

REGISTRATION REPORT

Part A

Risk Management

Product name: LALFRESH S

Active substance:

Clonostachys rosea strain J1446,
minimum 1 10⁹ CFU/g (900 g/kg)

COUNTRY: FRANCE

Interzonal

Inter-Zonal Rapporteur Member State: France

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT FRANCE

(marketing authorisation- re-submission)

Applicant: Danstar Ferment AG

Date: 15/05/2023

Update: 20/06/2024

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PART A – Risk Management

The company Danstar Ferment AG has requested a marketing authorisation and label extension in France for the product LALFRESH S according to article 51 Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009¹, containing 1x10⁹ CFU/g; 900 g/kg *Clonostachys rosea* strain J1446 (*Gliocladium catenulatum* strain J1446) for use as a fungicide.

The risk assessment conclusions are based on the information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7 and Part C, and where appropriate the addenda for France. The information, data and assessments provided in Registration Report, Part B include assessment of further data or information as required at national registration by the EU peer review. It also includes assessment of data and information relating to LALFRESH S where those data have not been considered in the EU peer review process. Otherwise assessments for the safe use of LALFRESH S have been made using endpoints agreed in the EU peer review of *Clonostachys rosea* strain J1446.

This document describes the specific conditions of use and labelling required for France for the registration of LALFRESH S.

Appendix 1 of this document provides a copy of the French Decision.

Appendix 2 of this document is a copy of the draft product label as proposed by the applicant.

Appendix 3 of this document is a copy of the letter(s) of Access.

1 DETAILS OF THE APPLICATION

1.1 Application background

The present registration report concerns the evaluation of Danstar Ferment AG's application to market LALFRESH S in France as a fungicide (product uses described under point 2.3). France acted as a interzonal Rapporteur Member State (izRMS) for this request and assessed the application submitted for the first authorisation and the label extension of this product in France and in other MSs of the European Union.

1.2 Active substance approval

Clonostachys rosea strain J1446 (Gliocladium catenulatum strain J1446).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/151 of 30 January 2019 renewing the approval of the active substance *Clonostachys rosea* strain J1446 as a low-risk active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, and amending the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

Specific provisions of Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 were as follows :

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

- the specification of technical material as commercially manufactured in plant protection products, including full characterisation of potential metabolites of concern;
- the protection of operators and workers, taking into account that microorganisms are considered as potential sensitizers, ensuring that adequate personal protective equipment is included as a condition of use;
- the studies or information from the scientific literature recently made available in relation to antifungal susceptibility of *Clonostachys rosea* J1446.

Strict maintenance of environmental conditions and quality control analysis during the manufacturing process shall be assured by the producer, in order to ensure the fulfilment of the limits on microbial contamination as referred to in the Working Document SANCO/12116/2012(*).

¹ REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC

Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate.
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An EFSA conclusion is available (EFSA Journal 2017;15(7):4905)
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A Renewal Report is available (SANTE/11655/2017 Rev 3, 13 December 2018).

1.3 Regulatory approach

The present applications (2022-2552) were evaluated in France by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (Anses) in the context of the zonal procedure for all Member States of the European Union, taking into account the worst-case uses (“risk envelope approach”)² – the highest application rates over the European Union. When risk mitigation measures were necessary, they are adapted to the situation in France.

New additional data were provided throughout this resubmission dossier to address data gaps and concerns identified by IzRMS in original evaluation and as summarized in final Conclusion and Registration Report for LALFRESH S (2019-3431 published Sept 2020 by IzRMS France). Text Updated is highlighted in yellow.

According to the French law and procedures, specific conditions of use are set out in the Decision letter.

The French Order of 4th May 2017³ provides that:

- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the pre harvest interval (PHI) is at least three days;
- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the minimum buffer zone alongside a water body is five metres;
- unless formally stated in the product authorisation, the minimum re-entry period is six hours for field uses and eight hours for indoor uses.

Drift reduction measures such as low-drift nozzles are not considered within the decision-making process in France. However, drift buffer zones may be reduced under some circumstances as explained in Appendix 3 of the above-mentioned French Order.

The current document (RR) based on Anses’s assessment of the application submitted for this product is in compliance with Regulation (EC) no 1107/2009⁴, implementing regulations, and French regulations.

The data taken into account are those deemed to be valid either at European Union level or at zonal/national level. This part A of the RR presents a summary of essential scientific points upon which recommendations are based and is not intended to show the assessment in detail.

The conclusions relating to the acceptability of risk are based on the criteria indicated in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011⁵, and are expressed as “acceptable” or “not acceptable” in accordance with those criteria.

Finally, the French Order of 26 March 2014⁶ provides that:

- an authorisation granted for a “reference” crop applies also for “linked” crops, unless formally stated in the Decision
- the “reference” and “linked” crops are defined in Appendix 1 of that French Order.

