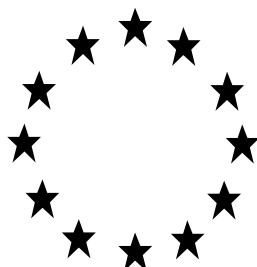


Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products

**PRODUCT ASSESSMENT REPORT OF A BIOCIDAL  
PRODUCT FOR THE RENEWAL OF A NATIONAL  
AUTHORISATION**



Product identifier in R4BP	MURIDOX 20
Product type(s):	14 (Rodenticide)
Active ingredient(s):	Bromadiolone
Case No. in R4BP	BC-YF010285-42
Asset No. in R4BP	ES-0003596-0000
Evaluating Competent Authority	Spain
Internal registration/file no	ES/APP(NA)-2018-14-00114
Date	February 2018 (renewal)

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# 1 Conclusion

The assessment presented in this report has shown that the ready-to-use product, MURIDOX 20, with the active substance bromadiolone, at a level of 0.005% w/w, may be authorised for use as a rodenticide (product-type 14) since the conclusions of initial evaluation remain valid.

However, the biocidal product MURIDOX 20 contains 0.005 %w/w bromadiolone and the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 of 19 July 2016 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures has been applied.

Due to national legislation in relation to categories of users which three categories of users are established (general public, professional and trained professional user) based on the qualification obtained, therefore the professional is extrapolated to the general public (under this national regulation the professional user is not bounded to use PPE when they apply the product). For that, the biocidal product rodenticides containing 0.005 %w/w bromadiolone only can be authorised by trained professional user because of the toxicological classification the use of PPE are mandatory. Given that, this legislation is national and in other Member States legislation could be different, each Competent Authority should consider that in order to grant the authorisation.

Therefore, MURIDOX 20 could be authorised as a rodenticide product against house mice (*Mus musculus*) and brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). It is to be used indoors and outdoors around buildings, open areas and waste dumps by trained professional. It is a ready to used grain bait to be used in tamper-resistant bait stations. The specific intended uses of the product are in section 2.4. of this assessment report.

According to the renewal of anticoagulant active substance for trained professional users the product may be authorised for use in covered and protected bait points other than tamper resistant bait stations or as a permanent treatments. The applicant has not submitted any additional information to include these application methods, so the ES CA does not authorise other use different to tamper resistant bait stations nor as a permanent treatments.

Please, note that this assessment report includes all the uses requested by the applicant and assessed, only as information for the concerned Member States.

Spanish CA only grants the use of MURIDOX 20 according to the table 5 included in this assessment report due to our national risk mitigation measures.

## 2 Summary of the product assessment

### 2.1 Administrative information

#### 2.1.1 Identifier in R4BP

MURIDOX 20
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#### 2.1.2 Manufacturer(s) of the product

<b>Name of manufacturer</b>	GMB INTERNACIONAL S.A.
<b>Address of manufacturer</b>	Calle Aurora Boreal, 6 Nave 35 (Pol. Ind. San José Valderas II - Comunidad Alameda). 28918. Leganes (Madrid). Spain
<b>Location of manufacturing sites</b>	Avda Mas del Oli, 144 46940. Manises (Valencia). Spain

#### 2.1.3 Manufacturer(s) of the active substance(s)

<b>Active substance</b>	Bromadiolone
<b>Name of manufacturer</b>	PELGAR INTERNATIONAL LTD
<b>Address of manufacturer</b>	Unit 13, Newman Lane Industrial Estate GU34 2QR. Alton, Hampshire. United Kingdom.
<b>Location of manufacturing sites</b>	GU34 2QR. Alton, Hampshire. United Kingdom.

## 2.2 Composition and formulation

### 2.2.1 Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition

Table 1

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Bromadiolone	3-[3-(4'-Bromo[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-3-hydroxy-1-phenylpropyl]-4-hydroxy-2H-1-benzopyran-2-one	Active Substance	28772-56-7	249-205-9	0,005 %
-	-	Non-active substance	-	-	-

- The product contains a bittering agent and a dye.
  - Information on the full composition is provided in the confidential annex (see chapter 4).
- According to the information provided the product contains no nanomaterial as defined in Article 3 paragraph 1 (z) of Regulation No. 528/2012.

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

No substance of concern was identified upon initial assessment (the application for authorisation was submitted and the assessment took place before the Biocidal Products Regulation 528/2012 entered into force).

## 2.2.3 Candidate(s) for substitution

No candidate for substitution was identified upon initial assessment (the application for authorisation was submitted and the assessment took place before the Biocidal Products Regulation 528/2012 entered into force).

