COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON CLH: PROPOSAL AND JUSTIFICATION

Comments provided during public consultation are made available in this table as submitted by the webform. Please note that the comments displayed below may have been accompanied by attachments which are not published in this table.

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Last data extracted on 12.12.2018

Substance name: mecoprop-P (ISO) [1] and its salts; (R)-2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)propionic acid [1] and its salts
CAS number: 16484-77-8
EC number: 240-539-0
Dossier submitter: United Kingdom

GENERAL COMMENTS

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
07.12.2018	Germany		MemberState	1
Comment received				
The German MSCA does not support the proposal of classification for environmental hazards as Aquatic chronic 3. Concerning human health hazards, we agree with the proposed classification as Acute Tox. Cat. 4; H302. However it is unclear, why the CLH-Report does not mention the EFSA proposal for classification for developmental toxicity Category 2 (see specific comments).				

TOXICITY TO REPRODUCTION

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
07.12.2018	Germany		MemberState	2
Comment received				
Pages 7 and 35 No classification is proposed by the dossier submitter for sexual function and fertility, development or effects on or via lactation. However, PPR meeting 151 proposed classification because of an increased incidence of late resorptions in the rabbit developmental toxicity study at 50 mg/kg bw/day. According to the EFSA conclusions on pesticides peer review (EFSA Journal 2017;15(5):4832) “mecoprop-p is proposed for classification for developmental toxicity Category 2 H361….”. The dossier submitter did not mention this EFSA proposal. Page 30 In the rat developmental toxicity study an increased incidence of rudimentary cervical ribs was observed in the highest dose group. At the same dose level significantly lower body weight gain was seen. These observations are in line with the EFSA conclusions. Page 20 technical comment: It is reported on page 20 on results in dose group 500 ppm that “…the viability index of this group was significantly reduced ($p<0.01$)”. However, in the table on this page the results of viability index were not marked as significantly changed.				

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
09.11.2018	United Kingdom		Individual	3

Comment received

Additional information was supplied to the RMS by the applicant (Nufarm) but this was after the first assessment. Attached is a word document where the text in grey is to be added to the CLH report on page 23 onwards. Attached is this annotated on the CLH report. Subsequent table number will have to therefore change. No impact for assessment just additional information for completeness

ECHA note – An attachment was submitted with the comment above. Refer to public attachment Mecoprop-p_CLH Report_Comments from Nufarm.zip

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
07.12.2018	Denmark		MemberState	4

Comment received

The reproductive studies available are old and do not include sensitive end-points for reproduction. For instance in the 2-generation study in rats (Hellwig, 1992) no histological examination of the female reproductive organs. Sperm parameters and oestrus cycle length, vaginal opening, preputial separation, anogenital distance and number of implantation sites were not determined in this study. Only the liver, kidney and testes were weighed. The weight of the uterus, ovary, epididymis, prostate, brain, thymus adrenals, spleen and pituitary were not determined. However, some histological information is available on these organs were determined in the short term toxicity studies. On the other hand the exposure timing is not the same. The other generation study is only one-generation and a dose range study which means less animals per dose group and the historical control data were not acceptable. Hence, the two studies cannot stand alone but should be considered in combination.

In the Rabbit developmental study (Hellwig 1993b) late resorptions were statistical significant higher in the 50 mg/kg bw/d group with no maternal tox present. It should be considered if this effect is sufficient for classification. The effect was observed in five different litters. In addition, there is a trend for reduced No. of live foetuses/rabbit, though not statistical significant. This could be considered together with the increased late resorptions.

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
04.12.2018	France		MemberState	5

Comment received

The NOAEL values reported in the CLH report are the RMS proposals. Some NOAEL values agreed during the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance mecoprop-P (EFSA Journal 2017;15(5):4832) and its related List of End-Points were different.
In the 2-generation study (Table 12), the Parental NOAEL agreed during the peer-review 500 ppm (40 mg/kg bw/d) since the slight effect observed on kidney weight was not considered adverse. Since the Offspring NOAEL was set at 100 ppm (8 mg/kg bw/d) based on increased pup mortality on days 0 to 4 post-partum and reduction in pup body weight gain (11%) sensitivity difference is observed in young rats compared to parent.
As regard Reproductive NOAEL, no effect was observed in the 2-generation while in the 1-

generation study a statistically significant, dose-related reduction in the mean numbers of implantation from 500 ppm onwards. As this parameter was not investigated in the 2-generation study, an overall reproductive NOAEL of 100 ppm is proposed (8 mg/kg bw/d).