Thus, at French national level, possible extrapolation of submitted data and the corresponding assessment from “reference” crops to “linked” ones are undertaken even if not clearly requested by the applicant in their dRR, and a conclusion is reached on the acceptability of the intended uses on those “linked” crops. The aim of this Order, mainly

² SANCO document “risk envelope approach”, European Commission (14 March 2011). Guidance document on the preparation and submission of dossiers for plant protection products according to the “risk envelope approach”; SANCO/11244/2011 rev. 5

³ Arrêté du 4 mai 2017 relatif à la mise sur le marché et à l'utilisation des produits phytopharmaceutiques et de leurs adjuvants visés à l'article L. 253-1 du code rural et de la pêche maritime <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2017/5/4/AGRG1632554A/jo/texte>

⁴ REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC

⁵ COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 546/2011 of 10 June 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards uniform principles for evaluation and authorisation of plant protection products

⁶ <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/arrete/2014/3/26/AGRG1407093A/jo>

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based on the EU document on residue data extrapolation⁷ is to supply “minor” crops with registered plant protection products.

Therefore the GAP table (Section 2.3) and Decision may include uses on crops not originally requested by the applicant.

The Decision, as reproduced in Appendix 1, takes also into account national provisions, including national mitigation measures.

1.4 Data protection claims

Where protection for data is being claimed for information supporting registration of LALFRESH S, it is indicated in the reference lists in Appendix 1 of the Registration Report, Part B Sections 1-7.

1.5 Letter(s) of Access

The applicant has provided a letter of access for active substance. This letter of access is available upon request

⁷ SANCO document “guidance document:- Guidelines on comparability, extrapolation, group tolerances and data requirements for setting MRLs”: SANCO/ 7525/VI/95 - rev.9

2 DETAILS OF THE AUTHORISATION**2.1 Product identity**

Product name (code)	LALFRESH S
Authorisation number	2230264
Function	fungicide
Applicant	Danstar Ferment AG
Composition	minimum of 1.10 ⁹ CFU/g- <i>Clonostachys rosea</i> strain J1446
Formulation type (code)	Water-dispersible granule (WG)
Packaging	PET/ALU/LDPE (90 g, 180 g, 450 g, 900g, 1800 g)

2.2 Classification and labelling**2.2.1 Classification and labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No1272/2008**

Physical hazards	None	
Health hazards	None	
Environmental hazards	Not classified	
Hazard pictograms	None	
Signal word	None	
Hazard statements		
Precautionary statements –	<i>For the P phrases, refer to the extant legislation</i>	
Supplementary information (in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)		

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

2.2.2 Other phrases in compliance with Regulation (EU) No 547/2011

The authorisation of the preparation is linked for professional uses only to the following conditions:

SP 1	Do not contaminate water with the product or its container (Do not clean application equipment near surface water/Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads).
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2.2.3 Other phrases linked to the preparation

Wear suitable personal protective equipment ⁸ : refer to the Decision in Appendix 1 for the details <i>The applicant is required to comply with the current applicable standard for clothing type PPE</i>
Re-entry period ⁹ : none

⁸ If a tractor with cab is used, wearing gloves during application is only required when working with the spray mixture

⁹ The legal basis for this is **Titre I Article 3** of the French Order of 4th May 2017 concerning the marketing and use of products encompassed by article L. 253-1 of the rural code [that is, plant protection products/pesticides]

Pre-harvest interval¹⁰: not applicable

Other mitigation measures:

- Store between 4 °C and 25 °C for 12 months maximum.

The label may include the following recommendations:

- Contains *Clonostachys rosea*. Microorganisms may have the potential to provoke sensitising reactions.

The label must reflect the conditions of authorisation.

¹⁰ According to the French Order of 4th May 2017, PHI cannot be lower than 3 days unless specifically stated in the assessment and decision.

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2.3 Product uses

Please note: The GAP Table below reports the intended uses proposed by the applicant, and possible extrapolation according to French Order of 26 March 2014 (highlighted in green), evaluated and concluded as safe uses by France as izRMS. Those uses are then granted in France.

When the conclusion is “not acceptable”, the intended use is highlighted in grey and the main reason(s) reported in the remarks.

When a use is “acceptable” with GAP restrictions, the modifications of the GAP are in bold.

Use should be crossed out when the applicant no longer supports this use.

GAP rev date: 2023-05-15

PPP (product name): LALFRESH S
active substance: *Clonostachys rosea* strain J1446
safener: -
synergist: -
Applicant: Danstar Ferment AG
Zone(s): EU
Verified by MS: yes

Formulation type: WG
Conc. of as: minimum 1×10^9 CFU/g ;
Conc. of safener: -
Conc. of synergist: -
professional use:
non-professional use:

