

**ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF EACH APPLICATION FOR THE CRITICAL USES
OF METHYL BROMIDE SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY (as required in ExMOP1/4(7))**

**NOMINATION FOR CRITICAL USES OF METHYL BROMIDE
FOR USE IN 2007 SUBMITTED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**

	Nominating Party:	European Community
1	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of sandy soil prior to planting carrots to control <i>Fusarium solani</i> (black spot)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Carrots
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	5,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because the only one available alternatives are dazomet and metam sodium in France for the moment, and results are not efficient enough in several situations: dazomet is more efficient than métam sodium but need soil temperature of 14°C when applied (in spring). For autumn application, (higher soil temperature than in spring), the fields are rarely vacant to treatment (because of crops). Furthermore, growers declare an efficiency rather short in time: the illness can develop during winter (soil conservation) .
2	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil prior to planting cucumber
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Cucumber
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	15,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because <i>Phomopsis</i> is a difficult disease to control and only chloropicrin could be used as an alternative to MB but it is not registered.
3	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil prior to planting cut-flowers and bulbs in open and protected environments
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Cut-flowers – Open - Protected
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	12,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because there are no alternative to replace MB to control fungi (<i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Pythium</i>) and weeds (<i>Cyperus</i>). All fungicides and herbicides formerly used are banned and new ones are not registered against these diseases. This difficulty is increased by the very short period available between two successive crops.
4	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil prior to planting tomato and eggplant
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Tomato and eggplant
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	33,250 kg

	Nominating Party:	European Community
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because corky-root and fungi like <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Verticillium</i> are present in many places, especially in heavy soils. Soil disinfestation should work deeply in cold conditions since salad plants are associated with the tomato and eggplant. There is no alternative in these conditions.

5	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil prior to planting forest nursery trees
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Forest tree nursery
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	1,500 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because soil disinfestation is necessary to produce <i>Ulmus</i> , <i>Betula</i> , <i>Salix</i> , <i>Populus</i> , 40 cm high, in 4-5 months. To produce mycorrhized plants: Douglas, Oaks, truffle plants, to be sown on a ground free of any other fungus. Seeding time is March-April in cold locations (Burgundy and Alpes)
6	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil prior to planting apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, plum and raspberry
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Orchard Replant - apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, plum and raspberry
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	7,500 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	MB is needed only in cases of severe risk of Replant Disease (all fruit trees), or presence of <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> var. <i>rubi</i> (only raspberry), because : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1,3D is only effective if nematodes represent the only limiting factor; – Some available alternatives such as dazomet, metam-sodium, biofumigation could provide control only when there is a low risk of replant disease; – Chloropicrin and DMDS are not yet registered in France. Permission for experimental use is pending.
7	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil prior to planting nursery orchard and raspberry plants to avoid dieback due to attack by fungi and nematodes
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Nursery - orchard and raspberry plants
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	2,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed for the following cases : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> var. <i>rubi</i> in raspberry nurseries - Presence of <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> (emergent pathogen) in some apple layer. Chloropicrin should be the most efficient alternative, but it is not registered in France. 1,3-D is recommended to control nematodes, but it has no effect against fungi. Other fumigants (dazomet, metam-sodium) are insufficiently effective. Absence of these fungi on marketed plants is requested by phytosanitary regulations and quality guidelines.
8	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil before planting pepper
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pepper
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	6,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically	MB is needed because soil containing corky-root and <i>Phytophthora</i> needs a deep disinfestation with an active compound and only chloropicrin could be used as an alternative to MB, but it is not registered.

