WHO SPECIFICATIONS AND EVALUATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PESTICIDES

FLUPYRADIFURONE

4-[(6-chloro-3-pyridylmethyl)(2,2-difluoroethyl) amino]furan-2(*5H*)-one

World Health Organization

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Disclaimer[1]

WHO specifications are developed with the basic objective of promoting, as far as practicable, the manufacture, distribution and use of pesticides that meet basic quality requirements.

Compliance with the specifications does not constitute an endorsement or warranty of the fitness of a particular pesticide for a particular purpose, including its suitability for the control of any given pest, or its suitability for use in a particular area. Owing to the complexity of the problems involved, the suitability of pesticides for a particular purpose and the content of the labelling instructions must be decided at the national or provincial level.

Furthermore, pesticides which are manufactured to comply with these specifications are not exempted from any safety regulation or other legal or administrative provision applicable to their manufacture, sale, transportation, storage, handling, preparation and/or use.

WHO disclaims any and all liability for any injury, death, loss, damage or other prejudice of any kind that may be arise as a result of, or in connection with, the manufacture, sale, transportation, storage, handling, preparation and/or use of pesticides which are found, or are claimed, to have been manufactured to comply with these specifications.

Additionally, WHO wishes to alert users to the fact that improper storage, handling, preparation and/or use of pesticides can result in either a lowering or complete loss of safety and/or efficacy.

WHO is not responsible, and does not accept any liability, for the testing of pesticides for compliance with the specifications, nor for any methods recommended and/or used for testing compliance. As a result, WHO does not in any way warrant or represent that any pesticide claimed to comply with a WHO specification actually does so.

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[1] This disclaimer applies to all specifications published by WHO.

INTRODUCTION

WHO establishes and publishes specifications* for technical material and related formulations of public health pesticides with the objective that these specifications may be used to provide an international point of reference against which products can be judged either for regulatory purposes or in commercial dealings.

From 2002, the development of WHO specifications follows the **New Procedure**, described in the Manual for Development and Use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Pesticides. This **New Procedure** follows a formal and transparent evaluation process. It describes the minimum data package, the procedure and evaluation applied by WHO and the experts of the "FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Specifications" (JMPS).

WHO specifications now only apply to products for which the technical materials have been evaluated. Consequently, from the year 2002 onwards the publication of WHO specifications under the **New Procedure** has changed. Every specification consists now of two parts, namely the specifications and the evaluation report(s):

Part One: The Specification of the technical material and the related formulations of the pesticide in accordance with chapters 4 to 9 of the above-mentioned manual.

Part Two: The Evaluation Report(s) of the pesticide, reflecting the evaluation of the data package carried out by WHO and the JMPS. The data are provided by the manufacturer(s) according to the requirements of chapter 3 of the above-mentioned manual and supported by other information sources. The Evaluation Report includes the name(s) of the manufacturer(s) whose technical material has been evaluated. Evaluation reports on specifications developed subsequently to the original set of specifications are added in a chronological order to this report.

WHO specifications under the **New Procedure** do not necessarily apply to nominally similar products of other manufacturer(s), nor to those where the active ingredient is produced by other routes of manufacture. WHO has the possibility to extend the scope of the specifications to similar products but only when the JMPS has been satisfied that the additional products are equivalent to that which formed the basis of the reference specification.

Specifications bear the date (month and year) of publication of the current version. Evaluations bear the date (year) of the meeting at which the recommendations were made by the JMPS.

* Footnote: The publications are available on the Internet under the WHO Prequalification Team - Vector control products (PQT-VC) website.

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SPECIFICATIONS

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FLUPYRADIFURONE

INFORMATION

ISO common name

Flupyradifurone (ISO 1750 provisionally approved)

Synonym

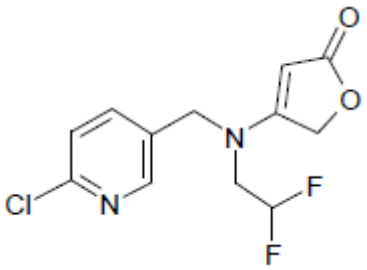
BYI 02960

Chemical names

IUPAC 4-[(6-chloro-3-pyridylmethyl)(2,2-difluoroethyl)amino]furan-2(*5H*)-one

CA 4-[[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl](2,2-difluoroethyl)amino]-2(5H)-furanone

Structural formula



Molecular formula

$C_{12}H_{11}ClF_2N_2O_2$

Relative molecular mass

288.68

CAS Registry number

951659-40-8

CIPAC number

987

Identity tests

Retention time in HPLC with UV-detection

FLUPYRADIFURONE TECHNICAL MATERIAL

WHO specification 987/TC (September 2019*)

This specification, which is PART ONE of this publication, is based on an evaluation of data submitted by the manufacturer whose name is listed in the evaluation report (987+741/2018). It should be applicable to TC produced by this manufacturer but it is not an endorsement of those products, nor a guarantee that they comply with the specification. The specification may not be appropriate for TC produced by other manufacturers. The evaluation report (987+741/2018), as PART TWO, form an integral part of this publication.

1 Description

The material shall consist of flupyradifurone together with related manufacturing impurities, in the form of a white-beige to pink powder, free from visible extraneous matter and added modifying agents

2 Active ingredient

2.1 **Identity tests** (987/TC/M/2) (Note 1)

The active ingredient shall comply with an identity test and, where the identity remains in doubt, shall comply with at least one additional test.

2.2 **Flupyradifurone content** (987/TC/M/3) (Note 1)

The flupyradifurone content shall be declared (not less than 980 g/kg) and, when determined, the average measured content shall not be lower than the declared minimum content.

