EFSA journal no.	date	a.s.	AIR list	H/F/I	crops	application rate	stage	conclusions of RMS	data gaps (bees) (Y/N)	data gaps on bees	mentioned as missing but no data gap	acute data	accepted	chronic data	accepted	high tier data	accepted	relevant metabolites	additional comment (bees)	are the bees the only "issue"	discussed at SCoPAFF
4374	19-01-2016	ethofumesate	3	H	sugar beet fodder beet red beet	0.2 to 1 kg/ha	pre-emergence to BBCH 18	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	risks in crop flowering weeds field margins adjacent and succeding crops risks from metabolites in nectar and pollen MRLs honey	bumble bees and solitary bees	Y	Y	0-d test on active and PP (some studies including HPG)	Y	Oomen test for both PP	no (non EFSA comp iant)	none mentioned	risks from accumulative effects not necessary since low effects in the chornic adult test at the high rates tested	N	N
4406	22-02-2016	fenamidone	3	F	potato tomato	0.175 kg/ha	BBCH 13 to 89 BBCH 21 to 89	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	effects on HPG development chronic risk for the treated crop scenario and the weed scenario risk to larvae for the weed scenario the succeding crop scenario and the residue intake with contaminated water risk from metabolites in po len and nectar	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	0-d on PP	Y	Oomen and OECD (2014)	no (non EFSA comp iant)	low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	weight of evidence to agree on acceptable risks except for weeds and succeeding crops	N	Y
4416	24-02-2016	isoxaflutole	3	H	maize sweet corn soyabean	0.1 kg/ha	pre-emergence to BBCH 09 or 13	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	risks from metabolites in po len	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	0-d on PP	Y	Oomen and OECD (2014)	no (non EFSA comp iant)	low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	low chronic risk in spite ETR not reached due to low toxic effects and herbicide activity High tier studies not validated however weight of evidence used to conclude to acceptable risks to brood	N	Y
4419	19-02-2016	mesotrione	3	H	maize	0.12 or 0.15 kg/ha	BBCH 12 to 8	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	effects on HPG gland development acute and chronic risks to adults and larvae from guttation and water consumption risks from metabolites in pollen and nectar	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	0-d on PP semi-chronic on larvae on PP	Y	N	nd	low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	none	N	Y
4421	19-02-2016	foramsulfuron	3	H	maize	0.0585 kg/ha	BBCH 12 to 8	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	risk to honeybees from sublethal effects (HPG) risks from consumption of contaminated water risks from metabolites in po len	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	0-d on PP acute on larvae on PP	Y for 0-test see comment	Oomen and OECD (2007)	no (non EFSA comp iant)	low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	RA to larvae based on the endpoint from acute larva study not accepted since the trigger was developed for a chronic RA high tier data not accepted however weight of evidence used to conclude to acceptable risks	Y	N
4420	17-03-2016	pendimetha in	3	H	cereals carrot beans peas winter cereals	0.45 to 1 6 kg/ha	BBCH 00 to 14	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	refine the chronic risk to honeybees (relevant for all representative uses evaluated; address the risk of sublethal effects (i.e. HPG development effects) to honeybees due to exposure to pendimethalin (relevant for all representative uses evaluated risk to honeybees due to plant metabolites occurring in pollen and nectar	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	0-d on PP acute on PP	Y for 0-test see comment	N	nd	low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	EFSA (2013) requests 5-days test on larvae for carrying out the risk assessment to broods. Such studies were not available; however two single-dose (acute) formulation studies showed that no effects to larvae were observed up to the highest tested concentrations	N	N
4432	01-04-2016	imazamox	3	H	sunflower a falfa soybean winter and spring OSR	0.035 to 0.050 kg/ha	BBCH 10 to 8	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	Further information to address the risk to honeybees from residue intake of contaminated water (guttation fluids and puddle water) for 2 4-DB and 2 4-D	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	10-d and acute larval test on AS	Y	N	nd	low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	RA based on acute larval test accepted due to large margin	N	N
4453	19-04-2016	iodosulfuron	3	H	winter wheat winter barley	0 010 kg/ha	BBCH 13 or 20 to 32	risks acceptable [5.1] [5.3]	Y	Further information to address the chronic risk to honeybee larvae for a l the routes of exposure	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	0-d test on active 21 day brood feeding test	Y for 0-test see comment	Oomen and OECD75	no (non EFSA comp iant)	low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	acute data on bumble bees allowed to assess acute risks only	N	N
