Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products

**PRODUCT ASSESSMENT REPORT OF A BIOCIDAL PRODUCT FOR NATIONAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATIONS**

(submitted by the evaluating Competent Authority)

**ADDENDUM: Major Change**



COM 116 02 I AL

Product type PT 18

*Lambda*-cyhalothrin as included in the Union list of approved active substances

Case Number in R4BP: BC-UY063371-02

Evaluating Competent Authority: Austria

**Date: 17/01/2022**

Final

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# CONCLUSION

The authorisation holder COMPO Austria GmbH has applied for a major change in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 354/2013 to the authorised product COM 116 02 I AL.

The changes refer to the new efficacy studies performed with the biocidal product, the time interval for the application against silverfish and the product composition.

As requested in the authorisation of the biocidal product additional studies confirming the efficacy have to be submitted within one year after the authorisation was granted in the form of a change application and the applicant has applied for this change within a minor change application in Austria as well as in the concerned Member States on the 27 May 2020. Within this minor change application the applicant applied also for a change of the composition since to the original composition of the biocidal product a new co-formulant (deterrent) was added to the formulated product and based on the new efficacy studies a change of the time interval for the application against silverfish is sought.

During the validation phase it was concluded that the efficacy studies cannot be considered within a minor change application and therefore it was decided to resubmit the changes described in a major change application instead.

It is demonstrated that the new efficacy data and the proposed changes in composition, would not adversely affect the conclusions previously reached on the assessment of the biocidal product. In addition, the new efficacy data fulfil the requirements of the post-authorisation conditions, and demonstrate that the proposed changes in time interval for application against silverfish are appropriate.

Article 19 is deemed to be fulfilled.

# ASSESSMENT

## Background

The authorisation holder COMPO Austria GmbH has applied for a major change in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 354/2013 to the authorised product COM 116 02 I AL.

## Description of changes

In the product authorisation a post authorisation condition was set: “please submit a complete confirmation of effectiveness according to currently valid guidelines”.

Therefore, new efficacy field studies were submitted. Based on these, the time interval for the application against silverfish was changed (change from every 2 weeks to every 4 weeks, if pest occurs again).

In addition, the product composition was changed with regard to addition of a non-active substance (bittering agent) for the safety reason to avoid any potential poisoning by children and pets.

Furthermore, the active substance is supplied to the manufacturer of the biocidal product in form of a mixture (the so-called "technical concentrate" or "premix"). This premix now contains additional co-formulants.

## Evaluation of changes

### Product composition and formulation

#### Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the biocidal product

| **Common name** | **IUPAC name** | **Function** | **CAS number** | **EC number** | **Content**  **% (w/w)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| lambda-cyhalothrin | (R)-a-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1S)-cis-3-[(Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S)-a-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R)-cis-3-[(Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropenyl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate | Active substance | 91465-08-6 | 415-130-7 | 0.05\* |

\*corresponding to 0.045% w/w pure active substance based on a purity of 90% w/w

Please see the confidential annex for further details.

#### Information on the substance(s) of concern

The biocidal product does not contain substances of concern.

Please see the confidential annex for further details.

### Hazard and precautionary statements

**Classification and labelling of the product according to the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008**

| **Classification** | |
| --- | --- |
| Hazard category | Aquatic acute 1 H400  Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 |
|  | |
| **Labelling** | |
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| Signal words | Warning |
| Hazard statements | H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  EUH208: Contains 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction. |
| Precautionary statements | P102: Keep out of reach of children.  P103 Read label before use.  P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product.  P273: Avoid release in the environment  P391: Collect spillage  P501: Dispose of contents in accordance with national regulations |
| Note | n.a. |

### Authorised use

**Use 1 - Insecticide and product to control other arthropods – garden ants, silverfishes, woodlice and cockroaches – non-professionals – spraying – indoor**