Note 1 The reversed phase HPLC method (CIPAC/5094) for the determination of flupyradifurone in TC, AL, EC, EW, FS, SL and WG formulations was accepted as full CIPAC method in 2018. Prior to their publication in a Handbook, the methods are available through the CIPAC prepublishment scheme https://www.cipac.org/index.php/methods-publications/pre-published-methods

* Specifications may be revised and/or additional evaluations may be undertaken. Ensure the use of current versions by checking at the WHO Prequalification Team - Vector control products (PQT-VC) website.

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FLUPYRADIFURONE + TRANSFLUTHRIN

FAO/WHO EVALUATION REPORT 987+741/2018 (*)

Recommendations

The Meeting recommended that the specifications for flupyradifurone TC and EW, in combination with transfluthrin, proposed by Bayer CropScience and as amended, should be adopted by WHO.

Appraisal

The meeting considered data on flupyradifurone submitted by Bayer CropScience (BCS), in support of new FAO specifications for TC, EC, FS and SL and new WHO specifications for TC and a combination product of flupyradifurone with transfluthrin in an oil in water formulation (EW).

The ISO common name flupyradifurone designates a molecule consisting of a five-membered lactone attached to a chloronicotinyl moiety through a difluoroamin-bridge. The lactone moiety is called a butenolide. Flupyradifurone is an insecticide and has a similar mode of action as the neonicotinoids - it acts as a competitive modulator on the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor of pests and vectors. Flupyradifurone was developed after the lead compound, stemofoline, a plant alkaloid sharing the butenolide moiety as toxophore.

Flupyradifurone has a fairly low volatility and a melting point of 69 and 67°C (pure compound and TC, respectively). As a medium polarity compound, it is soluble in water with 3.2 g/L and has an octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow) of 1.2. It does not dissociate at pH of 1 to 12 and is stable to hydrolysis. It is interesting to note that flupyradifurone, due to its physical-chemical properties, is amenable to many different types of formulations like EC, EW, FS and SL.

The Meeting was provided with confidential information on the manufacturing process and specification limits for the technical material as manufactured. The minimum purity of the active and maximum impurity limits as proposed by BCS were supported by 5 batch analysis data. Flupyradifurone is produced in a one-step synthesis. The minimum purity of 980 g/kg was justified by the 5-batch data. Mass balances were high (99.76 - 100.52 %). The analytical methods for the majority of organic impurities are based on HPLC and are fully validated and support the results in the 5-batch study. The limits of quantitation were determined as part of the validation.

The Meeting concluded that none of the impurities included in the manufacturing specification should be considered as relevant. A CIPAC method based on reversed phase HPLC has been developed for determination of flupyradifurone in TC, EC, EW, FS and SL formulations and was accepted as full CIPAC method in 2018.

* Flupyradifurone TC and EW in mixture with transfluthrin for public health uses was evaluated together with flupyradifurone TC, EC, FS and SL formulations for agricultural uses. This FAO/WHO evaluation report 987+741/2018 refers to the evaluation of the TC and all formulations.

The proposed specifications for TC, EC, EW, FS and SL were essentially in accordance with the requirements of the Manual (FAO/WHO 2016).

As flupyradifurone is hydrolytically stable, no clause for pH or acidity was proposed in any of the formulation specification. This was accepted by the Meeting.

The WHO product flupyradifurone coformulated with transfluthrin in an EW is intended for space spraying vector control and is currently under clearance by the WHO PQT Scheme.

The following issues were identified in the following specifications:

Emulsion, oil in water (EW)

The low temperature stability test (CIPAC MT 39.3) apparently leads to some crystallization of the active ingredient resulting in a turbid liquid with faint sedimentation. The company explained that the turbidity of the formulation does not have an adverse effect on the use of the formulation in reality. Later on, Bayer withdrew the EW formulation, revised the composition to render it more tolerant to lower temperature and submitted a full data package on physical-chemical properties of the changed EW formulation (Ref. M-617956-01-1). The data show that the new EW has indeed a clearly better low temperature stability and complies with all generic limits and requirements of the Manual. The Meeting therefore recommended that the changed EW formulation being adopted by WHO.

The Meeting discussed whether the relevant impurity permethric acid anhydride (PAA), specified at a maximum limit of 0.1 g/kg in transfluthrin TC, should be included in the EW specification. Considering that PAA is reactive to water, that an EW contains water as the continuous phase, and given the low concentration of transfluthrin in the EW, the Meeting concluded that it is very unlikely that PAA would occur in the EW formation.

Suspension concentrate for seed treatment (FS)

The formulation is intended to be used without or with minimal dilution only. The minimal dilution (e.g. 50 % concentration) is out of the scope of the test to determine suspensibility (MT 184) which is approximately 10 %. For that reason the suspensibility clause was removed from the specification.

Adhesion to seed (FS): the proposed limit for adhesion to rapeseed was 90 %, a value that was considered as very low by the Meeting. Even though for the moment no general limits are given in the Manual, experience of last years with a number of FS formulations has shown that typical adhesion/seed retention values are around 95 % or higher. The Meeting challenged the 90 % on rape seed - in morphological terms these seeds are not more difficult to coat than cereal seed like maize. The company then proposed a higher value (95 %) that was accepted by the Meeting.

The Meeting noted the exceptionally low temperature proposed by the company to carry out the stability test at elevated temperature (MT 46.3). The company explained that the formulation tends to solidify under higher temperature (54°C for 2 weeks) or to show a reduced pourability (storage at 40° for 8 weeks) so a temperature / time combination was chosen (35°C for 12 weeks) where no clear adverse effect could be observed. As the product shows appropriate stability when stored in original packaging at 25°C for two years, the Meeting considered the explanations as adequate and accepted the unusually low temperature in the accelerated storage test.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

FOR

EVALUATION REPORT 987+741/2018

Uses

Flupyradifurone is a butenolide insecticide acting by both contact and ingestion. Its mode of action is on the insect central nervous system (CNS) as a selective partial agonist of the postsynaptic nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR). Flupyradifurone belongs to the IRAC Class 4D Mode of Action Classification.

