APPENDIX I

Identity and biological properties

CLAYED CHARCOAL

Common name	Clayed charcoal
Chemical name (IUPAC)	Not available.
Chemical Name. (CA)	Not available.
CAS No	7440-44-0 activated charcoal 1333-86-4 carbon black 1302-78-9 bentonite
CIPAC No and EEC No	231-153-3 (EINECS) activated charcoal 215-609-9 (EINECS) carbon black 215-108-5 (EINECS) bentonite
FAO SPECIFICATION	Not available.
Purity	Charcoal: as in Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012[8] Bentonite: as in Commission Regulation (EU) No 1060/2013[9]
Molecular formula	Not applicable.
Relevant impurities	None
Molecular mass and structural formula	C $(Na, Ca)_{0,3}(Al, Mg)_2Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2.nH_2O$ or $(Na,Ca)(Al,Mg)_6(Si_40_{10})_3(OH)_6.nH_20$ or $Si_4\ (Al_{(2-x)}\ R_x)(O_{10},\ H_2O)(Ce_x\ nH_2O)$ or $Si_4(Al_{(2-x)}R_x)(H_2O)_n$ where: R = Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Ni Ce (cations exchangable) = Ca, Na, Mg
Mode of Use	Soil burying
Preparation to be used	Granule (GR)
Function of plant protection	Protectant

[8] Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 of 9 March 2012 laying down specifications for food additives listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1).

[9] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1060/2013 of 29 October 2013 concerning the authorisation of bentonite as a feed additive for all animal species (OJ L 289, 31.10.2013, p. 33–37).

APPENDIX II
CLAYED CHARCOAL

Crop and/ or situation (a)	F G or I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate			PHI (days)	Remarks
			Type (d-f)	Conc. of a.i. g/L (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage & season (j)	No. of application min/max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	g a.i./hl min max (g/hl)	Water l/ha min max	Total rate each application kg a.i./ha min max (kg/ha)		
Grapevine *Vitis vinifera*	F	ESCA (Black Measles) Caused by a complex of fungi that includes several species of *Phaeoacremonium* primarily by *Phaeoacremonium aleophilium*, (Pal) (currently known by the name of its sexual stage, *Togninia minima*), and by *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora* (Pch)	GR*		Soil burying		1**	**	-	-	500	-	

* Granules should be essentially non-dusty according to method CIPAC MT 171.1

** Every 3 years

(a) For crops, the EU and Codex classification (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.* pests as biting and sucking insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds or plant elicitor
(d) *e.g.* wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR) etc..
(e) GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 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 plant – type of equipment used must be indicated
(i) g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the substance (according to ISO)
(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) Indicate the minimum and maximum number of application 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