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9	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil before planting strawberry fruit (Perigord label)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Strawberry fruit
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	34,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemical alternatives presently authorised in France (metham-sodium, dazomet, dichloropropene) are not effective enough to control all of these pathogens. - Chloropicrin is not registered in France and experiments for 2006 have been required by the Ministry of Agriculture in the strawberry industry (Requests not met in 2005). <p>DMDS gives results comparable to methyl bromide on soils showing soil sickness symptoms (experiments conducted from 2003 to 2005). Registration is not planned before 2009 (complement to the toxicology file in progress).</p>
10	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of soil prior to planting strawberry runners to control mainly <i>Verticillium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> and nematodes
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Strawberry runners
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	35,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methyl bromide is needed because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemical alternatives presently authorised in France (metham-sodium, dazomet, dichloropropene) are not effective enough to control all of these pathogens; a guarantee of plant health quality is needed (certified plants) which is only obtained through the use of MB. - Chloropicrin can be considered as an alternative but it is not registered in France. Experiments for 2006 have been required by the Ministry of Agriculture in the strawberry industry (Requests not satisfied in 2005). - The exact efficiency spectrum of DMDS should be determined. Registration is not planned before 2009 (complement to the toxicology file in progress)
11	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Post-harvest treatment of a wide range of seeds by PAN-SPG company
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Treatment of seeds
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	100 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freezing requires specific control processes and procedures based on a major investment of capital. There are unknown mechanisms that can cause an explosion of the cells in the seed, an increase in dead seeds, differences in response between varieties, and damage to the seed packaging; • CO₂ can cause the seed to germinate; • PH₃ on eggs pupae is not likely to be possible particularly as it does not control the nematode <i>Ditylincus dispasci</i> to a quarantine standard. PH₃ does not fit with the picking, shipment and market schedules (80 % of sales are achieved in a 7 month period); • Pyrethroid insecticides have no effect on pests inside the seed, and there is no curative effect; • The use of MB is a imperative to obtain seeds without nematodes to a certified standard, to keep the accreditation of our Laboratory and PLAN-SPG market's share in leguminous seeds.

12	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Flour mill buildings, silos and bins
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structure
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	8,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPM is used in many mills, but total curative disinfestation is needed; • Heat is too expensive and many mills have equipment that does not tolerate elevated temperatures; • PH₃+CO₂+Heat leads to insect resistance as the exposure time is too short, there are corrosion problems and Eco2fume is not registered in France. • Sulfuryl Fluoride should be registered at the beginning 2006, but in many cases gas-tightness is poor and low temperatures will lead to survival of the eggs of <i>Tribolium</i>, or even <i>Plodia</i>. Large investment in mills is needed to allow the use of elevated temperatures and to improve gas-tightness.
13	Descriptive title of the Application:	France – Treatment of chestnuts after harvest to control lepidopteran and weevil pests
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Chestnuts
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	1,800 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	MB is needed because there are no alternatives to disinfest chestnuts. Techniques using water, hot or cold, do not meet the quality requirements.
14	Descriptive title of the Nomination:	Greece – Disinfestation of dried figs and raisins to control stored product pests
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Figs and raisins - commodity
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2006:	900 kg
	Reasons why alternatives to methyl bromide are not technically and economically feasible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of registered alternatives • Time and market constraints
15	Descriptive title of the Nomination:	Greece – Mills and processing facilities used for the production of food and tobacco that contain sensitive electronic equipment
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Mills and processing facilities - structures
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2006:	1,340 kg
	Reasons why alternatives to methyl bromide are not technically and economically feasible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of alternatives • Time and market constraints • Economic