Now that the Biocidal Products Regulation 528/2012 entered into force, the following substance(s) was/were identified as candidate(s) for substitution upon this renewal:

**Bromadiolone** does meet the exclusion criteria according to Article 5(1) BPR. Because the following exclusion criteria are met:

- toxic for reproduction category 1B
- persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

And therefore, Bromadiolone does meet the conditions laid down in Article 10 BPR, and is consequently a candidate for substitution.

## 2.2.4 Type of formulation


Ready-to-use bait: grain

## 2.3 Classification and Labelling according to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Table 2

Classification	
Hazard classes, Hazard categories	Hazard statements
Reproductive toxicity; Repr. 1B	H360D May damage the unborn child
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure; STOT RE 1	H372 Causes damage to organs (blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Table 3

Labelling	Code	Pictogram / Wording
	GHS08	
Signal word	-	Danger
Hazard statements	H360D	May damage the unborn child
	H372	Causes damage to organs (blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure
Supplemental hazard information	EUH208	Contains reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction
Supplemental label elements	-	
Precautionary statements	P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
	P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/ gas/mist/vapours/spray
	P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling
	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
	P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
	P405	Store locked up.
	P501	Dispose of contents and/ or container as a hazardous waste to a registered establishment or undertaking, in accordance with current regulations.
Note	-	

## 2.4 Use(s) appropriate for further authorisation

In order to make proper use of the standard sentences for SPCs for rodenticides it is considered necessary to split the uses currently authorised in Spain further down:

Table 4

Use(s) considered appropriate for authorisation after former assessment (uses currently under authorisation in Spain)		Use(s) appropriate for further authorisation	
1	House mice and/or brown rats – general public– indoor use	1	House mice and/or brown rats – trained professionals – indoor
2	House mice and/or brown rats –	2	Mice and/or brown rats – trained professionals

	professional– indoor use		– outdoor around buildings
3	House mice and/or rats – trained professional– indoor use	3	Brown rats – trained professionals – Outdoor open areas & waste dumps

### Uses authorized in Spain according national Risk Mitigation Measures

Table 5

Use(s) considered appropriate for authorisation after former assessment (uses currently <u>under authorisation in Spain</u> )	Use(s) appropriate for authorisation in Spain according national Risk Mitigation Measures.
House mice and/or brown rats – general public– indoor use	House mice and/or brown rats – trained professionals – indoor
House mice and/or brown rats – professional– indoor use	Brown rats – trained professionals – outdoor around buildings
House mice and/or rats – trained professional– indoor use	

#### 1.4.1 Use 1 – House mice and/or rats – trained professionals – indoor

Product Type(s)	14
Where relevant, an exact description of the use	Not relevant for rodenticides
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	<i>Mus musculus</i> (house mice) <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (brown rat)
Field(s) of use	Indoor
Application method(s)	Ready-to-use bait to be used in tamper-resistant bait stations
Application rate(s) and frequency	Mice: up to 40g of bait per baiting point. Rats: up to 200g of bait per baiting point.
Category(ies) of users	Trained professionals
Pack sizes and packaging material	Minimum pack size of 3 kg. Number of packed bags per packaging: up to 25 kg. Grams/kg of bait per packed bag: individual polyethylene (PE) sachets of 15, 25, 50 and 75g Packaging material: containers

#### 2.4.1.1 Use-specific instructions for use

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remove the remaining product at the end of treatment period.</li> <li>- Follow any additional instructions provided by the relevant code of best practice.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### 2.4.1.2 Use-specific risk mitigation measures

- Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any possible bystanders (e.g. users of the treated area and their surroundings) about the rodent control campaign *[in accordance with the applicable code of good practice, if any]*.
- Consider preventive control measures (e.g. plug holes, remove potential food and drinking as far as possible) to improve product intake and reduce the likelihood of reinvasion.
- To reduce risk of secondary poisoning, search for and remove dead rodents during treatment at frequent intervals, in line with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice.
- Do not use the product as permanent baits for the prevention of rodent infestation or monitoring of rodent activities.
- Do not use the product in pulsed baiting treatments.
- This product shall only be used indoors and in places that are not accessible to children or non-target animals.

### 2.4.1.3 Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

- When placing bait points close to water drainage systems, ensure that bait contact with water is avoided.