Flupyradifurone is intended to be used as an insecticide in agriculture on a wide range of crops such as vegetables, fruits, grapes, date palm, coffee, cocoa and ornementals as foliar spray or soil drench, and as a seed treatment product for arable crops, e.g. soybean.

Flupyradifurone is scheduled for submission for a public health space spray product supporting the control of mosquitos to prevent malaria and other vector transmitted diseases such as Zika or Dengue.

Flupyradifurone is a systemic insecticide, flexible in application and mainly intended for sucking pest control such as aphids, hoppers and whiteflies.

Identity of the active ingredient

ISO common name

Flupyradifurone (ISO 1750 provisionally approved)

Synonym

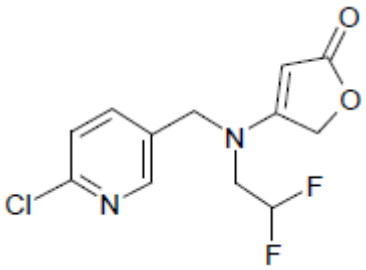
BYI 02960

Chemical names

IUPAC 4-[(6-chloro-3-pyridylmethyl)(2,2-difluoroethyl)amino]furan-2(*5H*)-one

CA 4-[[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl](2,2-difluoroethyl)amino]-2(5H)-furanone

Structural formula



Molecular formula

$C_{12}H_{11}ClF_2N_2O_2$

Relative molecular mass

288.68

CAS Registry number

951659-40-8

CIPAC number

987

EC number

804-373-8

EU Index number

Not allocated

Identity tests

Retention time in HPLC with UV-detection

Physico-chemical properties of flupyradifurone

Table 1. Physico-chemical properties of pure flupyradifurone

Parameter	Value(s) and conditions	Purity (%)	Method reference (and technique if the reference gives more than one)	Study number
Vapour pressure	9.1×10^{-7} Pa for 20°C (extrapolated) 1.7×10^{-6} Pa for 25°C (extrapolated) 2.6×10^{-5} Pa for 50°C (extrapolated)	99.9	OECD 104 EC A.4 OPPTS 830.7950	M-309853-01-1
Melting point	69.0 C (pure) 67.1°C (technical)	99.4 97.6	OECD 102 EC A.1 OPPTS 830.7200	M-367370-01-1 M-414242-01-1
Temperature of decomposition	Pure flupyradifurone (BYI 02960), showed an exothermal decomposition in the temperature range 270 - 355°C with a mean decomposition energy of 895 J/g. Flupyradifurone (BYI 02960), technical substance, showed an exothermal effect in the temperature range of 245 - 400°C (245 – 355°C respectively) with an energy of 836 to 938 J/g.	99.4 97.6	OECD 113	M-367370-01-1 M-414242-01-1
Solubility in water	pH 4 (buffer) 3.2 g/L at 20°C pH 9 (buffer) 3.0 g/L at 20°C In distilled water: pH 7 3.2 g/L at 20°C	99.4	OECD 105 EC A.6 (flask method) OPPTS 830.7840	M-409513-01-1
Octanol/water partition coefficient	at 25 C Pow log Pow pH 4 16 1.2 pH 7 16 1.2 pH 9 16 1.2	99.4	OECD 117 EC A.8 OPPTS 830.7570 (HPLC-method)	M-414485-01-1
Hydrolysis characteristics	BYI 02960 is hydrolytically stable at ambient temperature at pH 4, 7 and 9 under sterile and dark conditions	99.0	EPA, subdivision N § 161-1 (OECD 111) CAN PMRA, DACO 8.2.3.2 MAFF, 12 Nousan 8147	M-398952-01-1

Parameter	Value(s) and conditions	Purity (%)	Method reference (and technique if the reference gives more than one)	Study number
Photolysis characteristics	in sterile phosphate buffer (pH 7): DT_{50} : 13.8 hrs Based on this experimental half-life, the half-life of BYI 02960 under environmental conditions is calculated to be 1.75 days in Phoenix, AZ (latitude 33.3°N). Therefore, based on the results of this study, BYI 02960 should rapidly degrade by aqueous photolysis in the environment.	99.3	OPPTS 835.2240 CAN PMRA, DACO 8.3.3.2	M-418426-02-1
Dissociation characteristics	No dissociation of pure BYI 02960 occurs in aqueous solutions in the pH-range 1< pH <12. It is not possible to specify a pKa value for BYI 02960 in water.	99.4	OECD 112 OPPTS 830.7370	M-414102-01-1
Solubility in organic solvents	(g/L at 20 C): methanol > 250 n-heptane 0.0005 toluene 3.7 dichloromethane > 250 acetone > 250 ethylacetate > 250 dimethyl sulfoxide > 250	99.4	OECD 105 (flask method) EC A.6 (flask method), OPPTS 830.7840	M-414064-01-1

Table 2. Chemical composition and properties of flupyradifurone technical material (TC)

Manufacturing process, maximum limits for impurities ≥ 1 g/kg, 5 batch analysis data	Confidential information supplied and held on file by FAO and WHO. Mass balances were 99.76 – 100.52 % and no unidentified impurities were reported.
Declared minimum flupyradifurone content	980 g/kg
Relevant impurities ≥ 1 g/kg and maximum limits for them	None
Relevant impurities **<** 1 g/kg and maximum limits for them	None
Stabilisers or other additives and maximum limits for them	None
Melting temperature range of the TC	See table 1

Methods of analysis and testing

The analytical method for determination of the content of the active ingredient in TC and formulated products (AL, EC, EW, FS, SL and WG formulations, CIPAC/5094), is a reversed phase HPLC method using UV detection at 280 nm and external standardization.

The methods for determination of impurities are based on HPLC using UV detection and GC-FID.

Test methods for determination of physico-chemical properties of the technical active ingredient were OECD, EPA, and/or EC while those for the formulations were essentially CIPAC, as indicated in the specifications.