16	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy - Treatment of soil prior to planting tomatoes to control weeds, <i>Meloidogyne</i> species of nematodes and diseases (<i>Cyperus</i> spp, <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> spp, <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>lycopersici</i> , <i>Pyrenchaeta lycopersici</i> , <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Tomatoes (Protected)
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	418,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because Tomato production is mostly concentrated in soils where, due to local soil and climatic conditions, infestation of fungi and nematodes occur simultaneously.</p> <p>The lack of registration of chemical alternatives effective for both fungi and nematodes, and insufficient technical effectiveness of non chemical alternatives, could result in a significant market disruption of the national tomato production.</p> <p>Regarding the unavailability of alternatives to MB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No co-formulations of 1,3 D + chloropicrin are registered; ▪ Typical local varieties are particular affected by soil pathogens; ▪ Short availability of resistant rootstocks for grafted plants; ▪ Low quality of products obtained by grafted plants; ▪ Resistance of grafted plants against nematodes is negatively influenced by high temperatures, frequently occurring in Italy during the cropping season; ▪ Solarisation period overlaps with the cropping season; ▪ Application of steam is not suitable for the Italian conditions where horticultural crops are mostly cultivated under small plastic tunnels or greenhouse; ▪ Soilless systems are not suitable, particularly when good quality water is not readily available for open and for closed systems.
17	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy – Treatment of soil prior to planting pepper in a protected environment to control weeds, <i>Meloidogyne</i> species of nematodes and diseases (<i>Cyperus</i> spp, <i>Verticillium</i> spp, <i>Phytophthora</i> spp, <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> , <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Pepper (Protected)
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	67,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because pepper production is mostly concentrated in soils where, due to local soil and climatic conditions, infestation of fungi and nematodes occur simultaneously.</p> <p>The lack of registration of chemical alternatives effective for both fungi and nematodes, and insufficient technical effectiveness of non chemical alternatives, could result in a significant market disruption of the national pepper production.</p> <p>Regarding the unavailability of alternatives to MB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No co-formulations of 1,3 D + chloropicrin are registered; ▪ Insufficient availability of resistant rootstocks for grafted plants; ▪ Low quality peppers obtained from grafted plants; ▪ Lack of cultivars with simultaneous resistance to <i>Phytophthora capsici</i>, <i>Verticillium</i> spp. and galling nematodes; ▪ Solarisation period overlaps with the cropping season; ▪ Steam is not suitable in Italy where horticultural crops are mostly cultivated under small plastic tunnels or greenhouse; ▪ Soilless systems are not suitable, particularly when good quality water is not readily available for open and for closed systems.

18	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy – Treatment of soil prior to planting melon in a protected environment to control <i>Meloidogyne</i> species of nematodes, weeds (mainly <i>Cyperus</i> sp) and diseases (<i>Verticillium</i> spp, <i>Monosporascus cannonballus</i> , <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Fusarium solani</i> , <i>Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. melonis</i>)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Melon (Protected)
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	10,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because melon production is mostly concentrated in soils where, due to local soil and climatic conditions, infestations of fungi and nematodes occur simultaneously.</p> <p>The lack of registration of chemical alternatives effective for both fungi and nematodes, and insufficient technical effectiveness of non chemical alternatives, could result in a significant market disruption of the national melon production.</p> <p>Regarding the unavailability of alternatives to MB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No co-formulations of 1,3 D + chloropicrin are registered; ▪ Diseases or problems in crops that have used alternatives in previous years e.g. collapse in grafted plants caused by physiological disorders and new fungal diseases; ▪ Resistance of grafted plants to nematodes is negatively influenced by high temperatures, frequently occurring in Italy during the cropping season; ▪ Lack of cultivars with simultaneous resistance to <i>Fusarium</i> wilt, sudden wilt (<i>Monosporascus</i> spp.) as well as galling nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.); ▪ Solarisation period overlaps with the cropping season; ▪ Steam is not suitable in Italy where horticultural crops are mostly cultivated under small plastic tunnels or greenhouse; ▪ Soilless systems are not suitable, particularly when good quality water is not readily available for open and for closed systems.
19	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy – Treatment of soil prior to planting eggplant in a protected environment to control weeds (mainly <i>Cyperus</i> sp), <i>Meloidogyne</i> species of nematodes and diseases (<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> and <i>V. alboatrum</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> spp, <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> spp)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Eggplant (Protected)
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	15,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because eggplant production is mostly concentrated in soils where, due to local soil and climatic conditions, infestation of fungi and nematodes occur simultaneously.</p> <p>The lack of registration of chemical alternatives effective for both fungi and nematodes, and insufficient technical effectiveness of non chemical alternatives, could result in a significant market disruption of the national eggplant production</p> <p>Regarding the unavailability of alternatives to MB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No co-formulations of 1,3 D + chloropicrin are registered; ▪ Diseases or problems in crops that used alternatives in previous years e.g. collapse in grafted plants caused by physiological disorders and new fungal diseases; ▪ Resistance of grafted plants to nematodes is negatively influenced by high temperatures, frequently occurring in Italy during the cropping season; ▪ Lack of cultivars with simultaneous resistance to <i>Verticillium</i> wilt as well as galling nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.); ▪ Solarisation period overlaps with the cropping season; ▪ Steam is not suitable in Italy where horticultural crops are mostly cultivated under small plastic tunnels or greenhouse; ▪ Soilless systems are not suitable, particularly when good quality water is not readily available for open and for closed systems.