### 2.4.1.4 Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging

See section 5.4

### 2.4.1.5 Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage

See section 5.5



## 2.4.2 Use 2 - Mice and/or brown rats – trained professionals – outdoor around buildings

Product Type(s)	14
Where relevant, an exact description of the use	Rodenticide
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	<i>Mus musculus</i> (house mice) <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (brown rat)
Field(s) of use	Outdoor around buildings.
Application method(s)	- Ready-to-use bait to be used in tamper-resistant bait stations
Application rate(s) and frequency	Rats: up to 200g of bait per baiting point. Mice: up to 40g of bait per baiting point.
Category(ies) of users	Trained professionals
Pack sizes and packaging material <sup>1</sup>	Minimum pack size of 3 kg. Number of packed bags per packaging: up to 25 kg. Grams/kg of bait per packed bag: individual polyethylene (PE) sachets of 15, 25, 50 and 75g Packaging material: containers

### 2.4.2.1 Use-specific instructions for use

- Protect bait from the atmospheric conditions. Place the baiting points in areas not liable to flooding.
- Replace any bait in baiting points in which bait has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.
- Remove the remaining product at the end of treatment period
- Follow any additional instructions provided by the relevant code of best practice.

### 2.4.2.2 Use-specific risk mitigation measures

- Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any possible bystanders (e.g. users of the treated area and their surroundings) about the rodent control campaign [*in accordance with the applicable code of good practice, if any*].

- Consider preventive control measures (plug holes, remove potential food and drinking as far as possible) to improve product intake and reduce the likelihood of reinvasion.
- To reduce risk of secondary poisoning, search for and remove dead rodents during treatment at frequent intervals, in line with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice.
- Do not use this product as permanent baits for the prevention of rodent infestation or monitoring of rodent activities.
- Do not use this product in pulsed baiting treatments.
- Do not apply this product directly in the burrows.

**2.4.2.3 Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment**

- When placing bait points close to surface waters (e.g. rivers, ponds, water channels, dykes, irrigation ditches) or water drainage systems, ensure that bait contact with water is avoided.

**2.4.2.4 Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

See section 5.4.

**2.4.2.5 Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

See section 5.5.

**2.4.3 Use 3 – Brown rats – trained professionals – Outdoor open areas & waste dumps**

Product Type(s)	14
Where relevant, an exact description of the use	Rodenticide
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (brown rat)

Field(s) of use	Outdoor open areas Outdoor waste dumps
Application method(s)	- Ready-to-use bait to be used in tamper-resistant bait stations.
Application rate(s) and frequency	Rats: up to 200g of bait per baiting point.
Category(ies) of users	Trained professionals only
Pack sizes and packaging material	Minimum pack size of 3 kg. Number of packed bags per packaging: up to 25 kg. Grams/kg of bait per packed bag: individual polyethylene (PE) sachets of 15, 25, 50 and 75g Packaging material: containers

#### 2.4.3.1 Use-specific instructions for use

- Protect bait from the atmospheric conditions. Place the bait stations in areas not liable to flooding.
- Replace any bait in baiting points in which bait has been damaged by water or contaminated by dirt.
- Remove the remaining product at the end of treatment period
- Follow any additional instructions provided by the relevant code of best practice..

#### 2.4.3.2 Use-specific risk mitigation measures

- Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any possible bystanders (e.g. users of the treated area and their surroundings) about the rodent control campaign [in accordance with the applicable code of good practice, if any].
- To reduce risk of secondary poisoning, search for and remove dead rodents during treatment at frequent intervals, in line with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice.
- Do not use this product as permanent baits for the prevention of rodent infestation or monitoring of rodent activities.
- Do not use this product in pulsed baiting treatments.
- Do not apply this product directly in the burrows.

### **2.4.3.3 Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment**

- When placing bait points close to surface waters (e.g. rivers, ponds, water channels, dykes, irrigation ditches) or water drainage systems, ensure that bait contact with water is avoided.

### **2.4.3.4 Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

See section 5.4.

### **2.4.3.5 Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

See section 5.5.

## **2.5 General directions for use**

### **2.5.1 Instructions for use**

- Read and follow the product information as well as any information accompanying the product or provided at the point of sale before using it.
- Carry out a pre-baiting survey of the infested area and an on-site assessment in order to identify the rodent species, their places of activity and determine the likely cause and the extent of the infestation.
- Remove food which is readily attainable for rodents (e.g. spilled grain or food waste). Apart from this, do not clean up the infested area just before the treatment, as this only disturbs the rodent population and makes bait acceptance more difficult to achieve.
- The product should only be used as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) system, including, amongst others, hygiene measures and, where possible, physical methods of control.
- The product should be placed in the immediate vicinity of places where rodent activity has been previously explored (e.g. travel paths, nesting sites, feedlots, holes, burrows etc.).
- Where possible, bait stations must be fixed to the ground or other structures.
- Bait stations must be clearly labelled to show they contain rodenticides and that they must not be moved or opened (*see section 5.3 for the information to be shown on the label*).