Crop and/or situation (a)	Zone	Product code	F G or I (b)	Pests or Group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			PHI (days) (l)	Remarks: (m)
					Type (d-f)	Conc. of as (i)	method kind (f-h)	growth stage & season (j)	number min max (k)	interval between applications (min)	g product/kg fruits min max	g a.s./kg of fruits min max	water L/kg min max		
Stone fruits	FR	-	I	Post-harvest storage diseases <i>Monilia</i> sp. (MONILA, MONIFC, MONIFG)	WG	900 g/kg (1.10^9 CFU/g)	Spraying of fruits	After fruit harvest BBCH 87-89	1	-	9 g / 1000 kg fruits	8.1 g / 1000 kg fruits ($9E9$ CFU/1000 kg)	3 L / 1000 kg fruits	-	Acceptable
Minor use according to article 51															
Cherries (PRNCE)	FR	-	I	Post-harvest storage diseases	WG	900 g/kg (1.10^9 CFU/g)	Dipping of fruits	After fruit harvest BBCH 87-89	1	-	1 g / L water		-	-	Acceptable

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Remarks:

- (a) For crops, the EU and Codex classifications (both) should be used; where relevant, the use situation should be described (*e.g.* fumigation of a structure)
- (b) Outdoor or field use (F), glasshouse application (G) or indoor application (I)
- (c) *e.g.* biting and suckling insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds
- (d) *e.g.* wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR)
- (e) GCPF Codes - GIFAP Technical Monograph No 2, 1989
- (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 plants - type of equipment used must be indicated
- (i) g/kg or g/l
- (j) Growth stage at 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) The minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use must be provided
- (l) PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval
- (m) Remarks may include: Extent of use/economic importance/restrictions

3 RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Reasoned statement of the overall conclusions taken in accordance with the Uniform Principles

3.1.1 Physical and chemical properties

LALFRESH S is water-dispersible granules. All studies have been performed in accordance with the current requirements and the results are deemed acceptable. The appearance of the product is brown granules with a characteristic odour. It is not explosive, has no oxidising properties, and is not flammable. In aqueous solution (1 % aqueous dispersion), it has a pH value of 6.98 at ambient temperature. The product is stable for 12 months at 4 °C and for 12 months at 25 °C in aluminum bag packaging; neither the active ingredient content nor the technical properties were changed. Levels of microbial contaminants comply with guidance SANCO 12116/2012.

According to the available data (stability and contaminants available after 12-month storage at 4°C and 20/25°C), a shelf life of 12 months can be granted. However, it should be mention on the label that the product must be stored between 4 and 25°C.

The relevant metabolite gliotoxin was determined in five batches and its content is lower than the acceptable limit (50 µg/kg). The content of gliotoxin is missing. The applicant provided the following justification: *“Data has been provided in this dossier to demonstrate lack of ability of C. rosea strain J1446 to produce gliotoxin or other relevant secondary metabolites / toxins. Consequently, EFSA and EC data gaps related to gliotoxin as well as zRMS study request for gliotoxin before and after storage are not considered valid for LALFRESH S anymore. No further data needed for this data point/data request.”* Determination of gliotoxin is missing after storage. However, new data have been provided and confirm that the strain is not able to produce gliotoxin (see mammalian toxicology section).

Its technical characteristics are acceptable for a WG formulation.

As the wet sieve test and suspensibility test are outside the acceptable limits, an evidence must be submitted in post-authorisation showing that the slurry remains homogeneous and may be satisfactorily applied through appropriate application equipment with no blockage using stored batches (12 months at 4 °C and 12 months at 25 °C). Flowability using CIPAC MT 172.2 is missing and should have been provided according to SANCO/10473/2003 – rev.5 (2021)

Implications for labelling:

The formulation LALFRESH S must be stored between 4 °C and 25 °C for 12 months maximum.

3.1.2 Methods of analysis

3.1.2.1 Analytical method for the formulation

Analytical method for the determination of the microbial active substance in the formulation is available and validated.

Analytical methods for the determination of microbial contaminants according to SANCO 12116/2012 are available and validated.

According to Regulation (EU) 2019/151, the maximal content of gliotoxin should be 50 µg/kg in MPCA. The gliotoxin content was determined in 5 batches of the product LALFRESH S using a validated method and were provided in the framework of the equivalence report (See France equivalence report June 2020).

3.1.2.2 Analytical methods for residues

Analytical methods for the determination of residues are not necessary as there is no residue definition.

3.1.3 Mammalian Toxicology

3.1.3.1 Acute Toxicity

LALFRESH S containing 1×10^9 CFU/g *Clonostachys rosea* J1446 has a low oral, inhalation, and dermal toxicity, is not an eye irritant and is not irritating to the rabbit skin. Microorganisms may have the potential to provoke sensitising reactions. The classification proposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 is shown in Section 2.2.

3.1.3.2 Operator Exposure

The EFSA model is not suitable for calculating a risk assessment for operators on the base of a not existing dose-effect relation.

When the potential sensitising properties are considered and appropriate protection is worn (gloves, coverall and respiratory mask), the preparation is considered safe for operators based on the low toxicity profile and the application.

For details of personal protective equipment for operators, refer to the Decision in Appendix 1.

3.1.3.3 Bystander Exposure

Following the above given reasons for abstaining from an estimation of operator risks, this also applies to bystanders. With regard to the application method, bystander exposure is supposed to be negligible.

3.1.3.4 Worker Exposure

The microorganism is neither toxic nor infectious nor pathogenic in mammals, thus an unacceptable risk is not expected for the worker wearing appropriate protection equipment.