Formulations and co-formulated active ingredients

The main formulation types available are SL, FS, WG and EW, but also AL, AE, GR and PR.

Flupyradifurone may be co-formulated with e.g. spiromesifen, deltamethrin and transfluthrin.

The SL formulation is the main formulation and is registered and sold in numerous countries globally. The registrations for the mixtures and the other straight formulations are ongoing.

Containers and packaging

No special requirements for containers and packaging have been identified.

Expression of the active ingredient

The active ingredient is expressed and quantified as flupyradifurone.

ANNEX 1

HAZARD SUMMARY PROVIDED BY THE PROPOSER

Notes.

(i) The proposer confirmed that the toxicological and ecotoxicological data included in the summary below were derived from flupyradifurone having impurity profiles similar to those referred to in the table 2 above.

(ii) The conclusions expressed in the summary below are those of the proposer, unless otherwise specified.

Table 3. Toxicology profile of flupyradifurone technical material, based on acute toxicity, irritation and sensitization

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
Rat (Wistar), female	oral	96.2%	OECD 423 (2001); EEC Directive 440/2008 Part B – Method B.1.tris; EPA Health Effects test Guidelines (OPPTS 870.1100) (1998)	Mortalities observed at 2000 mg/kg; none at 300 mg/kg LD_{50} cut off = 2000 mg/kg	M-349992-01-2
Rat (Wistar), male and female	dermal	96.2%	OECD 402 (1987); EEC Directive 440/2008 – Method B.3.;EPA Health Effects Test Guidelines (OPPTS 870.1200; 1998)	LD_{50} > 2 000 mg/kg	M-349995-01-2
Rat (Wistar), male and female	inhalation	96.2%	OECD 403 (1981); EEC Directive 92/69 Annex V - Method B.2. (1992); EPA Health Effects Test Guidelines (OPPTS 870.1300; 1998); Japan MAFF, Notification N° 12 Nousan-8147 (2000)	LC_{50} at 4 hours > 4671 mg/m^3	M-362791-01-2
Rabbit (NZW), female	skin irritation	96.2%	OECD 404 (2002); EEC Directive 440/2008; EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.2500; 1998)	Not irritating to skin	M-353761-01-2
Rabbit (NZW), female	eye irritation	96.2%	OECD 405 (2002); EEC Directive 440/2008; EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.2400; 1998)	Not irritating to eyes	M-361319-02-2
Mice (NMRI), female	skin sensitisation (modified Local Lymph Node Assay (IMDS))	96.2%	OECD 406 (1992) and 429 (2002); EEC Directive 2004/73/EC Annex V – Method B.6. (1996) and B42 (2001); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.2600; 2003)	Not sensitizing	M-353715-01-2

Table 4. Toxicology profile of flupyradifurone technical material based on repeated administration (subacute to chronic)

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
Rat (Wistar), male and female	28-days oral, gavage 0, 75, 200 & 350 mg/kg/day	98.3%	At the time of study conduct no guideline was in place (only preliminary and explorative study design)	NO(A)EL = 75 mg/kg/d LO(A)EL = 200 mg/kg/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Changes in biochemical parameters, increased liver weight Liver: centrilobular hepatocellular hypertrophy, both sexes Thyroid: Minimal diffuse follicular cell hypertrophy in males only at 200 mg/kg/day	M-283421-02-2
Rat (Wistar), male	28-days oral, gavage 0, 500 & 5000 ppm	99.7%	At the time of study conduct no guideline was in place (only preliminary and explorative study design)	NO(A)EL = 500 ppm/33.6 mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 5000 ppm/385 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Liver: slight to moderate diffuse centrilobular hepatocellular hypertrophy Thyroid: Minimal to slight diffuse follicular cell hypertrophy Decreased T4, increased TSH, BROD and UDPGT inductions	M-297120-01-2
Mice (C57BL/6J), male and female	28-days oral, gavage 0, 300, 600 & 1200 ppm	99.7%	At the time of study conduct no guideline was in place (only preliminary and explorative study design)	NO(A)EL = 960 to 1080 ppm/166 to 186♂-192 to 216♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = >960 to 1080 ppm/>166 to 186 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Only slight body weight decrease	M-294820-01-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
Dog (Beagle), male and female	28-day, oral, diet 0, 500, 2000 & 4000 ppm	99.5%	At the time of study conduct no guideline was in place (only preliminary and explorative study design)	NO(A)EL = 2000 ppm/62♂-77♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 4000 ppm/118♂-131♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Liver: centrilobular glycogen accumulation decreased in incidence and/or severity	M-312461-01-3
Rat (Wistar), male and female	28-days dermal 50, 150, 500 mg/kg/d	96.2%	OECD 410 (1981); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.3200; 1998)	NO(A)EL = 500 mg/kg/d LO(A)EL = >500 mg/kg/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Non-adverse decreases in food consumption in females and mild decreases in absolute and relative liver weights in males	M-432336-01-1
Rat (Wistar), male and female	90-day, oral, diet 0, 100, 500 & 2500 ppm	99.5%	OECD 408 (1998); EEC Directive 2001/59/EC, Method B.26 (August, 2001),EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.3100; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines	NO(A)EL = 500 ppm/30♂-38♀mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 2500 ppm/156♂-186♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Changes in biochemical parameters, increased liver and thyroid weight Liver: centrilobular hepatocellular hypertrophy in both sexes Thyroid: follicular cell hypertrophy in males only	M-329048-03-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
Mouse (C57BL/6J), male and female	90-day, oral, diet 0, 100, 500 & 2500 ppm	99.5%	OECD 408 (1998); EEC Directive 2001/59/EC, Method B.26 (August, 2001),EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.3100; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines.	NO(A)EL = 500 ppm/80.6♂-98.1♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 2500 ppm/407♂-473♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Reduced body weight, changes in biochemical parameters, increased liver weight, decreased kidney weight Liver: increased diffuse hepatocellular vacuolations Kidney: decreased multifocal/diffuse Corticoepithelial vacuolation	M-328668-03-2
Dog (Beagle), male and female	90-day, oral, diet 0, 400, 1200 & 3600/2400 ppm	96.2%	OECD 409 (1998); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.3150; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines.	NO(A)EL = 400 ppm/12♂-12♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 1200 ppm/31♂-41♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Reduced body weight gain, changes in biochemical parameters Liver: increased absolute and relative weight in both sexes; brown pigment in Kupffer cells in females (high dose) Kidney: increased relative weights in both sexes Skeletal muscle: myofiber atrophy/degeneration in both sexes	M-369978-01-2
Dog (Beagle), male and female	1-year, oral, diet 0, 150, 300, 1000 ppm	96.2%	OECD 452 (2009); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.4100; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines.	NO(A)EL = 300 ppm/7.8♂-♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 1000 ppm/28.1♂-28.2♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Minimal to slight degeneration of skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius and biceps femoris) in both sexes	M-425272-03-1