- When the product is being used in public areas, the areas treated should be marked during the treatment period and a notice explaining the risk of primary or secondary poisoning by the anticoagulant as well as indicating the first measures to be taken in case of poisoning must be made available alongside the baits.
- Bait should be secured so that it cannot be dragged away from the bait station.
- Place the product out of the reach of children, birds, pets and farm animals and other non-target animals.
- Place the product away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs, as well as from utensils or surfaces that have contact with these.
- Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).
- When using the product do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands and directly exposed skin after using the product.
- The frequency of visits to the treated area should be at the discretion of the operator, in the light of the survey conducted at the outset of the treatment. That frequency should be consistent with the recommendations provided by the relevant code of best practice.
- If bait uptake is low relative to the apparent size of the infestation, consider the replacement of bait points to further places and the possibility to change to another bait formulation.
- If after a treatment period of 35 days baits are continued to be consumed and no decline in rodent activity can be observed, the likely cause has to be determined. Where other elements have been excluded, it is likely that there are resistant rodent so consider the use of a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, where available, or a more potent anticoagulant rodenticide. Also consider the use of traps as an alternative control measure.
- Do not open the sachets containing the bait.

### 2.5.2 Risk mitigation measures

- Where possible, prior to the treatment inform any possible bystanders about the rodent control campaign.
- The product information (i.e. label and/or leaflet) shall clearly show that the product shall only be supplied to trained professional users holding certification demonstrating compliance with the applicable training requirements (e.g. "for trained professionals only").
- Do not use in areas where resistance to the active substance can be suspected.
- Products shall not be used beyond 35 days without an evaluation of the state of the infestation and of the efficacy of the treatment.
- Do not rotate the use of different anticoagulants with comparable or weaker potency for resistance management purposes. For rotational use, consider using a non-anticoagulant rodenticide, if available, or a more potent anticoagulant.

- Do not wash the bait stations or utensils used in covered and protected bait points with water between applications.
- Dispose dead rodents in accordance with local requirements *[The method of disposal shall be described specifically in the national SPC and be reflected on the product label]*.

### **2.5.3 Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment**

- This product contains an anticoagulant substance. If ingested, symptoms, which may be delayed, may include nosebleed and bleeding gums. In severe cases, there may be bruising and blood present in the faeces or urine.
- Antidote: Vitamin K1 administered by medical/veterinary personnel only.
- In case of:
  - Dermal exposure, wash skin with water and then with water and soap.
  - Eye exposure, always check for and remove contact lenses, rinse eyes with eyes-rinse liquid or water, keep eyes lids open at least 10 minutes.
  - Oral exposure, rinse mouth carefully with water. Never give anything by mouth to unconscious person. Do not provoke vomiting. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the product's container or label *[insert country specific information]*. Contact a veterinary surgeon in case of ingestion by a pet *[insert country specific information]*
- Bait stations must be labelled with the following information: "do not move or open"; "contains a rodenticide"; "product name or authorisation number"; "active substance(s)" and "in case of incident, call a poison centre *[insert national phone number]*"
- Hazardous to wildlife.

### **2.5.4 Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

- At the end of the treatment, dispose the uneaten bait and the packaging in accordance with local requirements *[The method of disposal shall be described specifically in the national SPC and be reflected on the product label]*.

### **2.5.5 Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

- Store in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Keep the container closed and away from direct sunlight.
- Store in places prevented from the access of children, birds, pets and farm animals.

- Shelf life: 2 years.

### **2.5.6 Other information**

- Because of their delayed mode of action, anticoagulant rodenticides may take from 4 to 10 days to be effective after effective consumption of the bait.
- Rodents can be disease carriers. Do not touch dead rodents with bare hands, use gloves or use tools such as tongs when disposing them.
- This product contains a bittering agent and a dye.

### 3 Assessment of the product

#### 3.1 Use(s) considered appropriate for authorisation after former assessment (uses currently under authorisation in Spain)

##### 3.1.1 Use 1 – House mice and/or rats – general public– indoor.

Product Type(s)	14
Where relevant, an exact description of the use	Rodenticide
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	<i>Mus musculus</i> (house mice) <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (brown rat)
Field(s) of use	Indoor
Application method(s)	The biocidal product is ready to use grain bait in bait stations.
Application rate(s) and frequency	For the control of rats, baits of 200g should be placed each 5 to 10 m. For the control of mice, baits of 40g should be placed each 2 to 5 m
Category(ies) of users	General public
Pack sizes and packaging material	Sachets of 15, 25, 50 and 75g in containers of 250, 500 and 750 g and 1kg.