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| --- | --- |
| Product Type | PT 18 |
| Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use | Insecticide and product to control other arthropods |
| Target organism (including development stage) | Scientific name:  *formicinae*  Common name: garden ants  Development stage: ant colony, all stages  Scientific name:  *lepismatidae*  Common name: Lepismatid: silverfishes  Development stage: larvae and adults  Scientific name:  *porcellionidae*  Common name: woodlice  Development stage: larvae and adults  Scientific name:  *blattodea*  Common name: cockroaches  Development stage: larvae (nymphal stage) |
| Field of use | Indoor use |
| Application method(s) | Method of application: **spraying**  Detailed description of the method:  Ants:  For killing ant nests, the product is sprayed on ant routes on indoor hard surfaces.  Silverfishes, woodlice and cockroaches:  Application is conducted on spots of ground areas (residual treatment) where target organisms have been observed. |
| Application rate(s) and frequency | **The application rate:**  Ants:  10 strokes for 1 m route correspond to 10 g product (44.5 g/m²)  Silverfishes, Woodlice and Cockroaches:  Treat surfaces from a distance of ca. 30 cm with the trigger sprayer applying spotwise 5 to 6 strokes (100 g/m²). Apply only where insects are expected running over.  **Number and timing of application:**  Against ants:  Maximum once per month during season of ant activity.  Against silverfishes:  Apply every 4 weeks, if pest occurs again.  Against woodlice:  Apply every 26 weeks, if pest occurs again.  Against cockroaches:  Apply every 4 weeks (porous ground e.g.vinyl);  Apply every 24 weeks (non-porous ground e.g. glazed tiles), if pest occurs again. |
| Category(ies) of users | Non-professionals |
| Pack sizes and packaging material | Please see the relevant section. |

Note: Use #2 remains unchanged.

### Physical, chemical and technical properties and Physical hazards and respective characteristics

An assessment of the physical-chemical and technical properties as well as physical hazards of the formulated product COM 116 02 I AL containing the bittering agent by comparing them to the formulated product COM 116 02 I AL having no deterrent is given in the confidential annex.

### Efficacy

**Efficacy data**

New efficacy tests have been performed to demonstrate efficacy of the new formulation and fulfil the post authorisation conditions. These new data also demonstrate the longer time interval for application against silverfish.

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| **Experimental data on the efficacy of the biocidal product against target organism(s)** | | | | |
| **Test substance** | **Test organism(s)** | **Test system / concentrations applied / exposure time** | **Test results: effects** | **Reference** |
| COM 116 02 I AL, 0.5 g/l *lambda*-cyhalothrin  old formulation  and  COM 116 03 I SG “drenching” for read across with the new formulation | Insects:  *Lasius niger* | Field tests (exposure time 21 days) of the efficacy of different experimental products intended to control ants in garden and house environment were conducted.  Nests were found in large meadows in 6 fields in the country or private gardens with no human intervention during the trial.  Experimental design: 3 untreated nests, 3 nests treated with each experimental factor.  Register of temperature during the trial are given in the report.  0.5 g/l a.s.  (*lambda*-cyhalothrin) | % reductions of the frequency of ants in surface   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **+2 D** | **+7 D** | **+14 D** | **+21 D** | | Untreated | -9.8 | 23.2 | -8.8 | -10.1 | | COM 116 02 I AL spray | 66.9 | 90.7 | 98.9 | 100 | | COM 116 03 I SG “drenching” \* | 79.4 | 96.5 | 100 | 100 | | Standard AFOURMI SG “strewing” | 78.9 | 92.4 | 100 | 100 | | Standard AFOURMI SG “drenching” | 93.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 |   \* Results added for read across. See explanation in the confidential annex section 1.4.2.  Final counts on ant nests (in number of insects)   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Trial** | **Content a.i.** | **Application method** | **Dose** | **Final count of alive ants after 3 weeks\*\*** | | COM 116 02 I AL spray | 0.5 g/l a.s.  (*l*-cyhalothrin) | spray | 10 g/linear meter | 0 | | COM 116 03 I SG drenching\* | 0.5 g/kg a.s.  (*l*-cyhalothrin) | drenching | 10 g/nest | 0 | | AFOURMI SG Standard granules | 0.02% a.s. (fipronil) | strewing | 40 g/nest | 0 | | drenching | 40 g/2000 ml | 0 | | Control | - | - | - | >1500 |   \*\* This includes killing of the queen.  Conclusion: In this field test, COM 116 02 I AL (spray) has proven a complete and fast efficacy towards the ant *Lasius niger*. | Anonymus, 2007 |

