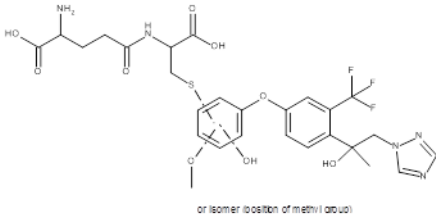
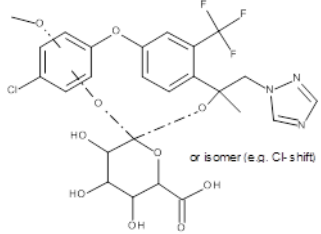
Active substance and Plant  
Protection Product (Name)

United Kingdom (UK)

April 2017

**BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)**  
**Product: BAS 750 01F****M750F103****M750F104****M750F105****M750F106**

Rapporteur Member State	Month and year	Active substance and Plant Protection Product (Name)
United Kingdom (UK)	April 2017	<b>BAS 750F (Mefentrifluconazole)</b> <b>Product: BAS 750 01F</b>

<b>M750F107</b>		
<b>M750F108</b>		
<b>M750F109</b>		
<b>M750F110</b>		

\* The compound code / trivial name in bold is the name used in the list of endpoints.