For details of personal protective equipment for operators, refer to the Decision in Appendix 1.

3.1.3.5 Resident Exposure

Following the above given reasons for abstaining from an estimation of operator risks, this also applies to residents. With regard to the application method, residential exposure is not considered relevant for indoor uses.

3.1.3.6 Relevance of metabolites

In the EFSA conclusion (EFSA Journal 2017; 15(7): 4905, published 26 July 2017) the point of possible production of gliotoxin was raised. However, the Literature search did not identify any reports of *Clonostachys rosea* producing gliotoxin. Gliotoxin was not detected using HPLC with an LOQ of 50 µg/kg, in unformulated cell mass powder, culture broth samples or mineral wool cultivation pots (Guy, 2020a and validated in Guy, 2020b). In addition, in the final renewal report for *Clonostachys rosea* J1446 finalised in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (SANTE/11655/2017 Rev 3), the data gaps reported by EFSA were not regarded as a critical concern.

Furthermore, a new study submitted to the RMS in May 2020 (Guy, 2020a and validated in Guy, 2020b according to SANCO 3030/99 rev. 5 with a quantification limit of 20 µg/ml), determined the amount of gliotoxin in three formulations based on *C. rosea* J1446: Lalfresh S, LALSTOP G46 WG and PRESTOP WP. The study showed no gliotoxin in the formulations, < 1.00 % µg/l in the solutions and < 20 µg/kg in the formulation.

A genomic screening study was also performed on the genome of *Clonostachys Rosea* J1446 for presence of gene clusters encoding for secondary metabolites (Brader G 2021). This screening confirmed the absence of genes encoding for substances of concern for human health like gliotoxins and trichothecenes. In addition, the strain does not produce any antibiotics or antimycotics used in human or veterinary medicine. It was also confirmed that none of the secondary metabolites, which according to genome sequence analysis can be potentially produced by *Clonostachys rosea* J1446, are of toxicological relevance or concern for human health, non-target organisms or the environment according to scientific peer-reviewed open literature (Seehase 2021)

In conclusion based on the submitted information the data gaps reported by EFSA are not regarded as a critical concern including the potential of gliotoxin production.

3.1.4 Residues and Consumer Exposure

In the framework of the first inclusion of the active substance *Clonostachys rosea* strain J1446 (formerly *Gliocladium catenulatum* strain J1446), the strain was temporarily included in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 395/2005 for which it is not necessary to set MRLs (Regulation (EU) 839/2008).

However, during the renewal of the active substance, the question of the production of toxins/metabolites was considered open by EFSA (2017).

Therefore, only limited uses were recommended in the Renewal report (SANTE/11655/2017 Rev 3 of 13 December 2018).

EC, 2018:

“*Extension of the use pattern beyond those described above [Appendix II of review report] will require an evaluation at Member State level in order to establish whether the proposed extensions of use can satisfy the Requirements of Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and of the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 546/2011. This might in particular be the case for the risk to consumers from metabolites produced after application of the active substance, which is considered low for the uses supported by available data on the decline of the microorganism after application, but might be different for uses where last applications are closer to the time of harvest and for which the setting of a pre-harvest interval (PHI) is recommended by EFSA (2017) to ensure that viable counts at the time of harvest are negligible.*”

Considering that:

- an EU data GAP was identified with regard to the potential of production of secondary metabolites; New reliable data has been provided in this updated draft Registration Report to address this EU data gap. No relevant secondary metabolites or toxins are possibly produced by *Clonostachys rosea* J1446 and hence this data gap is not regarded as critical concern or valid anymore.
- no post-harvest use were considered among the representative uses of the review report.

In a recent study, the genome of *C.rosea* strain J1446 was screened for presence of gene clusters encoding for secondary metabolites (Brader (2021)). This screening confirmed absence of genes encoding for substances of concern for human health like gliotoxins and trichotecenes. In addition, the strain does not produce any antibiotics or antimycotics used in human or veterinary medicine. It was also confirmed that none of the secondary metabolites, which according to genome sequence analysis can be potentially produced by *Clonostachys rosea* J1446, are according to scientific peer-reviewed open literature of toxicological relevance or concern for human health, non-target organisms or the environment.

According to *C. rosea* J1446 metabolite studies, no relevant secondary metabolites or toxins are possible produced by this strain. It can therefore be concluded that no residues and consumer health risks / concerns exists related to possible non-viable residues or *in situ* production of toxins / metabolites on treated crops after LALFRESH S applications.

According to new data provided in this updated dRR dossier, the data gaps identified by EFSA and EC related to viable residues and to gliotoxin and other secondary metabolites of toxicological concerns are not considered valid for the active substance or the end product LALFRESH S anymore.

This new data is considered relevant and reliable to support the conclusion that approvals for LALFRESH S can be granted for all proposed intended product uses in concerned Member States, including uses on edible plant parts and fruits as post-harvest treatments. Data on absence of viable residues and (relevant) secondary metabolites or toxins of concern produced by *Clonostachys rosea* J1446 also supports and qualify the listing of *C. rosea* J1446 on Annex IV of Regulation (EC) 396/2005 (ref. Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/977 of 13 June 2019).