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| **Experimental data on the efficacy of the biocidal product against target organism(s)** | | | | |
| **Test substance** | **Test organism(s)** | **Test system / concentrations applied / exposure time** | **Test results: effects** | **Reference** |
| COM 116 02 I AL, 0.05% w/w *lambda*-cyhalothrin  Lot 17/097  old formulation  Lot 17/098  new formulation | Ants  *Lasius niger* | Lab test (no choice test)  Comparing efficacy of product with and without bittering agent.  In a 60 m3 room, surfaces (concrete and vegetal ground) were sprayed, let to dry for 2 h.  50 ants from a wild nest were added to the surface for 5 min, and then removed to a clean surface.  Test was performed on freshly sprayed and dried surfaces and 1, 2 and 3 weeks after treatment.  Knockdown and mortaly was monitored after 15, 30 min and 1, 4, 8, 24, 72 h, and 7 days.  DOSAGE: 44.5 g/m²  5 replicates per product and control. | Test results:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | |  | | % mortality after 24 h | | | | | **Treatment** | |  | | **Concrete** | **Vegetal ground** | | | | COM 116 02 I AL | | DAY 0 | | 100% | 100% | | | | Lot 17/097 | | + 1 week | | 100% | 100% | | | |  | + 2 weeks | | 100% | | 100% | |  | + 3 weeks | | 100% | | 32% \* | | COM 116 02 I AL | | DAY 0 | | 100% | 100% | | | | Lot 17/098 | | + 1 week | | 100% | 100% | |  | + 2 weeks | | 100% | | 100% | |  | + 3 weeks | | 100% | | 19% \* | | Untreated control | | DAY 0 | | 0% | 0% | | |  | + 1 week | | 0% | | 0% | |  | + 2 weeks | | 0% | | 0% | |  | + 3 weeks | | 0% | | 0% |   \* the 100% mortality was obtained after 7 days  For all tested time points, the mortality of the untreated control series was 0%, which validated the trial.  Conclusion: Both formulations have similar efficacy. | Anonymus, 2020 |

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| **Experimental data on the efficacy of the biocidal product against target organism(s)** | | | | |
| **Test substance** | **Test organism(s)** | **Test system / concentrations applied / exposure time** | **Test results: effects** | **Reference** |
| COM 116 02 I AL, 0.05% w/w *lambda*-cyhalothrin  New formulation | German cockroaches *Blattella germanica;*  Oriental cockroaches *Blatta orientalis* | Field test conducted in occupied apartments (*B. germanica*) or in bakeries/bars/restaurants/food storage premises (*B. orientalis*) with enough infestation (> 10 insects trapped overnight).  AXA Monitoring Roach Traps were used as a monitoring device before and after treatment (24 h exposure). 5 traps per site (i.e. per replicate).  Pre-counts on day -3 and -1.  Treatment with trigger sprayer in preferred insect’s locations and cracks and crevices (porous and non-porous surfaces, e.g. concrete, wood, tiles).  Dosage: 100 g/m²  Assessment was done on day 1, and 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment. % reduction in comparison with pre-trapping (mean of day -3 and day -1).    Replicates:  5 untreated controls  5 non-porous surfaces *B.g*.  5 porous surfaces *B.g*  5 non-porous surfaces *B.o.*  5 porous surfaces *B.o.* | Test results:  *Blattella germanica,* porous surface treatment:  >90% reduction in cockroaches at day 1 and  >95% reduction in cockroaches at 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment  *Blattella germanica,* non-porous surface treatment:  >90% reduction in cockroaches at day 1 and  >95% reduction in cockroaches at 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment  *Blattella germanica,* untreated control:  <2% reduction up to week 2, population growth on week 4  *Blatta orientalis,* porous surface treatment:  >90% reduction in cockroaches at day 1 and  >95% reduction in cockroaches at 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment  *Blatta orientalis,* non-porous surface treatment:  >90% reduction in cockroaches at day 1 and  >95% reduction in cockroaches at 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment  *Blatta orientalis,* untreated control:  <5% reduction up to week 1, population growth on week 2 and 4  Conclusion: In this field trial, COM 116 02 I AL (spray) has proven sufficient control of German and Oriental cockroaches’ populations on porous and non-porous surfaces, from day 1 to 4 weeks after treatment (up to 98%). | Anonymus, 2019a |