##### 3.1.2 Use 2 – House mice and/or rats – professional– indoor

Product Type(s)	14
Where relevant, an exact description of the use	Rodenticide
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	<i>Mus musculus</i> (house mice) <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (brown rat)
Field(s) of use	Indoor
Application method(s)	The biocidal product is ready to use grain bait in bait stations.
Application rate(s) and frequency	For the control of rats, baits of 200g should be placed each 5 to 10 m. For the control of mice, baits of 40g should be placed each 2 to 5 m
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	Sachets of 15, 25, 50 and 75g in containers of 250, 500 and 750 g and 1kg.



### 3.1.3 Use 3 – House mice and/or rats – trained professional– indoor

Product Type(s)	14
Where relevant, an exact description of the use	Rodenticide
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	<i>Mus musculus</i> (house mice) <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (brown rat)
Field(s) of use	Indoor
Application method(s)	The biocidal product is ready to use grain bait in bait stations.
Application rate(s) and frequency	For the control of rats, baits of 200g should be placed each 5 to 10 m. For the control of mice, baits of 40g should be placed each 2 to 5 m
Category(ies) of users	Trained Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	Sachets of 15, 25, 50 and 75g in containers of 250, 500 and 750g and 1, 5, 10, 15 and 25kg.

## 3.2 Physical, chemical and technical properties

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding physical hazards and respective characteristics remains valid.

## 3.3 Physical hazards and respective characteristics

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding physical hazards and respective characteristics remains valid.

## 3.4 Methods for detection and identification

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding methods for detection and identification remains valid.

## 3.5 Efficacy against target organisms

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment.

Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding efficacy against target organisms remains valid.

### **3.6 Risk assessment for human health**

#### **3.6.1 Assessment of effects of the active substance on human health**

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding effects of the active substance on human health remains valid.

#### **3.6.2 Assessment of effects of the product on human health**

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding effects of the product on human health remains valid.

#### **3.6.3 Exposure assessment**

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding the exposure remains valid.

#### **3.6.4 Risk characterisation for human health**

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding the risk characterisation for human health remains valid.

##### **3.6.4.1 Risk for trained professional users**

The conclusion from the former assessment regarding the risk characterisation for trained professional user remains valid.

##### **3.6.4.2 Risk for professional users**

Due to national legislation in relation to categories of users which three categories of users are established (general public, professional and trained professional user) based on the qualification obtained, therefore the professional is extrapolated to the general public (under this national regulation the professional user is not bounded to use PPE when they apply the product). For that, the biocidal product rodenticides containing 0.005 %w/w bromadiolone only can be authorised by trained

professional user because of the toxicological classification the use of PPE are mandatory. Given that, this legislation is national and in other Member States legislation could be different, each Competent Authority should consider that in order to grant the authorisation.

#### **3.6.4.3 Risk for the general public**

According to the Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 of 19 July 2016 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, the biocidal product containing anticoagulant active substance cannot be authorised by general public if the concentration in the biocidal product is above the specific limit concentration ( $\geq 0.003\%$ ).

#### **3.6.4.4 Risk for consumers via residues in food**

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding risks for consumers via residues in food remain valid.

#### **3.6.4.5 Risk characterisation from combined exposure to several active substances or substances of concern within a biocidal product**

The biocidal product does not contain other substances in quantities that would be of toxicological concern in the production formulation.

#### **3.6.4.6 Summary of risk characterisation**

The conclusion from the former assessment regarding risk characterisation remains valid, except to the authorisation for general public and professional user which have been removed to the authorisation in order to comply with the requirements laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 of 19 July 2016 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

### **3.7 Risk assessment for animal health**

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding animal health remains valid.

### 3.8 Risk assessment for the environment

Neither new data was not provided nor had new guidance to be taken into account for re-assessment. Accordingly, the conclusion from the former assessment regarding the environment remains valid.

Scenarios waste dumps and open areas not included the first assessment are included here:

#### EMISION ESTIMATION

##### Scenario [1]: waste dumps

This scenario covers control of rats and disposal of rats in waste dumps and landfills where the exposure is assumed to be higher than that described in the open area scenario. In some instances, applications of rodenticides to refuse dumps take place. Mostly the use is limited to occasions of population outbreaks of rats. Often the rodenticides are deployed around the perimeter of the dump, more than in the disposal area itself. The bait may be placed at regular places in special feeding stations in order to prevent other animals from eating the bait.

The worst-case application is for the rat. The scenario is for eradication on an open dump. The scenario indicates 7 applications per year, with 40 kg product per application. There is 90% release of the bait to soil and 365 emission days.