20	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy – Treatment of soil prior to planting strawberry in a protected environment for fruit production to control weeds (mainly <i>Cyperus</i> spp), <i>Meloidogyne</i> and <i>Aphelencoides</i> species of nematodes and diseases (<i>Verticillium</i> spp, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> , <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> and <i>Pythium</i> spp)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Strawberry fruit (Protected)
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	35,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because strawberry production is mostly concentrated in soils where, due to local soil and climatic conditions, high level of infestation of weeds, fungi and nematodes occur simultaneously.</p> <p>The lack of registration of chemical alternatives effective for both fungi and nematodes, and insufficient technical effectiveness of non chemical alternatives, could result in a significant market disruption of the national strawberry production.</p> <p>Regarding the unavailability of alternatives to MB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No co-formulations of 1,3 D + chloropicrin are registered; ▪ resistance of grafted plants to nematodes is negatively influenced by high temperatures, frequently occurring in Italy during the cropping season; ▪ Lack of cultivars with simultaneous resistance to <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., <i>Verticillium</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. and galling nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.); ▪ Solarisation period overlaps with the cropping season; ▪ Steam is not suitable in Italy where horticultural crops are mostly cultivated under small plastic tunnels or greenhouse; ▪ Soilless systems are not suitable, particularly when good quality water is not readily available for open and for closed systems.
21	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy – Treatment of soil prior to planting strawberry runners to control weeds (mainly <i>Cyperus</i> sp), <i>Meloidogyne</i> and <i>Aphelencoides</i> species of nematodes and diseases (<i>Verticillium</i> spp, <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> , <i>Phytophthora cactorum</i> , <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Strawberry runners
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	35,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Methyl bromide is needed because strawberry-runner production is mostly concentrated in soils where, due to local soil and climatic conditions, high level of infestation of weeds, fungi and nematodes occur simultaneously.</p> <p>Only MB assures the efficacy needed in order to obtain pest-free strawberry runners. Only runners fumigated with MB give assurance of healthy material. Furthermore the lack of registration of co-formulations of 1,3 D + chloropicrin and the unsuitability of steam could result in a significant market disruption of the national strawberry-runner production.</p>

22	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy – Treatment of soil prior to planting cut-flowers in a protected environment to control control weeds (mainly <i>Cyperus</i> sp), <i>Meloidogyne</i> species of nematodes and diseases (<i>Verticillium dahliae</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> spp, <i>Phytophthora</i> spp, <i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i> , <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> and <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Cut-flowers (Protected)
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	30,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Cut flower production is usually carried out on soils with high sand content. In such soils, the occurrence of high level of infestation of weeds, fungi and nematodes in the same soil is very common.</p> <p>The lack of registration of chemical alternatives effective for both fungi and nematodes, and insufficient technical effectiveness of non chemical alternatives, could result in a significant market disruption of the national cut-flower production.</p> <p>Regarding the unavailability of alternatives to MB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No co-formulations of 1,3 D + chloropicrin are registered; ▪ Lack of resistant varieties; ▪ Solarisation is not technically effective and the period for the treatment overlaps with the cropping season; ▪ Steam is expensive.
23	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy – Mills and processors
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structural fumigation
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	25,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>MB is requested for the treatment of food processing plants and structures of mills, confectionery industries, rice-processing and pasta factories, feed and seed companies.</p> <p>The particular chemical composition and the high percentage of starch in all the crops make these sectors very prone to pest attack.</p> <p>A new chemical alternative to MB has been recently registered in Italy. Time is needed for the full evaluation of the effectiveness of this and other alternatives in Italy and their market penetration. The lack of MB for those uses could result in a significant market disruption of some of the most typical Italian food products e.g. pasta, rise, panettoni and pandori, which are staple foods in the Italian diet or representative of Italian food production.</p>
24	Descriptive title of the Application:	Italy – Artefacts
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Artefacts - Fixed and unmoveable
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	5,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	<p>Italy has a huge artistic heritage of inestimable value in public and private ownership.</p> <p>Frequently, art treasures are attacked by pests and fungi and it is vital to disinfect them in a quick and effective manner in order to preserve them.</p> <p>Methyl Bromide for the treatment of historical structures and artefacts is applied only when the use of alternatives could cause damage to their artistic value.</p> <p>Regarding the unavailability of alternatives to MB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Autoclaves are not feasible for treatments when artistic products are unmovable, too large or too fragile; ▪ Alternative products are frequently invasive and their application could cause chemical or physical reactions that can compromise the artistic value of the treated materials e.g. change in colour, corrosion of metals.