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| **Experimental data on the efficacy of the biocidal product against target organism(s)** | | | | |
| **Test substance** | **Test organism(s)** | **Test system / concentrations applied / exposure time** | **Test results: effects** | **Reference** |
| COM 116 02 I AL, 0.05% w/w *lambda*-cyhalothrin  New formulation | Silverfish  *Lepisma saccharina* | Field test conducted in houses or warehouses infested with silverfishes.  AXA Monitoring Roach Traps were used as a monitoring device before and after treatment (24 h exposure). 5 traps per site (i.e. per replicate).  Pre-counts on day -3 and -1.  Treatment with trigger sprayer in preferred insect’s locations and cracks and crevices. Dosage: 100 g/m²  Assessment was done on day 1, and 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment. % reduction in comparison with pre-trapping (mean of day -3 and day -1).  Replicates:  5 untreated control sites  5 treated sites | Test results:  >90% reduction in silverfishes at day 1 and  100% reduction in silverfishes at 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment  Untreated control:  <5% reduction on day 1, population growth on week 1 to 4  Conclusion: In this field trial, COM 116 02 I AL (spray) has proven good control of silverfish populations, from day 1 to 4 weeks after treatment (up to 100%). | Anonymus, 2019b |

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| **Experimental data on the efficacy of the biocidal product against target organism(s)** | | | | |
| **Test substance** | **Test organism(s)** | **Test system / concentrations applied / exposure time** | **Test results: effects** | **Reference** |
| COM 116 02 I AL, 0.05% w/w *lambda*-cyhalothrin  New formulation | Woodlice *Armadillidium vulgare* | Field test conducted in covered places infested with enough woodlice: terraces, dead tree trunks, garden sheds, wood piles, etc.  AXA Monitoring Roach Traps were used as a monitoring device before and after treatment (24h exposure). 5 traps per site (i.e. per replicate).  Pre-counts on day -3 and -1.  Treatment with trigger sprayer in preferred insect’s locations and cracks and crevices. Dosage: 100 g/m²  Assessment was done on day 1, and 1, 2 and 4 weeks after treatment. % reduction in comparison with pre-trapping (mean of day -3 and day -1).  Replicates:  5 untreated control sites  5 treated sites | Test results:  >85% reduction in woodlice at day 1,  >90% reduction in woodlice at 1 week after treatment and  >95% reduction in woodlice at 2 and 4 weeks after treatment  Untreated control:  Population growth from day 1 to week 4  Conclusion: In this field trial, COM 116 02 I AL (spray) has proven good control of woodlice populations, from day 1 to 4 weeks after treatment (up to 98%). | Anonymus, 2019c |

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| **Experimental data on the efficacy of the biocidal product against target organism(s)** | | | | |
| **Test substance** | **Test organism(s)** | **Test system / concentrations applied / exposure time** | **Test results: effects** | **Reference** |
| COM 116 02 I AL, 0.05% w/w *lambda*-cyhalothrin  Lot 18/004  without bittering agent  Lot 18/003  with bittering agent | Ants  *Lasius niger* | Simulated-use test (choice test)  Comparing efficacy of products with and without bittering agent.  Efficacy against a whole nest (500 ± 20 ants incl. queen collected in the wild) is assessed in a vivarium which is connected to a second vivarium (containing food and water) by two glass tunnels (one treated, one un-treated = choice).  Crossing frequency (surface and in-depth) was recorded after 1, 3, 7, 14 and 21 d and mortality at the end of the experiment (nest opening after 3 weeks).  Dosage: 44.5 g/m²  5 replicates per product and control | Test results (with and without bittering agent):  >90 % reduction in surface crossing frequency after 1 day, 100 % after 7 days  >90 % reduction in in-depth crossing frequency after 7 days, 100 % after 14 days  100 % Mortality of the ants and queen (nest kill) after 3 weeks  Untreated control:  Mortality 4.4 %, queen alive after 3 weeks  Conclusion: Both formulations have similar efficacy. | Anonymus, 2021 |