Input parameters for calculating the local emission			
Input	Value	Unit	Remarks
Scenario: use in landfills and dumps			
Amount of product used at each refill/application	40	Kg	
Fraction of active substance in product	5E-03	%	
Number of emission days for control at waste dumps	365	days	
Number of application	7	-	
Fraction of active substance released to soil	0.9	-	
Area exposed to rodenticide	10000	m <sup>2</sup>	
Depth of exposed soil	10	cm	
Bulk density of soil	1.7E03	Kg <sub>wwt</sub> /m <sup>3</sup>	

### Calculations for Scenario [ 1]

Calculation of  $E_{\text{local soil}}$  (equation 17, ESD PT14)

Parameter	Definition	Units	Value
Amount of product used per application	$Q_{\text{prod}}$	g	40
Fraction of active substance in product	$F_{C_{\text{prod}}}$	-	0.00005
Number of application sites	$N_{\text{sites}}$	-	7
Fraction of active substance released directly to soil	$F_{\text{release, soil}}$	-	0.9
<b>Local direct emission of active substance to soil from a campaign</b>	<b><math>E_{\text{local soil-campaign}} = Q_{\text{prod}} \times F_{C_{\text{prod}}} \times N_{\text{sites}} \times F_{\text{release, soil}}</math> (17)</b>	<b>kg</b>	<b>1.26E-02</b>

Calculation of  $C_{\text{local soil}}$  (equation 18, ESD PT14)

Parameter	Definition	Units	Value
Local direct emission of active substance to soil from a campaign	$E_{\text{local soil, campaign}}$ (2)	$\text{kg/m}^3$	1.26E-02
Area directly exposed to active substance	$AREA_{\text{exposed-D}}$	$\text{m}^2$	10000
Depth of exposed soil	$DEPTH_{\text{SOIL}}$	m	0.1
Density of exposed soil	$RHO_{\text{soil}}$	$\text{kg/m}^3$	1700
<b>Local concentration in soil due to direct release after a campaign [mg/kg]</b>	<b><math>C_{\text{local soil-D}} = (E_{\text{local soil-D-campaign}} \times 10^3) / (AREA_{\text{exposed-D}} \times DEPTH_{\text{soil}} \times RHO_{\text{soil}} \times N_{\text{sites}})</math> (18)</b>	<b>mg/k g</b>	<b>7.41E-04</b>

### Scenario 2: open areas

This scenario covers control of rats and water voles in open areas such as around farmland, parks and golf courses where the aim is to prevent “nuisance” from burrows or “soil heaps” or due to public hygiene reasons. Rodenticides are also used to reduce impacts on game rearing or outside food stores (potato/sugar beet clams).

The main release to the environment is expected when impregnated grain is applied into rat holes. By a spoon or a small shovel, the product is normally poured approximately 30 cm into the rat holes,

depending on the slope and general accessibility of the hole. The treated holes are closed by a stone, a piece of board or similar immediately after the application to prevent unintended exposure of children or non-target organisms (e.g. birds, cats and dogs).

A typical initial dose for a rat hole is 100-200 g grain.hole-1; and normally application is repeated twice with an interval of 5-6 days. Inspection of the holes to assess the effect of the control action is usually carried out some 5-6 days after application of the poison and again with similar intervals if repeated applications are necessary.

Input parameters for calculating the local emission			
Input	Value	Unit	Remarks
Scenario: use in landfills and dumps			
Amount of product used at each refilling in the control operation	200	Kg	
Fraction of active substance in product	5E-03	%	
Number of emission days for control at open areas	6	days	
Number of application	2	-	
Fraction of product released to soil during application	0.05	-	
Fraction of product released to soil during use	0.20	-	
Soil volume exposed soil around the hole	0.0085	m <sup>3</sup>	
Bulk density of soil	1.7E03	Kg <sub>wwt</sub> /m <sup>3</sup>	

#### Calculations for Scenario [2]

Calculation of  $E_{local\ soil-campaign}$  (equation 9, ESD PT14)

Parameter	Definition	Units	Value
Amount of product used at each refilling in the control operation	$Q_{prod}$	g	200
Fraction of active substance in product	$F_{Cprod}$	-	0.00005
Number of application sites	$N_{sites}$	-	1
Number of refills per site	$N_{refil}$	-	2

Fraction of the product released to soil during application	$F_{\text{release, soil, appl}}$	-	0.05
Fraction of product released to soil during use	$F_{\text{release, soil, use}}$		0.2
<b>Local emission of active substance to soil during a campaign</b>	<b><math>E_{\text{local}}_{\text{soil-campaign}} = (Q_{\text{prod}} \times F_{\text{Cprod}} \times N_{\text{sites}} \times N_{\text{refil}} \times (F_{\text{release, soil, appl}} + F_{\text{release, soil}}))</math> (9)</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>5.00E-03</b>

Calculation of  $E_{\text{local}}_{\text{soil-campaign}}$  (equation 10, ESD PT14)