25	Descriptive title of the Application:	Ireland – Flour mill buildings, silos and bins
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structural and Commodity
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	611 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	It is anticipated that sulphuryl fluoride will be registered in Ireland in 2006 and further work will be required for implementation thereafter. Alternatives such as impure phosphine require economically unsustainable downtime, and are also corrosive to machinery and sensitive equipment. Pure phosphine formulations as a gas are not registered. Alternatives such as heat are not commercially proven and achieving adequate kill temperatures throughout requires further work
26	Descriptive title of the Application:	Netherlands – Post-harvest treatment of bare-rooted strawberry runners for planting stock
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest - strawberry runners
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	120 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because on-going research on alternatives has yet to produce acceptable results (effectiveness on mite and preventing damage to plants). No satisfactory alternative pesticides are expected to become commercially available in 2007. Currently research is underway to determine the applicability of controlling mites using separate applications of controlled atmosphere and hot water dipping, and combinations of these treatments with other techniques.
27	Descriptive title of the Application:	Poland – Post-harvest disinfestation of mainly mites on cocoa and coffee
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest - Cocoa and coffee - commodity
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	2,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because: Phosphine: (a) Long fumigation period (up to 12 days) which is unacceptable at the entry port. The phosphine from machine generators is not registered. Phosphine by “speed box” method is not yet used in Poland; (b) No effect on pathogens (fungi); (c) Not effective under 10°C - temperatures much lower than 10°C occur in Poland; (d) Corrosive to copper and copper alloys which are used in ships and store houses; (e) Unsuitable in vacuum chambers. Cooling to sub-zero temperatures: (a) The method for a short period of time has no effect on acarid mites (b) long treatment times would be unacceptable at the entry port; (c) No effect on pathogens (fungi); (c) Needs uniformity of application. Irradiation facilities for food processing are unavailable. Carbonyl sulfide and sulfuryl fluoride are not registered.

28	Descriptive title of the Application:	Poland – Treatment of soil prior to planting strawberry runners to control nematodes (mainly <i>Globodera</i> sp) and fungal diseases (<i>Verticillium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> spp)
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Strawberry runners
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	25,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because strict phytosanitary standards for strawberry runners produced for export must be met. MITC-fumigants (dazomet, metam sodium) - not effective enough for use in runners grown for export due to: (a) climatic conditions at time of application since only autumn application is possible, thus reduced efficacy and possibility of phytotoxic after-effects if winter begins early and temperature drops; (b) Lack of special application machines to facilitate deep and uniform incorporation into the soil. 1,3-D/Pic - not available at present in Poland since 1,3-D is on the list of banned substances. Chloropicrin – not registered in Poland for use alone or in combinations. Plug plants – not feasible in the case of bare root strawberry runner production.
29	Descriptive title of the Application:	Poland – Post-harvest disinfestation of insect pests found in herbs and mushrooms
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Herbs and mushrooms - commodity
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	1,800 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because: Phosphine both as phosphides (Al, Mg) and as a gas formulation is not registered for fumigation of medicinal herbs in PL. Cooling to sub-zero temperatures: (a) The method for a short period of time has no effect on the acarid mites – long treatment time is needed; (b) No effect on pathogens (fungi); (c) Needs uniformity of application. Irradiation facilities for food processing are unavailable. High pressure with CO ₂ : (a) Facilities are under construction – will require training on the process and its variables (e.g., temperatures) to achieve the efficacy; (b) No effect on pathogens, (c) Slow acting. Carbonyl sulfide and sulfuryl fluoride are not registered.
30	Descriptive title of the Application:	Spain – Disinfestation of soil prior to planting strawberry runners in high elevation conditions
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Strawberry runners
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	230,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because although several options have been tested since 1998, no alternatives have been identified under the nomination conditions. Research continues.