Table 5. Mutagenicity profile of flupyradifurone technical material based on *in vitro* and *in vivo* tests

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
Salmonella typhimurium	Reverse mutation assay 'Ames test' in vitro	96.2%	OECD 471 (1997); EEC Directive 2000/32/EC Method B13/14 (2000); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.5100; 1998) S. typh.: TA 98, TA 100, TA 102, TA 1535, TA 1537 16-5000 µg/plate (+/-S9 mix)	BYI 02960 is not mutagenic in the Ames test	M-354173-01-2
Salmonella typhimurium	Reverse mutation assay 'Ames test' in vitro	97.2%	OECD 471 (1997); EEC Directive 2000/32/EC Method B13/14 (2000); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.5100; 1998) S. typh.: TA 98, TA 100, TA 102, TA 1535, TA 1537 3-5000 µg/plate (+/-S9 mix)	BYI 02960 is not mutagenic in the Ames test	M-420539-02-2
Chinese Hamster V79 cells	Chromosome aberration assay in vitro	96.2%	OECD 473 (1997); EEC Directive 2000/32/EC Method B10 (2000); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.5375; 1998) -S9: 0, 500, 1000, 2000, 2500 and 3000 µg/mL (4 hours treatment, harvest 18 hours after the beginning of treatment) 0, 2000, 2500 and 3000 µg/mL (4 hours treatment, harvest 30 hours after the beginning of treatment) 0, 100, 200, 400, 600 and 800 µg/mL (18 hours treatment, harvest at the same time)	BYI 02960 did not induce structural chromosome aberrations in V79 cells when tested up to and including cytotoxic concentrations. Based on the results of this test, BYI 02960 is considered not to be clastogenic for mammalian cells *in vitro*.	M-359746-01-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
			+S9: 0, 500, 1000, 2000, 2500 and 3000 µg/mL (4 hours treatment, harvest 18 hours after the beginning of treatment) 0, 2000, 2500 and 3000 µg/mL (4 hours treatment, harvest 30 hours after the beginning of treatment)		
Chinese Hamster V79 cells	HPRT Test, gene mutation in vitro	96.2%	OECD 476 (1997); EEC Directive 2000/32/EC Method B17 (2000); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.5300; 1998) -S9: 0, 46, 92, 184, 368, 736, 1472, 2944 µg/mL; +S9: 0, 46, 92, 184, 368, 736, 1472, 2944 µg/mL	BYI 02960 has no mutagenic potency in vitro in the CHO/HPRT assay. The test substance did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells	M-359743-01-2
Mouse (NMRI BR), male	Micronucleus Test	96.2%	OECD 474 (1997); EEC Directive 2000/32/EC Method B12 (2000); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.5395; 1998) Two intraperitoneal injections separated by 24 hrs 10, 20 and 40 mg/kg bw	BYI 02960 has no potential to induce micronuclei in mouse bone marrow cells	M-353785-01-2
Mouse (NMRI BR), female	Micronucleus Test	97.2%	OECD 474 (1997); EEC Directive 2000/32/EC Method B12 (2000); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.5395; 1998) Two intraperitoneal injections separated by 24 hrs 12.5, 25 and 50 mg/kg bw	BYI 02960 has no potential to induce micronuclei in mouse bone marrow cells	M-420536-01-2

Table 6. Toxicology profile of flupyradifurone technical material based on repeated administration (chronic)