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| **Conclusion on the efficacy of the product** |
| Ants:  A new lab test (Anonymus, 2020) was performed, demonstrating similar efficacy against ants, with the old and the new formulation of the product. Additionally, a new simulated-use test (Anonymus, 2021) showed similar efficacy between the formulation containing the bittering agent and one without the bittering agent when used in a choice test.  According to the field test (Anonymus, 2007), the biocidal product shows sufficient efficacy against garden ants (*Lasius niger*): nestkill is shown within 3 weeks. A product similar to the new formulation showed similar efficacy (see confidential annex for bridging statement).  Therefore, it can be concluded that the new formulation would not adversely affect the conclusions previously reached on the assessment of the biocidal product. Efficacy against ants has been demonstrated.    Silverfishes, woodlice and cockroaches:  For these target organisms field tests had to be provided (fulfilment of the post authorisation conditions).  New field tests against silverfishes *(Lepisma saccharina)* and cockroaches (*Blattella germanica, Blatta orientalis*) have been performed with the new formulation, according to use instructions and at an application rate of 100mg/cm².  A new field test against wood lice (*Armadillidium vulgare*) has been performed with the new formulation, and at an application rate of 100mg/cm². The test is performed according to use instructions, with the exception that the locations treated were mainly outdoors and semi indoors, instead of indoors, since it was challenging to find locations especially indoors (several for the replicates) which present a sufficiently high infestation to demonstrate statistically robust treatment results. The tested locations, outdoors and semi-indoors on a terrace under cover, can be seen as worst-case conditions compared to indoor use. Two different species of woodlice were used in lab-trials (*P.scaber*) and field trials (*A.vulgare*). However, this corresponds to Appendix 17 (Table 38) of the BPR Efficacy Guidance (Vol. II, 2018, Parts B+C), where it is stated regarding woodlice: “Multiple species are common world-wide. Test species will depend upon seasonal and local availability”. Both, *P. scaber* and *A. vulgare*, count to the order *Isopoda* and the suborder *Oniscidae*, and both can be found across Europe, so both species are acceptable representatives of woodlice. *A. vulgare* was the local available species for the field test. Therefore, these tests are suitable to demonstrate efficacy against woodlice when applied indoors according to the use instructions.  The field tests against silverfishes *(Lepisma saccharina)* shows residual effect up to 4 weeks, so the time interval for the application against silverfish can be prolonged from 2 to 4 weeks.  Efficacy against silverfishes*,* wood lice, and cockroaches has been demonstrated with the new formulation. Therefore, it can be concluded that the new formulation would not adversely affect the conclusions previously reached on the assessment of the biocidal product.  The following table shows a summary of the efficacy data of all studies delivered (initial assessment AND Major change addendum). For detailed data of the lab-tests concerning residual efficacy please refer to the initial PAR and the respective IUCLID files. Since old and new formulation are comparable and no specific study is required in the BPR Efficacy Guidance to determine the residual efficacy, the longest tested time period from all delivered efficacy studies determines the residual efficacy of the product for the respective target organism (pest species).   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Pest species** | **Knockdown after direct application on pest species** | **Time until 100% control (treatment of surface area)** | **Time until which product remains efficient on treated areas** | | **Ants** | not tested | Nest kill within 21 d | Application will result in complete nest destruction | | **Silverfish** | within 3 min | 25 min (e.g. glazed tiles) - 60 min (e.g. vinyl flooring, PVC)  Field trial: >90% reduction at day 1, 100% after 1 week. | 4 weeks (field trial) | | **Wood lice** | 70% knock down efficacy was given within 15 minutes.  After 24 hours mortality was 100% | 2h - 6h (e.g. glazed tiles) –  1- 24h (e.g. vinyl flooring, PVC)  Field trial: >85% reduction at day 1, >90% after 1 week (up to 98% after 4 weeks). | 26 weeks (glaced tiles; lab-trial for determination of residual efficacy) | | **Cockroaches** | 10 min (German cockroach) up to 33 min (*Blatta orientalis*) | 15 min (e.g. glazed tiles) -  6 h (e.g. vinyl flooring, PVC)  Field trial: >90% reduction at day 1, >95% after 1 week (up to 98% after 4 weeks). | lab-trial and field trial for determination of residual efficacy:  4 weeks (porous ground e.g. vinyl flooring, PVC)  24 weeks (non-porous ground e.g. glazed tiles) | |

### Human Health

The biocidal product does not contain substances of concern. Also the application rates are the same as in the previous PAR. As the application frequency is lowered compared to the original assessment, the human health risk assessment in the PAR dated from 14/03/2019 covers the updated authorised use. For more information please refer to the confidential annex.