Therefore, the intended post-harvest uses can be recommended.

3.1.5 Environmental fate and behaviour

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The fate and behaviour in the environment of the formulation have been evaluated according to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In cases where deviations from the EU agreed endpoints were considered appropriate (for example when additional studies are provided), such deviations were highlighted and justified accordingly.

Considering the intended use for the product LALFRESH S (post-harvest treatment on stone fruits; indoor use), exposure of environmental compartments to the active substance *Clonostachys rosea* strain J1446 is considered negligible. Consequently, no risk assessment for environment and non-target organisms is deemed necessary.

3.1.6 Ecotoxicology

Please refer to Part 3.1.5.

3.1.7 Efficacy

- The efficacy level of LALFRESH S is considered as partial and variable for all the claimed uses. However it is considered acceptable considering the kind of product based on microorganisms.
- Concerning cherries use, according to Article 51 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the efficacy assessment and the absence of any phytotoxicity risk on this crop is not necessary.
- The risk of negative impact on quality is considered negligible.
- Considering the data provided, a specific attention should be paid to the conditions of use of the product in the frame of IPM practices, particularly in terms of biological compatibility with fungicide products.
- The risk of resistance development or appearance to *Clonostachys rosea* strain J1446 is considered very low.

3.2 Conclusions arising from French assessment

The evaluation of the application for LALFRESH S resulted in the decision **to grant** the authorisation.

3.3 Substances of concern for national monitoring

No information stated.

3.4 Further information to permit a decision to be made or to support a review of the conditions and restrictions associated with the authorisation

3.4.1 Post-authorisation monitoring

No further information is required.

3.4.2 Post-authorisation data requirements

- As the wet sieve test and suspensibility test are outside the acceptable limits, an evidence must be submitted showing the slurry remains homogeneous and may be satisfactorily applied through appropriate application equipment with no blockage using stored batches (12 months at 4 °C and 12 months at 25 °C).
- Flowability using CIPAC MT 172.2 should have been provided according to SANCO/10473/2003 – rev.5 (2021)

3.4.3 Label amendments

The draft label proposed by the applicant in appendix 2 may be corrected with consideration of any new element under points 2.2.1 (or 2.2.2), 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

The label shall reflect the detailed conditions stipulated in the Decision.

Appendix 1 – Copy of the French Decision

DocuSign Envelope ID: 862A7643-229D-4EA3-A35D-415B02118AC8



Décision relative à une demande d'autorisation de mise sur le marché d'un produit phytopharmaceutique

Vu les dispositions du règlement (CE) N° 1107/2009 du 21 octobre 2009 et de ses textes d'application,

Vu le code rural et de la pêche maritime, notamment le chapitre III du titre V du livre II des parties législative et réglementaire,

*Vu la demande d'autorisation de mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique **LALFRESH S***

*de la société **DANSTAR FERMENT AG***

*enregistrée sous le **n°2022-2552***

Vu les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'Anses du 27 mars 2023,

La mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique désigné ci-après **est autorisée** en France, sous réserve du respect de la composition du produit autorisée dans les conclusions de l'évaluation, pour les usages et dans les conditions précisées dans la présente décision et son annexe.

La présente décision s'applique sans préjudice des autres dispositions applicables.

Avertissement :

Le non-respect des conditions décrites ci-dessous peut entraîner le retrait ou la modification de l'autorisation ainsi que toute action incluant des poursuites judiciaires.

Informations générales sur le produit	
Nom du produit	LALFRESH S
Type de produit	Produit de référence
Titulaire	DANSTAR FERMENT AG Poststrasse 30 CH-8300 ZOUG Suisse
Formulation	Granulé dispersable (WG)
Contenant	1.10 ⁹ UFC/g - <i>Clonostachys rosea</i> souche J1446
Numéro d'intrant	9997-2022.01
Numéro d'AMM	2230264
Fonction	Fongicide
Gamme d'usage	Professionnel
Mention particulière	Produit à faible risque au sens de l'article 47 du règlement (CE) n° 1107/2009

L'échéance de validité de la présente décision est fixée à douze mois à compter de la date d'expiration de l'approbation de la substance active. A titre indicatif, dans l'état actuel du calendrier d'approbation des substances actives, l'échéance de l'autorisation est fixée au 31 mars 2035.

Le dépôt d'une demande de renouvellement conformément à l'article 43 du règlement (CE) 1107/2009, dans les trois mois suivant le renouvellement de l'approbation de la substance active, prolonge de plein droit l'autorisation de mise sur le marché après son arrivée à échéance de la durée nécessaire pour mener à bien l'examen et adopter une décision sur le renouvellement.

La présente décision peut être retirée ou modifiée avant cette échéance si des éléments le justifient.