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
Long-term toxicity/carcinogenicity					
Rat (Wistar), male and female	104-week, oral, diet Oncogenicity	96.2%	OECD 453 (1981); EEC Directive 88/302/EEC – Annex V - Method B.33. (1987); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.4300; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines. 0, 80, 400 & 2000 ppm	NO(A)EL = 400 ppm/ 15.8♂-22.5♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 2000ppm/ 80.8♂-120♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed in target organs liver & thyroid either sex; lung in females: No tumors. Only slight body weight decrease	M-428257-01-1
Mouse (C57BL/6J), male and female	78-week, oral, diet Oncogenicity	96.2%	OECD 453 (1981); EEC Directive 88/302/EEC – Annex V - Method B.33. (1987); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.4300; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines. 0, 70, 300 or 1500 ppm	NO(A)EL = 300ppm = 43♂-53♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 1500ppm = 224♂-263♀mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed in target organs: liver both sex; kidney in males: No tumours.	M-428257-01-1
Long-term toxicity/ Reproduction and development					
Rat (Wistar), male and female	Reproduction 1-generation	96.2%	No guidelines - pilot study. pre-mating 10 weeks 0, 80, 400 & 2000 ppm	Parent: NO(A)EL = 50.1♂-17.5♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 147.5♂-60♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: ♂:Slight declines in BWG - ♀:Decreased BW and /or BWG (premating, gestation, and lactation) Reproduction: NO(A)EL = 147.5♂-168.9♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = >147.5♂-168.9♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: No effects	M-394208-01-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
				Offspring: NO(A)EL = 17.5 mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 60.9 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Decreased BWG and brain weight	
Rat (Wistar), male and female	Reproduction 2-generation	96.2%	OPPTS Guideline Number: 870.3800 Reproduction and Fertility Effects EU Guidelines on Reproductive Toxicity Studies 91/414/EEC; OECD 416 Two-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study; JMAFF 12 Nousan No. 8147 Health Canada, Guideline on Reproduction Toxicity Studies pre-mating 10 weeks 0, 100, 500, 1800 ppm	Parent: NO(A)EL = 500♂-100♀ ppm = 32.3♂-7.8♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 1800♂-500♀ ppm = 119.8♂-39.2♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: ♂: Increased liver weights (P). Increased thyroid weights (P). Increased incidence of centrilobular hypertro-phy (minimal – P). ♀: Decreased BW (premating, gestation, and lactation; F_1) Decreased BWG (premating; P and F_1) Decreased terminal body weights (P & F_1) Reproduction: NO(A)EL = 500♂♀ ppm = 32.3♂-39.2♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 1800♂♀ ppm = 119.8♂-140.2♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Decreased cycle number (F1), litter size (F1), and number of implants (F1) Offspring: NO(A)EL = 100 ppm = 7.8 mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL 500 ppm = 39.8 mg/kg bw/d	M-417665-01-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
				Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Decreased BW and BWG (F2); with Secondary to BW decreases: organ weight changes in brain, thymus, and spleen EFSA conclusion: NOAEL 6.4 mg/kg bw/d (parental and offspring toxicity)	
Rat (Sprague Dawley), female	Teratogenicity study	96.2%	OECD 414 (2001); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.3700; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines. gestation days 6-20 0, 15, 50, 150 mg/kg/d	Dams: NO(A)EL = 50 mg/kg bw/d (Maternal) LO(A)EL = 150 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Decreased mean BWG and food consumption (FC). Increased liver weight Fetuses: NO(A)EL = 50 mg/kg bw/d (Develop.) LO(A)EL = 150 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Decreased fetal BW; Reduced ossification of a few skull bones	M-363938-01-2
Rat (Sprague Dawley), female	Maternal tolerability studyComplementary study	96.2%	Not guidelines applicable; complementary study on maternal toxicity. gestation days 6-20 0, 20, 30 mg/kg/d	Dams: NO(A)EL = 30 mg/kg bw/d (Maternal) LO(A)EL = >30 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: No maternal toxicity	M-425810-01-2
Rabbit (NZW), female	Teratogenicity study	96.2%	OECD 414 (2001); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.3700; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines.	Dams: NO(A)EL = 40 mg/kg bw/d (Maternal) LO(A)EL = 40 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: Decreased BW, BWG, corrected	M-423559-01-1

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
			gestation days 6-28 0, 7.5, 15, 40 mg/kg/d	BWG, and FC (GD6-10) Fetuses: NO(A)EL = 40 mg/kg bw/d (Develop.) LO(A)EL = >40 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed at LO(A)EL: No treatment-related effects	
Neurotoxicity					
Rat (Wistar), male and female	Acute neurotoxicity feeding	96.2%	OECD 424 (1997); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.6200; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines. 0, 20, 35, 50, 200 and 800 mg/kg bw	NO(A)EL = 35♂♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 50♂♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed in target organs: Piloerection and dilated pupils - At high dose levels: lower muscle tone, rapid respiration, gait incoordination, tremors, reduced motor activity, impaired righting reflex, impaired flexor and tail pinch responses	M-415408-01-2
Rat (Wistar), male and female	90-day Sub-chronic neurotoxicity feeding	96.2%	OECD 424 (1997); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.6200; 1998); M.A.F.F. in Japan notification 12 Nousan N°8147 (2000) guidelines. 0, 100, 500,2500 ppm	NO(A)EL = 143♂-173♀ mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = >143♂->173♀ mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed in target organs: none	M-410022-01-2
Rat (Wistar), male and female	Developmen-tal neurotoxicity feeding	96.2%	OECD 426 (2007); EPA Health Effects Test Guideline (OPPTS 870.6300; 1998) 0, 120, 500, 1200 ppm from gestation Day (GD) 6 through lactation Day (LD) 21	NO(A)EL = 500 ppm = 42.4 mg/kg bw/d LO(A)EL = 1200 ppm = 102 mg/kg bw/d Main findings observed in target organs: Maternal : decreased body weight and body weight gain Offspring: decreased body weight gain in pups	M-434203-01-1

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
				Increase Startle amplitude (females only) on PND 60. Increase motor and locomotor activity on PND 13 (males only).	

Table 7. Ecotoxicology profile of flupyradifurone technical material

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
BYI 02960 Birds toxicity					
Bobwhite Quail (*Colinus virginianus)*	acute, oral	96.2%	OPPTS 850.2100 OECD Guideline 223 Birds received 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 mg a.i./kg body weight via gelatine capsule and were observed over a period of 14 days	LD_{50} 232 mg a.i./kg bw	M-386036-01-1
Canary (*Serinus canaria*)	acute, oral	96.2%	OPPTS 850.2100 OECD Guideline 223 Birds received 44, 88, 175, 350 and 700 mg a.i./kg b.w, via gelatine capsule and were observed over a period of 14 days	LD_{50} 330 mg a.i./kg bw	M-408514-01-1
Chicken *(Gallus gallus domesticus)*	acute, oral	96.2%	OECD Guideline 223 Five birds (treatment group) were orally administered with gelatine capsules containing 2000 mg a.i./kg b.w. and were observed for a period of 28 days	LD_{50} >2000 mg a.i./kg bw	M-420519-01-2
Mallard Duck *(Anas platyrhynchos)*	5-day-feeding	96.2%	OECD Guideline No. 205 OPPTS 850.2200 Nominal concentrations in feed were 313, 625, 1250, 2500 and 5000 ppm corresponding to 66, 129, 272, 459 and 825 mg a.i./kg body weight/day . Birds were exposed to treated feed during a period of 5 days and observed thereafter for another 3 days	LC_{50} >4741 mg a.i./kg diet ≡ >825 mg a.i./kg bw/d NOEL 2238 mg a.i./kg diet ≡ 459 mg a.i./kg bw/d	M-388718-01-1
Bobwhite Quail *(Colinus virginianus)*	5-day-feeding	96.2%	OECD Guideline No. 205 OPPTS 850.2200 Nominal concentrations in feed were 313, 625, 1250, 2500 and 5000 ppm corresponding to 48, 99, 170, 262 and 470 mg a.i./kg body weight/day. Birds were exposed to treated feed during a period of 5 days and observed	LC_{50} >4876 mg a.i./kg diet ≡ >470 mg a.i./kg bw/d NOEL 1133 mg a.i./kg diet ≡ 170 mg a.i./kg bw/d	M-394535-01-1