### Environment

The biocidal product does not contain substances of concern. Also the application rates are the same as in the previous PAR. As the application frequency is lowered compared to the original assessment, the environmental risk assessment in the PAR dated from 14/03/2019 covers the updated authorised use. For more information please refer to the confidential annex.

### Endocrine disrupting properties

**Potential endocrine disrupting properties of non-active substances**

According to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 specifying the scientific criteria for the determination of endocrine-disrupting properties (ED criteria) under Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (BPR), an ED hazard assessment of the biocidal product needs to be performed.

With respect to the identification of an indication of potential endocrine disrupting properties of the new co-formulant (deterrent) as well as the additional co-formulants of the active substance (a.s.) formulation contained in the biocidal product, a tiered screening approach has been applied based on CG-34 (CG-34-2019-02 AP 16.5 e-consultation ED potential of co-formulants).

In the first screening step, the co-formulants were pre-selected for defined non-relevance criteria such as endogenous substances or food (according to Art. 2 Regulation 178/2002).

In the second screen, various databases including the US EPA comptox database were screened on the availability of information on potential endocrine disrupting properties of the co-formulants.

Based on the results obtained when applying this screening approach, the conclusion has been drawn that there is no indication for potential endocrine disrupting properties of the additional co-formulants in the biocidal product.

Please cf. to the confidential annex for further details.

# ANnex

## List of studies

| **Author(s)** | **Year** | **Title** | **Testing Company** | **Report No.** | **GLP Study (Yes/No)** | **Published (Yes/No)** | **Data Protection Claimed (Yes/No)** | **Data Owner** | **Section No. in IUCLID /  Non-key study/ Published** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Anonymus | 2007 | Field trial of the efficacy of insecticide products against garden ants.  Date: 2007-09-11 | Laboratoire T.E.C, Anglet, France | 1204b/0707R | No | No | Yes | Compo GmbH & Co. KG | 6.7 |
| Anonymus | 2019a | FIELD TESTING OF THE EFFICACY OF AN INSECTICIDAL PRODUCT INTENDED TO CONTROL GERMAN AND ORIENTAL COCKROACHES | Laboratoire T.E.C, Anglet, France | 2492a-RTU-FIELDCO/0819 | No | No | Yes | COMPO GmbH | 6.7 |
| Anonymus | 2019b | FIELD TESTING OF THE EFFICACY OF AN INSECTICIDAL PRODUCT INTENDED TO CONTROL SILVERFISHES | Laboratoire T.E.C, Anglet, France | 2492b-RTU-FIELDSI/0819 | No | No | Yes | COMPO GmbH | 6.7 |
| Anonymus | 2019c | FIELD TESTING OF THE EFFICACY OF AN INSECTICIDAL PRODUCT INTENDED TO CONTROL WOODLICE Armadillidium vulgare | Laboratoire T.E.C, Anglet, France | 2492c-RTU-FIELDWO/0819 | No | No | Yes | COMPO GmbH | 6.7 |
| Anonymus | 2020 | LABORATORY RESIDUAL SPRAY TRIAL OF THE EFFICACY OF AN INSECTICIDAL PRODUCT AGAINST ANTS Lasius niger | Laboratoire T.E.C, Anglet, France | No. 2602/0920 | No | No | Yes | COMPO GmbH | 6.7 |
| Anonymus | 2021 | Simulated-use trial of an insecticidal product against ants Lasius niger | Laboratoire T.E.C, Anglet, France | 2645/0221 | No | No | Yes | COMPO GmbH | 6.7 |

## Confidential information

Please see separate document.