A Maisons-Alfort, le 15/05/2023

DocuSigned by:
Charlotte Grastilleur
AE281A856A42454

Directrice générale déléguée
en charge du pôle produits réglementés
Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de
l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES)

ANNEXE : Modalités d'autorisation du produit

Vente et distribution	
Le titulaire de l'autorisation peut mettre sur le marché le produit uniquement dans les emballages :	
Emballage	Contenance
Sacs multicouches en polyéthylène téréphtalate / aluminium / polyéthylène basse densité	90 g ; 180 g ; 450 g ; 900 g ; 1800 g

Classification du produit
La classification retenue est la suivante : Sans classement.
Pour les phrases P se référer à la réglementation en vigueur.
Le titulaire de l'autorisation est responsable de la mise à jour de la fiche de données de sécurité et de la classification du produit en tenant compte de ses éventuelles évolutions.

LALFRESH S
Part A - National Assessment
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Liste des usages autorisés

En l'absence de restriction, les usages sont autorisés sur l'ensemble des cultures de la portée de l'usage.

Usages	Dose maximale d'emploi	Nombre maximum d'applications	Stade d'application BBCH	Délai avant récolte (jours)	Zone Non Traitée aquatique (mètres)	Zone Non Traitée arthropodes non cibles (mètres)	Zone Non Traitée plantes non cibles (mètres)	Culture attractive en floraison (arrêté du 20/11/2021)
12564201 Fruits à noyau*Trt Prod. Réc.*Maladies de conservation	9 g/t	1/an	entre les stades BBCH 87 et BBCH 89	Non applicable	-	-	-	Non concerné
	Efficacité montrée sur monilose. Une application maximum par lot.							
	1 g/L	1/an	entre les stades BBCH 87 et BBCH 89	Non applicable	-	-	-	Non concerné
Uniquement sur cerisier. Application par trempage des fruits. Une application maximum par lot. Usage autorisé dans le cadre de l'article 51 du règlement (CE) n°1107/2009. Cet usage intègre l'usage revendiqué cerisier*Trt Prop. Réc.*Maladies de conservation.								



Conditions d'emploi du produit

Stockage et manipulation du produit

- Stocker le produit à une température comprise entre 4°C et 25 °C pour une durée n'excédant pas 1 an.

Protection de l'opérateur et du travailleur

Des informations générales relatives aux bonnes pratiques de protection pourront être mises à disposition de l'utilisateur :

- l'utilisation d'un matériel adapté et entretenu et la mise en œuvre de protections collectives constituent la première mesure de prévention contre les risques professionnels, avant la mise en place de protections individuelles ;
- le port de combinaison de travail dédiée ou d'EPI doit être associé à des réflexes d'hygiène (ex : lavage des mains, douche en fin de traitement) et à un comportement rigoureux (ex : procédure d'habillage/déshabillage) ;
- les modalités de nettoyage et de stockage des combinaisons de travail et des EPI réutilisables doivent être conformes à leur notice d'utilisation.

Pour l'opérateur, porter

Dans le cadre d'une application effectuée à l'aide d'un pulvérisateur ou par trempage

- pendant le mélange/chargement

- Gants en nitrile certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN 18523-1+A1 (type A) ;
- EPI vestimentaire conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1 ;
- EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) de catégorie III et de type PB (3) à porter par-dessus l'EPI vestimentaire précité ;
- Protections respiratoires certifiées : demi-masque certifié (EN 140) équipé d'un filtre P3 (EN 143) ou A2P3 (EN 14387) ;

- pendant l'application

- EPI vestimentaire conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1 ;
- Gants en nitrile certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN ISO 374-2 (types A, B ou C) à usage unique, dans le cas d'une intervention sur le matériel pendant la phase de pulvérisation ;
- Bottes (certifiées NF EN 13 832-3) ;
- Protections respiratoires certifiées : demi-masque certifié (EN 140) équipé d'un filtre P3 (EN 143) ou A2P3 (EN 14387) ;

- pendant le nettoyage du matériel de pulvérisation ou de trempage

- Gants en nitrile certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN 18523-1+A1 (type A) ;
- EPI vestimentaire conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1 ;
- EPI partiel (blouse ou tablier à manches longues) de catégorie III et de type PB (3) à porter par-dessus l'EPI vestimentaire précité ;
- Protections respiratoires certifiées : demi-masque certifié (EN 140) équipé d'un filtre P3 (EN 143) ou A2P3 (EN 14387).

Pour le travailleur, porter

- EPI vestimentaire conforme à la norme NF EN ISO 27065/A1 et, en cas de contact avec la culture traitée, des gants en nitrile certifiés NF EN ISO 374-1/A1 et NF EN 18523-1+A1 (type A).

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**Délai de rentrée en application de l'arrêté du 4 mai 2017 :**

- 8 heures.

Protection de l'environnement (milieux, faune et flore)***Protection de l'eau***

- SP 1 : Ne pas polluer l'eau avec le produit ou son emballage. Ne pas nettoyer le matériel d'application près des eaux de surface. Éviter la contamination via les systèmes d'évacuation des eaux à partir des cours de ferme ou des routes.