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
			thereafter for another 3 days		
Mallard Duck *(Anas platyrhynchos)*	20-week feeding chronic, reproduction	96.2%	OECD Guideline No. 206 OPPTS 850.2300 FIFRA Guideline 71-4 Nominal concentrations in feed were 111, 333 and 1000 ppm corresponding to 9, 28 and 81 mg a.i./kg body weight/day. Birds were exposed to treated feed during a period of approximately 20 weeks	NOAEL ≥845 mg a.i./kg diet ≡ ≥81 mg a.i./kg bw/d	M-412917-02-1
Bobwhite Quail *(Colinus virginanus)*	23-week feeding chronic, reproduction	96.2%	OECD Guideline No. 206 OPPTS 850.2300 FIFRA Guideline 71-4 Nominal concentrations in feed were 111, 333 and 1000 ppm corresponding to 14, 40 and 154 mg a.i./kg body weight/day Birds were exposed to treated feed during a period of 23 weeks	NOAEL 302 mg a.i./kg diet ≡ 40 mg a.i./kg bw/d	M-424704-01-2
BYI 02960 Fish toxicity					
Rainbow Trout *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)*	acute, 96 h	96.2%	OECD Test Guideline 203 EPA-FIFRA § 72-1 OPPTS 850.1075 Nominal (mean measured) concentrations in feed were 5.00 (3.52), 10.0 (8.31), 20.0 (19.0), 40.0 (35.1) and 80.0 (74.2) mg a.i./L. Fishes were exposed under static conditions over a period of 96 hours	LC_{50} > 74.2 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC ≥ 74.2 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-390611-01-1
Fathead Minnow *(Pimephales promelas)*	acute, 96 h	96.2%	OECD Test Guideline 203 EPA-FIFRA § 72-1 OPPTS 850.1075 Nominal (mean measured) concentrations in feed were 5.00 (4.29), 10.0 (9.00), 20.0 (19.4), 40.0	LC_{50} > 70.5 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC ≥ 70.5 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-392560-01-1

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
			(34.3) and 80.0 (70.5) mg a.i./L. Fishes were exposed under static conditions over a period of 96 hours		
Carp *(Cyprinus carpio)*	acute, 96 h	96.2%	OECD Test Guideline No. 203; EU Directive 92/69/EEC, C.1 (1992) EPA-FIFRA § 72-1; OPPTS 850.1075 JMAFF, 12 Nousan No. 8147 Nominal concentrations in feed was 100 mg a.i./L. Fishes were exposed under static conditions over a period of 96 hours	LC_{50} > 100 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC ≥ 100 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-420407-01-2
Fathead Minnow *(Pimephales promelas)*	Chronic, early life stage (ELS), 35d	96.2%	OECD Guideline 210 (1992(EPA-FIFRA Guideline 72-4 (a), 1982 OPPTS 850.1400 (1996 draft) Fishes were exposed in a flow-through system over a period of 35 days to nominal concentrations of 0.625, 1.25, 2.50, 5.00 and 10.0 mg a.i./L (corresponding to mean measured concentrations of 0.619, 1.11, 2.05, 4.41 and 8.40 mg a.i./L)	NOEC 4.41 mg a.i./L (mm) LOEC 8.41 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-409339-01-1
BYI 02960 Amphibians toxicity					
African clawed frog tadpoles *(Xenopus laevis)*	acute, 48 h		USEPA, OPPTS Guideline 850.1075 USEPA-FIFRA, 40 CFR, Part 158, Guideline No. 72-1 OECD Guideline 203 Tadpoles were exposed in a static system over a period of 48 hours to a nominal concentration of 80 mg a.i./L corresponding to a measured concentration of 74 mg a.i./L)	LC_{50} > 73.8 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC ≥ 73.8 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-417822-01-1
BYI 02960 Aquatic Invertebrates toxicity					
Waterflea *(Daphnia magna)*	acute, 48 h	96.2%	OECD Guideline 202 EPA OPP 72-2 EPA OPPTS 850.1010 *Daphnia magna* ((6 replicates of 5) <24	EC_{50} > 77.6 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC ≥ 77.6 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-357476-01-1

