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Mutual recognition: critical points for environment

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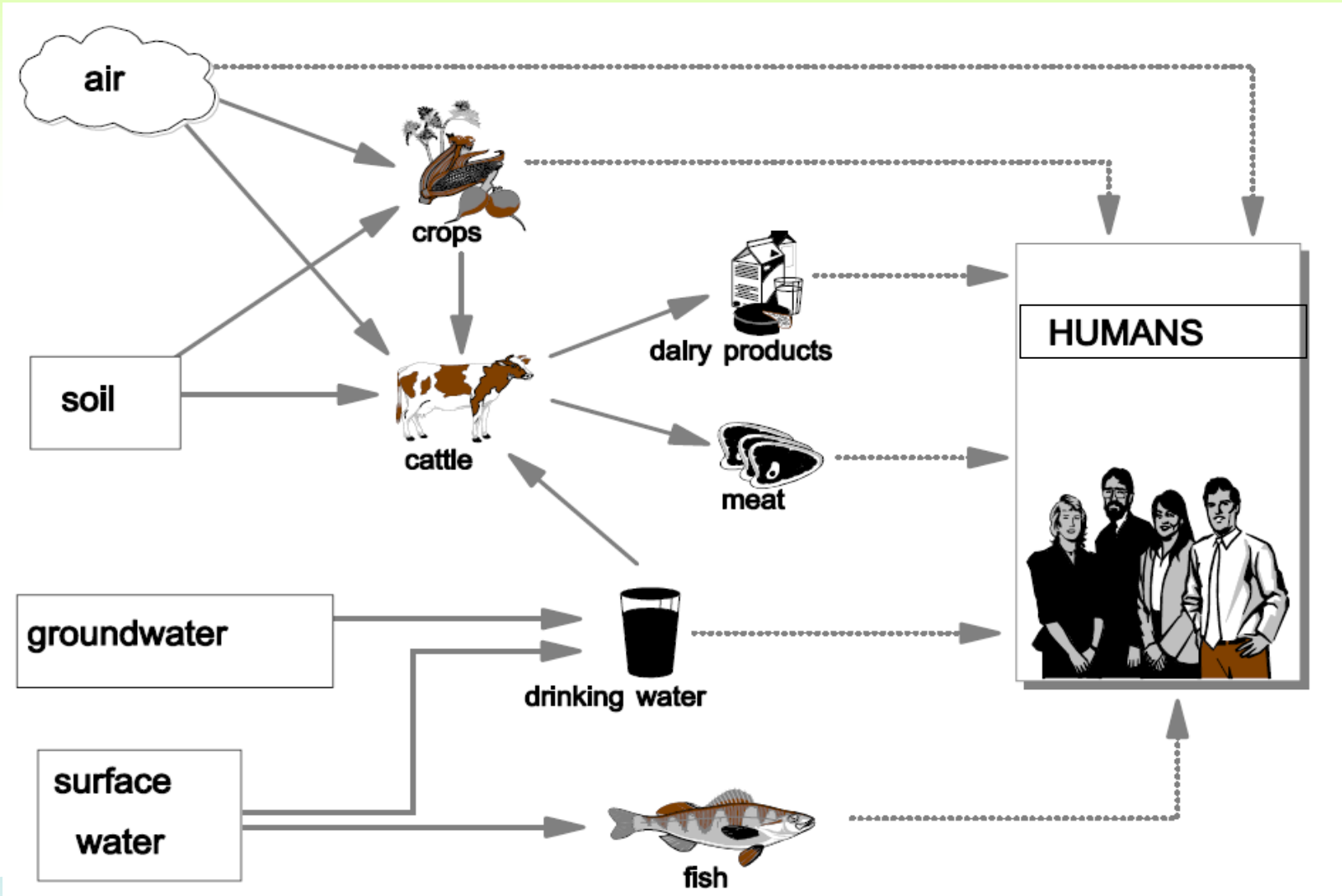
Why environmental fate of pesticides?



Mutual recognition and environment

When a dossier is presented for mutual recognition

- **Generally the major end-points of e-fate have already been evaluated at EU level (same as a.i.).**
- **New for e-fate: PEC in soil, groundwater and surface water. Evaluated by zRMS for the zone.**
- **New for ecotox: aquatic organisms (acute toxicity on fish, algae and daphnia), studies on bees and NTA. aquatic and terrestrial plants just for herbicides. Evaluated by zRMS**

CRITICAL POINT FOR PEC

- Models to be used are the FOCUS ones, agreed at EU level
- Models are complex, therefore standard scenarios to represent agriculture in EU were defined
- Scenario: combination of data on crop, soil, climatic conditions representative of reasonable worst case conditions of agriculture in Europe.
- Generally applicants provides evaluations on all scenarios, but may be referred to a specific zone