Exigences complémentaires post-autorisation

A défaut de transmission de ces données dans les délais impartis à compter de la date de la présente décision, la présente décision pourra être retirée ou modifiée.

Détail de la demande post autorisation	Délai (mois)	Récurrence (mois)
Fournir des éléments montrant que l'utilisation du produit dans les conditions réelles reste homogène et ne provoque pas de problème lors de l'application.	24	-
Fournir le résultat du test de la faculté d'écoulement	24	-

Recommandations relatives à l'étiquette du produit

Il est recommandé de faire figurer l'information suivante sur l'étiquette :

- L'efficacité du produit étant variable et partielle, préciser les conditions optimales d'utilisation.
- Contient du *Clonostachys rosea*. Peut provoquer une réaction de sensibilisation.
- Pour les usages mineurs dont l'autorisation de mise sur le marché a été accordée dans le cadre de l'article 51 du règlement (CE) n° 1107/2009, l'attention de l'utilisateur est attirée sur les risques éventuels de phytotoxicité ou de manque d'efficacité.

Avant tout emploi du produit, il est recommandé à l'utilisateur de s'assurer de son efficacité ou de l'absence de risques éventuels de phytotoxicité sur la culture.



Décision de modification de l'autorisation de mise sur le marché d'un produit phytopharmaceutique

Vu les dispositions du règlement (CE) n° 1107/2009 du 21 octobre 2009 et de ses textes d'application,

Vu le code rural et de la pêche maritime, notamment le chapitre III du titre V du livre II des parties législative et réglementaire,

*Vu l'autorisation de mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique **LALFRESH S***

de la société DANSTAR FERMENT AG

numéro de dossier 2024-1080

Considérant la nécessité de prendre en compte les éléments transmis par la direction en charge de l'évaluation des produits réglementés de l'Anses le 19 avril 2024,

Considérant l'absence de fixation de valeurs toxicologiques de référence et de classification du produit, les usages limités aux produits récoltés,

Considérant en conséquence que le délai de rentrée peut être supprimé.

L'autorisation de mise sur le marché du produit phytopharmaceutique désigné ci-après **est modifiée** en France dans les conditions précisées dans la présente décision et son annexe.

La présente décision s'applique sans préjudice des autres dispositions applicables.

Avertissement :

Le non-respect des conditions décrites ci-dessous peut entraîner le retrait ou la modification de l'autorisation ainsi que toute action incluant des poursuites judiciaires.

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Informations générales sur le produit	
Nom du produit	LALFRESH S
Type de produit	Produit de référence
Titulaire	DANSTAR FERMENT AG Poststrasse 30 CH-6300 ZOUG Suisse
Formulation	Granulé dispersable (WG)
Contenant	1.10 ⁹ UFC/g - <i>Clonostachys rosea</i> souche J1446
Numéro d'intrant	9997-2022.01
Numéro d'AMM	2230264
Fonction	Fongicide
Gamme d'usage	Professionnel
Mention particulière	Produit à faible risque au sens de l'article 47 du règlement (CE) n° 1107/2009

L'échéance de validité de la présente décision correspond à celle de l'autorisation du produit.

La présente décision peut être retirée ou modifiée si des éléments le justifient.

A Maisons-Alfort, le 20/06/2024

DocuSigned by:
Charlotte Grastilleur
AE281A955A42454

Directrice générale déléguée
en charge du pôle produits réglementés
Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de
l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES)

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ANNEXE : Modification des modalités d'autorisation du produit

Conditions d'emploi du produit

La phrase :

« Délai de rentrée en application de l'arrêté du 4 mai 2017 : 8 heures »

est retirée.

Appendix 2 – Copy of the draft product label as proposed by the applicant

Draft Master Label
LALFRESH S dRR Section 1 – EU zone (post-harvest / indoor)
Jan 2019 / MiB – v2 FRA

LALFRESH® S

FONGICIDE DE BIOCONTROLE

Substance active : *Clonostachys rosea* J1446 ; 1*10⁹ UFC/g
Type de formulation : WG (Granulés dispersibles)
N° d'enregistrement : XXXX
Poids net : 90g, 180g, 450 g, 900g, 1800g.

Pour éviter tout risque pour l'homme et l'environnement, veuillez-vous conformer aux instructions d'utilisation. LALFRESH® S contient du *Clonostachys rosea* J1446. Les micro-organismes peuvent provoquer des réactions de sensibilisation.

Usage professionnel.

SSCL SANS CLASSEMENT

Éviter tout contact avec les yeux, la peau ou les vêtements. Porter des gants de protection/des vêtements de protection/un équipement de protection des yeux/du visage (avec filtre FFP2 ou FFP3). Éliminer le contenu/le contenant conformément à la réglementation locale. Ne pas contaminer l'eau avec le produit ou son récipient / ne pas nettoyer l'équipement d'application près des eaux de surface.

UTILISATION PRÉVUE

LALFRESH® S est un fongicide de biocontrôle à utiliser en post-récolte, destiné à la lutte contre les maladies de conservation des fruits à noyau (prunes, pêches et nectarines) causées par différentes espèces de *Monilia*.