Parameter	Definition	Units	Value
Local emission to soil from the episode	$E_{\text{local}}_{\text{soil-campaign}}$	g	5.00E-03
Soil volume exposed to rodenticide	$V_{\text{soil exposed}}$ (eq. 9a ESD)	$\text{m}^3$	8.50E-03
Density of wet exposed soil	$RHO_{\text{soil}}$	$\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$	1700
<b>Local concentration in soil after a campaign</b>	<b><math>C_{\text{local}}_{\text{soil-campaign}} = (E_{\text{local}}_{\text{soil-campaign}} \times 10^3) / (V_{\text{soil exposed}} \times RHO_{\text{soil}})</math> (10)</b>	<b>mg/kg</b>	<b>3.46E-01</b>

### CALCULATED PEC VALUES

Summary table on calculated PEC values <sup>1</sup>								
	PEC <sub>STP</sub>	PEC <sub>water</sub>	PEC <sub>sed</sub>	PEC <sub>seawater</sub>	PEC <sub>seas</sub>	PEC <sub>soil</sub>	PEC <sub>GW</sub> <sup>2</sup>	PEC <sub>air</sub>
	[mg/l]	[mg/l]	[mg/kg <sub>wwt</sub> ]	[mg/l]	[mg/kg <sub>wwt</sub> ]	[mg/kg]	[µg/l]	[mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]
Scenario 1	-	-	-			$7.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.84 \cdot 10^{-3}$	
Scenario 2	-	-	-			0.346	1.33	

### Use in waste dumps

This scenario covers control of rats and disposal of rats in waste dumps and landfills where the exposure is assumed to be higher than that described in the open area scenario. In some instances, applications of rodenticides to refuse dumps take place. Mostly the use is limited to occasions of population outbreaks of rats. Often the rodenticides are deployed around the perimeter of the dump, more than in the disposal area itself. The bait may be placed at regular places in special feeding stations in order to prevent other animals from eating the bait.

### **Calculation of PEC in soil**

#### **Direct release;**

See in/around buildings calculus.

$$C_{local\ soil-D} = E_{local\ soil-D-campaign} * 10^6 / (Area_{exposed-D} * Depth_{soil} * RHO_{soil})$$

Where;

$$E_{local\ soil-D-campaign} = Q_{prod} * F_{C_{prod}} * N_{app} * 10^3 * F_{release-ID,soil}$$

$$Area_{exposed-D} * Depth_{soil} = 1000 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (10 000 m}^2 \text{ x 0.01 m assumed by ESD)}$$

$$RHO_{soil} = 1700 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \text{ (TGD II)}$$

$$F_{release-ID,soil} = 0.9$$

Local direct emission to soil is calculated for ESD worst case and proposed use scenarios;

#### *ESD worst and proposed case*

$$\begin{aligned} C_{local\ soil-D} &= E_{local\ soil-D-campaign} * 1000 / (Area_{exposed-D} * Depth_{soil} * RHO_{soil}) \\ &= (40 * 0.00005 * 7 * 0.9) * 10^6 / 1.7 * 10^6 \\ &= 0.000741 \text{ mg/kg soil} \end{aligned}$$

In this scenario according to ESD  $PEC_{local\ soil} = C_{local\ soil-D}$  and considering the worst case,

$$PEC_{local\ soil} = 0.000741 \text{ mg/kg}$$

### **Calculation of PEC in groundwater**

PEC in groundwater was calculated according to equation 67 in TGD II, where it is assumed that PEC local groundwater equals to PEC local pore water in agricultural soils.

$$PEC_{local\ soil, porewater} = PEC_{local\ soil} * RHO_{soil} / (k_{soil-water} * 1000)$$

$$PEC_{local\ soil, porewater} = 0.000741 * 1700 / (443.3 * 1000) = 2.84 * 10^{-6} \text{ mg/l}$$

An average  $K_{oc}$  value of 14770 ml/g was used in the calculations for derivation of  $k_{soil-water}$ .

#### ***Use in open areas***

This scenario covers control of rats and water voles in open areas such as around farmland, parks and golf courses where the aim is to prevent “nuisance” from burrows or “soil heaps” or due to public hygiene reasons. Rodenticides are also used to reduce impacts on game rearing or outside food stores (potato/sugar beet clams).



The main release to the environment is expected when impregnated grain is applied into rat holes. By a spoon or a small shovel, the product is normally poured approximately 30 cm into the rat holes, depending on the slope and general accessibility of the hole. The treated holes are closed by a stone, a piece of board or similar immediately after the application to prevent unintended exposure of children or non-target organisms (e.g. birds, cats and dogs).

A typical initial dose for a rat hole is 100-200 g grain.hole<sup>-1</sup>; and normally application is repeated twice with an interval of 5-6 days. Inspection of the holes to assess the effect of the control action is usually carried out some 5-6 days after application of the poison and again with similar intervals if repeated applications are necessary.