In the developmental toxicity in rabbit performed with mecoprop-P: the developmental NOAEL agreed during the peer review was 20 mg/kg bw per day based on the effect on late resorptions. While the maternal NOAEL was the 50 mg/kg bw per day in the absence of maternal toxicity.

Comparison with the CLP criteria for developmental toxicity page 33

- Higher frequency of skeletal anomalies (strong increase in rudimentary cervical ribs and delayed sternebral ossification) in the presence of maternal toxicity.
- Increased fetal mortality (late resorption) observed in rabbit in the absence of maternal toxicity.
- Increased perinatal mortality in the 2-generation in the absence of maternal toxicity

Taking into account the above-mentioned considerations, FR is of the opinion that mecoprop-P warrants classification for reprotoxicity Repr. Cat 2 H361d.

OTHER HAZARDS AND ENDPOINTS – Acute Toxicity

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
04.12.2018	France		MemberState	6
Comment received				
Acute toxicity - oral route The proposal for classification Acute Toxicity (oral) Category 4; H302 is agreed upon.				

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
07.12.2018	Denmark		MemberState	7
Comment received				
We agree with the proposed ATE for oral acute toxicity of 431 mg/kg bw as it corresponds to the oral LD50.				

OTHER HAZARDS AND ENDPOINTS – Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
07.12.2018	Germany		MemberState	8
Comment received				
Pages 36-63 Agreement with the proposal that no classification is appropriate for Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure.				

OTHER HAZARDS AND ENDPOINTS – Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
07.12.2018	Germany		MemberState	9
Comment received				

Page 83, Point 11.7 comparison with the CLP-criteria:
Actually, it is shown that aquatic plants are the most sensitive species in comparison with the organisms of the other trophic levels and algae.
The results of two studies with the formulation Mecoprop-P K 600 g/l shows high acute and chronic toxicity especially for Myriophyllum spicatum. (Gonsior, 2015 and Seeland-Fremer, 2015).
Unfortunately, there are no study results for pure Mecoprop-P with Myriophyllum spicatum available. Because of the herbicidal activity and the mode of action of Mecoprop-P the toxicity for aquatic macrophytes (Myriophyllum spicatum) should be determined for classification and labelling.

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
04.12.2018	France		MemberState	10
Comment received				
We agree with the classification proposal regarding environmental hazard.				

Date	Country	Organisation	Type of Organisation	Comment number
05.12.2018	Finland		MemberState	11
Comment received				

FI CA supports the eMSCA conclusion on the substance being rapidly degradable and having a low bioaccumulation potential for the purposes of classification. Several acute and chronic aquatic toxicity data are available for all three trophic levels. From the available aquatic toxicity data, aquatic macrophytes form the most sensitive trophic group. As mecoprop-P is an herbicide, the results from tests with aquatic plants should be taken into account and the classification should be based on the studies resulting in the most stringent outcome.

However, FI CA shares the eMSCA's concern of basing the classification on the data from Myriophyllum spicatum growth inhibition tests (OECD 239) conducted with a formulation including co-formulants as these substances might have contributed to the toxicity observed. Therefore, this data is not appropriate to be used for hazard classification. Instead, Lemna sp. growth inhibition test (FIFRA 122-2 and 122-3) with Lemna gibba should be used as the key study. According to the study, the chronic toxicity 6 and 9 day ErC10 values for mecoprop-P and its salts are in the range of 0,1-1,0 mg/l; thus, resulting in classification of Aquatic Chronic 3 for a rapidly degradable substance.

Based on the information available in the stand-alone CLH report and the classification criteria, FI CA supports the proposed classification of Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 for mecoprop-P and its salts.

PUBLIC ATTACHMENTS
1. Mecoprop-p_CLH Report_Comments from Nufarm.zip [Please refer to comment No. 3]