4452	19-04-2016	cyclaniliprole	new active (Jan 2014)	I	pome and stone fruits grapes potatos tomatoes peppers aubergines	0.035 to 0.040 g /ha 0.0 0 g/ha for potatoes	BBCH 69 to 35 for pome and stone fruits 55 to 85 for grapes 19 to 79 for potatoes 10 to 89 for tomatoes peppers and aubergines		Y	Further information to address the chronic risk to adult honeybees for a l the routes of exposure	bees other than the honey bee	Y	Y	N		3 semi-field and 3 field studies	semi-field studies considered as supplementary information	low risk or data gap for metabolites	EFSA doc not used acute HQs either pass or close to 50 for all uses EFSA oconcludes that a high risk cnnot be excluded for all uses except permanent glasshouses exposure to weeds and other vegetation mentioned for post flowering applications	N	N
4491	18-04-2016	abamectin	3	N	tomato aubergine pepper cucurbits (edible and non-edible peel) and green beans	no LoE	no LoE	risks acceptable [5.1]	N	Based on EFSA (2013) suitable data to address the risk of sublethal effects (e.g. HPG development effects) to honeybees											
4500	13-05-2016	2 4 DB	3	H	winter and spring barley wheat and oats and on legumes (lucerne and clover)	no LoE	no LoE	risks acceptable [5.1] [5.2] [5.3]	Y	Determination of the residues in pollen and bee products for human consumption resulting from residues taken up by honeybees from crops at blossom with regard to the conjugates of HPAA- and HPBA-related compounds and their isomers Based on EFSA (201) suitable data to address the risk of sublethal effects (e.g. HPG development effects) to honeybees (relevant for a l representative uses evaluated; Further information to address the chronic risk to adult honeybees for a l the routes of exposure Further information to address the chronic risk to honeybee larvae for all the routes of exposure Further information to address the risk to honeybees from residue intake of contaminated water (guttation fluids and puddle water) for 2 4-DB and 2 4-D Information to assess the risk to honeybees due to plant metabo lites other than 2 4-D occurring in po len and nectar	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	N	Y based on the fact that no effects were observed at the highest dose in the acute studies on adults and larvae	Oomen study	no (non EFSA comp iant)	acute tests were performed		N	N
4498	04-05-2016	flurtamone	3	H	spring and winter cereals	125 g/ha)no LOE)	pre and post emergence up to BBCH 29	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	suitable data to address the risk of sublethal effects to honeybees due to exposure to flurtamone data to assess the risk to honeybees due to flurtamone metabolites occurring in po len and nectar data to evaluate risks for hypopharyngial glands	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	chronic adult on formulation	Y	OECD 75	not as such but low risk concluded on weight of evidence	low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	high risks at first tier further disregarded taking into account the mode of action. Risks for hypopharyngeal gland and accumulative toxicity could not be evaluated. Potential risks from water consumption disregarded on weight of evidence basis (solubility and mode of action of the active substance).Acute data for bumb;e bees ava lable on the basis of which it cannot be concluded on acceptable risks via contact.	N	N
4492	28-04-2016	maleic acid	3	plant growth regulator	carrots bulb vegetables potatoes for vegetable and seed productions	no LOE	post flowering	risks acceptable [5.1]	Y	data to refine the chronic risk due to exposure to contaminated pollen and nectar data to refine the risk due to exposure to contaminated water (guttation puddle water) data gaps were identified for assessing sub-lethal effects (i.e. hypopharyngeal glands (HPG)) and for assessing the risk due to exposure to metabo ites in pollen and nectar	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	chronic adult and test on larvae (not specified no endpoints)	first tier risks pondered by the low relevance of post flowering applications recommendations to cut weeds	N		low risks for all metabolites concluded for other compartments	accumulative risks disregarded due to the absence of effects in the chronic test. Risks from water could not be excluded based on screening calculations	N	N
4515	27-05-2016	picoxystrobine	3	F	wheat (including spelt) triticale barley oats and rye	no LoE			Y	data gaps were identified for assessing sub-lethal effects (i.e. hypopharyngeal glands (HPG)) and for assessing the risk due to exposure to metabo ites in pollen and nectar	accumulative effects bumble bees and so itary bees	Y	Y	chronic test on adults and acute test on larvae	Y but a repeated exposure test on larvae is recommended by EFSA	Y	OECD 75	some metabolites were concluded as presenting high risks to earthworms	low chronic risks based on tier 1 assessment for applications before BBCH 29 and except on weeds. The OECD75 could not be used quantitatively as no residue analysis ws performed.	N	N