### **Calculation of PEC in soil**

#### **Direct release;**

Number of emission days per campaign is estimated to be 6 days during which the treatment is repeated twice. However, as previously mentioned when applying a rodenticide into a hole it is assumed that only the lower half of the hole and its surrounding environment is exposed.

$$\text{Clocalsoil-D} = \text{Elocalsoil-D-campaign} * 1000 / (\text{Areaexposed-D} * \text{Depthsoil} * \text{RHOsoil})$$

The exposed soil area is assumed to be the lower half of the burrow wall surrounding an 8 cm diameter tunnel, with the mixing soil depth of 10 cm and up to 30 cm from the entrance hole.

Thus the total soil volume is:

#### *ESD worst case*

$$V_{\text{soil}_{\text{exposed}}} = 0.0085 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (ESD page 31)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Clocal}_{\text{soil-D}} &= \text{Elocal}_{\text{soil-D-campaign}} * 1000 / (V_{\text{soil}_{\text{exposed}}} * \text{RHO}_{\text{soils}}) \\ &= (200 * 0.000005 * 1 * 2 * (0.05+0.2)) * 1000 / 14.45 \\ &= 0.346 \text{ mg/kg} \end{aligned}$$

In this scenario according to ESD  $\text{PEC}_{\text{local}_{\text{soil}}} = \text{Clocal}_{\text{soil-D}}$  then,

$$\text{PEC}_{\text{local}_{\text{soil}}} = 0.346 \text{ mg/kg}$$

### **Calculation of PEC in groundwater**

PEC in groundwater was calculated according to equation 67 in TGD II, where it is assumed that PEC local groundwater equals to PEC local pore water in agricultural soils. The concentration in the soil pore waters is determined by the predicted bromadiolone concentration in local soil, the bulk density of the soil and the soil-water partitioning coefficient.

$$PECl_{\text{soil, porewater}} = PECl_{\text{soil}} * RHO_{\text{soil}} / (k_{\text{soil-water}} * 1000)$$

$$\begin{aligned} PECl_{\text{soil, porewater}} &= 0.346 * 1700 / (443.3 * 1000) \\ &= 1.33 * 10^{-3} \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

An average  $K_{oc}$  value of 14770 ml/g was used in the calculations for derivation of  $k_{\text{soil-water}}$ .

### **RISK CHARACTERISATION**

From the first assessment the PNEC soil use in this risk assessment is 0.099 mg/kg.

### **Terrestrial compartment**

Calculated PEC/PNEC values	
	PEC/PNEC <sub>soil</sub>
Scenario 1	0.74 10 <sup>-2</sup>
Scenario 2	3.49

The PEC/PNEC ratio in open areas is above 1.0 and indicates that there are unacceptable risks to the terrestrial compartment when this product is used in the tunnels of open areas. However, the PEC/PNEC ratios calculated indicate a marginal risk based on the PEC that represents a localised “hotspot” of contamination near the entrance of each baited tunnel. According to the EUBEEES 2 scenario, the use near the openings of the tunnels is covered by the assessment of the scenario “in and around buildings” with bait box. So, there is no unacceptable risk for the terrestrial compartment (including groundwater) when this product is used near the openings of the tunnels of the target rodents.

### **Groundwater**

Risk to ground water has been detected in open areas however considering the localised treated area in the tunnels, the risk for groundwater was not considered relevant.

## **3.9 Assessment of a combination of biocidal products**

A use with other biocidal products is not intended.

### **3.10 Comparative assessment**

As bromadiolone is a Candidate for Substitution, a comparative assessment must be carried out as part of the evaluation process.

The Biocidal Products Committee of the European Chemicals Agency published its Opinion on Questions regarding the comparative assessment of anticoagulant rodenticides on 02 March 2017 (Document no. ECHA/BPC/145/2017).

The Opinion states that:

- In the absence of anticoagulant rodenticides, the use of rodenticide biocidal products containing other active substances would lead to an inadequate chemical diversity to minimize the occurrence of resistance in the target harmful organisms. These products also show some significant practical or economical disadvantages for the relevant uses.
- There is insufficient scientific evidence to prove that non-chemical alternative methods of rodent control are sufficiently effective according to the criteria established in agreed Union guidance with a view to prohibit or restrict the authorised uses of anticoagulant rodenticides.

The Opinion forms the basis of the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2017/1532 of 7 September 2017 addressing questions regarding the comparative assessment of anticoagulant rodenticides in accordance with Article 23(5) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

On the basis of this comparative assessment, the authorisation of rodenticide products containing bromadiolone is justified.