31	Descriptive title of the Application:	Spain – Disinfestation of soil prior to planting strawberry fruit in Huelva region
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – Strawberry fruit
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	80,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed until the adaptation to 1,3-D+PIC is completed and available to all users. The amount of MB that will be used will be minimised as much as possible.
32	Descriptive title of the Application:	Spain – Disinfestation of soil prior to planting peppers in Murcia and South of Alicante
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – peppers
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	45,000 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed until the adaptation to 1,3-D+PIC is completed and available to all users. The amount of MB that will be used will be minimised as much as possible.
33	Descriptive title of the Application:	Spain – Disinfestation of soil prior to planting cut-flowers in Andalucia and Catalonia
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Pre-harvest – cut-flowers (Andalucia and Catalonia)
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	47,840 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because no alternatives are available for the circumstances of the nomination: High infestation of <i>Fusarium</i> and nematodes, long cultivation cycle and low profitability.
34-46	Descriptive title of 13 applications:	United Kingdom – To control insect pests in mill buildings (structures) used for the milling of wheat, maize and rice that are operated by ADM, Andrews, Carrs, Marriage, Tilda Rice Mills, Whitworth Bros Ltd, Heygates, Rank Hovis, Smith Albion, Bowmans, Nelstrop, MAP Trading and Veetee Rice Mills
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structures
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	4,509 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because sulfuryl fluoride was registered in late 2005 for use in empty mills and further work is required to fully implement this alternative. Phosphine is not yet proven to be an adequate alternative. Further work is needed to implement heat treatment as an alternative.

47	Descriptive title of Application:	United Kingdom – To control pests in cereal manufacturing facilities (structures) containing complex machinery used for processing cereals that belong to the ACFM trade association
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structures
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	3,480 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because sulfuryl fluoride was registered in 2005 for use in empty mills and further work is required to fully implement this alternative. Heat and phosphine are not yet proven to be adequate alternatives.
48	Descriptive title of Application:	United Kingdom – To control insect pests in facilities (structures) used for herbs and spices that belong to the SSA trade association
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structures
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	908 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because sulfuryl fluoride was registered in 2005 for use in empty mills and further work is required to fully implement this alternative. Heat and phosphine are not yet proven to be adequate alternatives.
49	Descriptive title of Application:	United Kingdom – To control insect pests in food processing facilities owned by Ryvita
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structures
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	479 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because sulfuryl fluoride was registered in 2005 for use in empty mills and further work is required to fully implement this alternative. Heat and phosphine are not yet proven to be adequate alternatives.
50	Descriptive title of Application:	United Kingdom – To control insect pests in facilities, mills and factories owned by Whitworths
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structures
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	257 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because sulfuryl fluoride was registered in 2005 for use in empty mills and further work is required to fully implement this alternative. Heat and phosphine are not yet proven to be adequate alternatives.

51	Descriptive title of Application:	United Kingdom – To control insect pests in herbs and spices that belong to the SSA group of companies
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Commodities
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	30 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because sulfuryl fluoride is not registered for commodities. Exposure times for phosphine are too long for the business. There are also concerns about pest resistance to phosphine.
52	Descriptive title of the Application:	United Kingdom – To control insect mites in farmhouse cheese stores
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Commodity
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	1,248 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because phosphine and modified atmospheres are not effective against mites. Heat damages the product. Sulfuryl fluoride would leave fluoride residues.
53	Descriptive title of the Application:	United Kingdom –To control rats in aircraft
	Crop name or post-harvest use:	Post-harvest – Structure
	Quantity of methyl bromide requested in 2007:	165 kg
	Reasons provided by Member State for alternatives to methyl bromide not being technically and economically feasible	Methyl bromide is needed because carbon dioxide and sulfuryl fluoride are not registered for use on aircraft. Heat or phosphine would damage the aircraft.