RESTRICTIONS D'UTILISATION

Le fongicide de biocontrôle LALFRESH® S s'utilise en préventif. Ne mélangez pas LALFRESH® S avec des pesticides chimiques ni avec des solutions d'engrais concentrées.

PROTECTION INDIVIDUELLE

Porter des gants (p. ex. en nitrile), un vêtement approprié et un masque respiratoire pendant les phases de mélange, chargement et application. En cas de ventilation insuffisante ou de la possibilité de formation de poussière, portez un équipement respiratoire adapté (masque filtrant avec filtre FFP2 ou FFP3).

PRÉCAUTIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES

L'élimination du contenu et de son contenant doit être conforme aux réglementations locales et nationales en vigueur. Jetez les emballages vides avec les déchets ménagers.

N° de lot : 00000
Date limite de conservation: XX-XX-XXXX

Draft Master Label
LALFRESH S dRR Section 1 – EU zone (post-harvest / indoor)
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INSTRUCTIONS D'UTILISATION

Culture	Pathogène(s) / cible(s)	Méthode d'application	Doses	Volume d'application / pulvérisation
Fruits à noyau (produits récoltés)	<i>Monilia</i> sp.	Pulvérisation	9 g / 1 000 kg fruits	3 L / 1 000 kg fruits
Cerises (usages mineurs)	<i>Monilia</i> sp.	Trempage	1 g / 1 L eau	10 L / 1 kg cerises

INSTRUCTIONS DE PRÉPARATION ET PULVÉRISATION

Le fongicide de biocontrôle LALFRESH® S doit être utilisé en suspension dans une solution aqueuse et appliqué par pulvérisation sur des fruits à noyau récoltés. La dose d'utilisation recommandée est de 9 g / 1 000 kg de fruits dans un volume d'eau de 3 L / 1 000 kg de fruits. Diluer LALFRESH® S dans un volume d'eau adéquate et agiter soigneusement jusqu'à ce que la suspension soit homogène. Pour assurer une efficacité maximale, il est important que la pulvérisation soit homogène sur l'ensemble de la surface des fruits.

LALLEMAND propose une machinerie d'application qui permet de pulvériser LALFRESH® S de manière automatique lors du conditionnement des fruits. Pour plus d'informations sur l'achat de ce matériel contactez LALLEMAND (coordonnées Importateur sur cette étiquette).

Si d'autres types d'équipements de pulvérisation sont utilisés, veuillez également contacter LALLEMAND pour évaluer l'utilisation de LALFRESH® S à l'aide de ces derniers

DOSAGES ET STADES D'APPLICATION

Après récolte des fruits à noyau, pulvériser LALFRESH® S via un équipement spécifique à la dose de 9g / 1000 kg de fruits dilué dans 3L d'eau / 1000kg de fruits.

Après stockage des fruits à basse température (réfrigérateur) garder les fruits à température ambiante quelques minutes afin d'éviter de pulvériser LALFRESH® S sur des fruits trop humide.

INSTRUCTIONS POUR LE TREMPAGE DES CERISES (USAGES MINEURS)

« Pour les usages mentionnés ci-après l'extension d'autorisation de mise sur le marché a été obtenue dans le cadre de l'article 51 du règlement (CE) n° 1107/2009 (extension des autorisations de mise en marché pour les usages mineurs). L'attention de l'utilisateur est attirée sur les risques éventuels de phytotoxicité ou de manque d'efficacité. Au regard des données à sa disposition, le titulaire de l'autorisation de mise sur le marché décline toute responsabilité sur ces éventuels risques. Avant tout emploi du produit, il est recommandé à l'utilisateur de s'assurer de son efficacité ou de l'absence de risques éventuels de phytotoxicité sur la culture. »

LALFRESH® S doit être utilisé dans une solution aqueuse pour le trempage des cerises. La dose d'utilisation recommandée est de 1 g de LALFRESH® S / 1 L d'eau (1 kg de cerises dans 10 L d'eau, par exemple). Diluer LALFRESH® S dans un volume d'eau adéquat et agiter soigneusement jusqu'à ce que la suspension soit homogène. Pour assurer une efficacité maximale, il est important de tremper les fruits dans la solution aqueuse pendant 1 minute. Cela permettra une couverture complète de la surface des cerises.

LALFRESH S
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Draft Master Label
LALFRESH S dRR Section 1 – EU zone (post-harvest / indoor)
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STOCKAGE

LALFRESH® S est une préparation biologique contenant des spores et du mycélium fongiques, vivants et séchés. LALFRESH® S peut être conservé pendant 18 mois à température ambiante (+25°C) dans son emballage sous vide non ouvert, ou en chambre froide (+4°C) dans les sacs/emballages sous vide non ouverts. Il est recommandé d'utiliser la totalité du contenu des sacs dès leur ouverture.

Titulaire de l'agrément : Danstar Ferment AG, Poststrasse 30, CH-6300 Zug, Suisse.

Importateur: LALLEMAND PLANT CARE / LALLEMAND S.A.S.
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