CRITICAL POINT FOR GW

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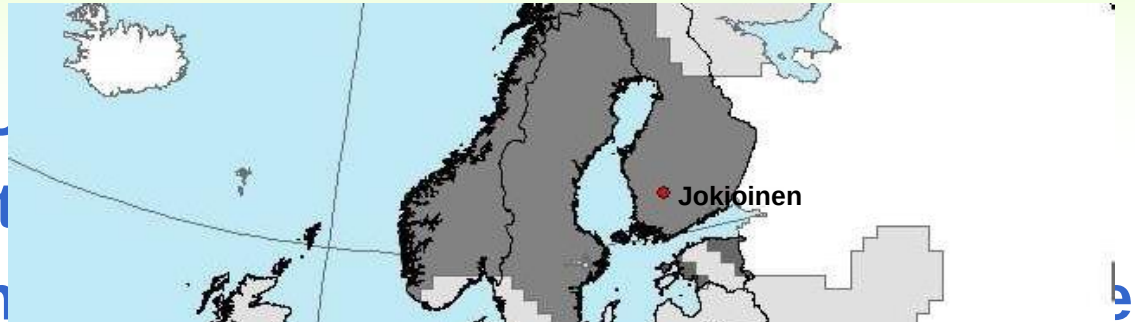
- Evaluat
- MS gen elevant for tl own natic lwater



What about BiH? To be decided before starting with the evaluation

Simple way: selection of FOCUS scenarios suitable for the country. Possible comparison with scenarios selected by Croatia, Slovenia, Austria and Greece

CRITICAL POINT FOR GW

- **Active ingredient : trigger value is 0.1 µg/L**

IF PECgw > 0.1 µg/L

- refined assessment with prejudice is required, or monitoring programme of 5 y at least

CRITICAL POINT FOR GW

Metabolites

- Toxicologically relevant: < 0.1 µg/L
- Not relevant metabolites: trigger of 0.75 µg/L

  PEC_{gw}<0.75 µg/L: OK

  PEC_{gw} >0.75 µg/L to 10 µg/L, refinement if NON-relevant metabolite is > 10 µg/L →no authorisation shall be granted
- some MS consider 0.1 µg/L for all metabolites (relevant or not). Other consider 0.75 µg/L, other 10

What about BiH? Which trigger would you use? To be decided before starting with the evaluation

PEC surface water calculation

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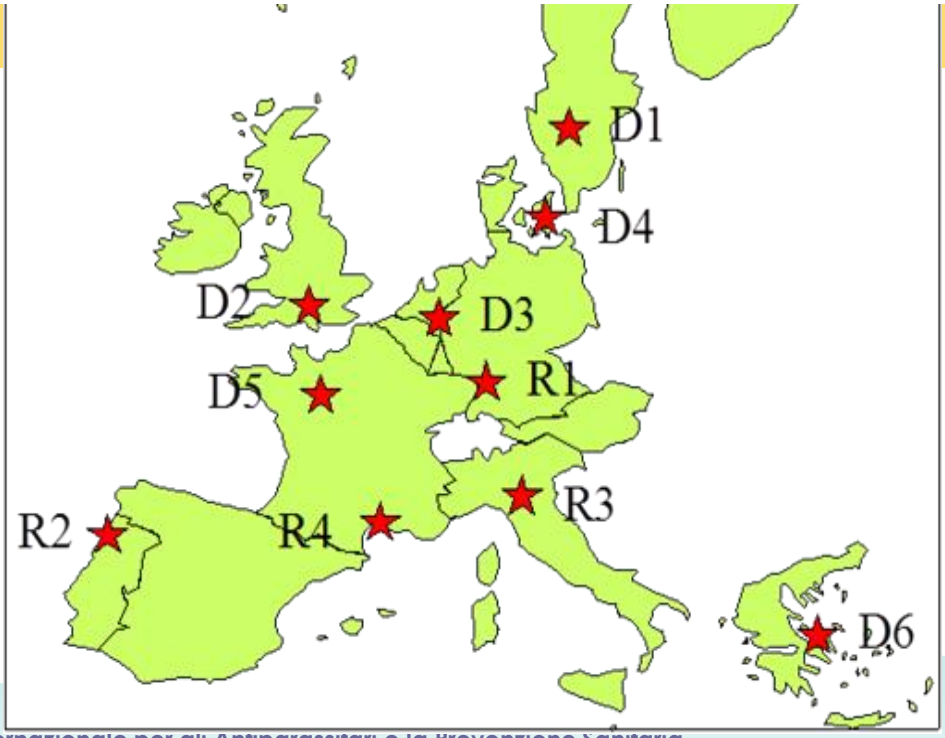
What about BiH? To be decided before starting with the evaluation

Simple way: selection of FOCUS scenarios suitable for the country. Possible comparison with scenarios selected by Croatia, Slovenia, Austria and Greece. **To clear identify which contamination route have to be considered other than drift: runoff? Drainage? Both?**



PEC surface water mitigation

STEP 4: generally used to introduce mitigations to be reported in the label according Commission Regulation (EU) No 547/2011of 8 June 2011.

Which water bodies are to be protected?
To be defined before starting with the evaluation.

All surface waters, whether natural or artificial, are to be considered relevant EXCEPT:

- **Overflow ditches: ditches running alongside cultivated fields for the collection of excess water.**
- **Irrigation reservoirs/outlets: Water sources intended only or the irrigation.**
- **•Perched aquifers: Water sources whose water level is at least one meter above the level of the crop treated.**

WHICH MITIGATION?

- Anti-drift nozzles? No spray zones?
- Vegetated buffer?
- Hedgerows?
- High technology?