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
			hour old neonates) were exposed in a static system over a period of 48 hours to nominal concentrations of 80 mg a.i./L (corresponding to analytically verified concentrations of 77.6 mg a.i./L).		
Waterflea *(Daphnia magna)*	chronic, static renewal, 21 d	96.2%	OECD-Guideline No. 211 EC Council Regulation No 440/2008, Method C.20 U.S. FIFRA72-4 (1982) U.S. EPA- OPPTS Guideline 850.1300 *Daphnia magna* (<24 hour old neonates, 10 animals per study group) were exposed in a static-renewal system over a period of 21 days to nominal concentrations of 0.8, 1.6, 3.2, 6.4, 12.8 and 25.6 mg a.i./L.	NOEC 3.2 mg a.i./L (nom) LOEC 6.4 mg a.i./L (nom)	M-414066-01-2
Chironomus riparius	acute, 48 h	96.2%	No specified guideline; study is performed according to general aspects of OECD Guideline No. 202 *Chironomus riparius* (first instars, less than 2 to 3 days old, 40 per test concentration) were exposed in a static system over a period of 48 hours to nominal concentrations of 3.125, 6.25, 12.5, 25.0, 50.0 and 100 µg a.i./L.	EC_{50} 0.062 mg a.i./L (nom) NOEC 0.025 mg a.i./L (nom)	M-414739-01-2
Chironomus riparius	chronic, spiked water, 28 d	96.2%	OECD Guideline 219 Midge larvae of *Chironomus riparius* (1st instar larvae, 2-3 days old, 4 replicates of 20 per treatment and control) were exposed in a static water sediment system (spiked-water exposure) over a period of 28 days to nominal concentrations of 1.25, 2.50, 5.00, 10.0, 20.0 and 40.0 µg a.i. /L.	NOEC 0.0105 mg a.i./L (mi) LOEC 0.0213 mg a.i./L (mi) EC_{50} 0.0353 mg a.i./L (mi) EC_{15} 0.0219 mg a.i./L (mi)	M-401792-01-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
BYI 02960 Marine organisms toxicity					
Sheepshead minnow *(Cyprinodon variegatus)*	static acute, 96 h	96.2%	OECD Test Guideline 203: EPA-FIFRA § 72-3 OPPTS 850.1075 Cyprinodon variegatus (10 fish per treatment level) were exposed in a static system over a period of 96 hours to nominal concentrations of 5.00, 10.0, 20.0, 40.0 and 80.0 mg a.i./L (corresponding to analytically verified concentrations of 5.6, 10.4, 21.0, 40.4 and 83.9 mg a.i./L; 101 to 112% of nominal)	LC_{50} > 83.9 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC 83.9 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-357479-01-1
Eastern Oyster *(Crassostrea virginica)*	acute, flow-through, 96 h	96.2%	OPPTS 850.1025 Oysters (mean valve height of 35.1 ± 2.7 mm; range: 30.2 to 40.1 mm, 20 per treatment level) were exposed in a flow through system over a period of 96 hours to nominal concentrations of 0.94, 1.9, 3.8, 7.5, 15 and 30 mg a.i./L (corresponding to analytically verified concentrations of 0.90, 1.8, 3.6, 7.3, 15 and 29 mg a.i./L; 95 to 97% of nominal)	EC_{50} > 29 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC ≥ 29 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-361668-01-1
Saltwater Mysid *(Americamysis bahia)*	static acute, 96 h	96.2%	EPA OPP 72-3(b) EPA OPPTS 850.1035 Juvenile *Americamysis bahia* (< 24 hours old, 20 per treatment level) were exposed in a static system over a period of 96 hours to nominal concentrations of 0.13, 0.22, 0.36, 0.60 and 1.0 mg a.i./L (corresponding to analytically verified concentrations of 0.12, 0.21, 0.35, 0.58 and 0.98 mg a.i./L)	EC_{50} 0.26 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC 0.12 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-364620-01-1

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
Saltwater Mysid *(Americamysis bahia)*	life cycle, flow-through, 28 d	96.2%	OPPTS Number 850.1350: Mysid Chronic Toxicity Test ASTM Standard E 1191-03a: Standard Guide for Conducting Life-Cycle Toxicity Tests with Saltwater Mysid Fifteen neonates (<24 h old) of *Americamysis bahia* per replicate were exposed in a flow-through system over a period of 28 days to nominal concentrations of 4.6, 8.0, 13.9, 24.2 and 42 µg a.i./L (corresponding to analytically verified concentrations of 4.2, 7.8, 13.2, 23.6 and 40 µg a.i./L)	NOEC 0.0132 mg a.i./L (mm) LOEC 0.0236 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-420783-01-1
BYI 02960 Algae and Aquatic plants toxicity					
Green Alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*	growth inhibition, 96 h	96.2%	EPA OPPTS 850.5400 OECD Guideline 201 FIFRA 123-2 Cultures of *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* with an initial cell density of 10000 cells/mL were exposed in a static system over a period of 96 hours to nominal concentrations of 5.0, 10, 20, 40 and 80 mg a.i./L (corresponding to analytically verified concentrations of 5.9,11, 23, 47 and 95 mg a.i./L)	ErC_{50} > 80 mg a.i./L (nom) NOErC ≥ 80 mg a.i./L (nom)	M-397552-01-1
Duckweed (*Lemna gibba* G3)	growth inhibition, 7 d	96.2%	OECD Test Guideline 221: FIFRA Guideline 123-2 OPPTS 850.4400 Cultures of *Lemna gibba* with an initial density of 12 fronds per vessel were exposed in a static renewal (one renewal at day 3) system over a period of 7 days to nominal concentrations of 5.0, 10, 20, 40 and 80 mg a.i./L (corresponding to analytically verified concentrations of 4.02, 8.17, 16.0, 34.2 and 67.7 mg a.i./L)	EbC_{50} (frond no.) > 67.7 mg a.i./L (mm) ErC_{50} (frond no) > 67.7 mg a.i./L (mm) NOEC (frond no) 34.2 mg a.i./L (mm)	M-398376-01-1

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
BYI 02960 Honeybees toxicity					
Honey Bees *(Apis mellifera L.)*	Acute contact & oral	99.5%	OECD Guideline 213 OECD Guideline 214 In the oral dose response test 30 adult worker honey bees were exposed for 48 hours to doses of 2.8, 2.1, 1.3, 0.68, 0.34 and 0.17 µg a.i. per bee by feeding (values based on the actual intake of the test item). For the contact dose response test 30 honey bees were exposed for 96 hours to doses of 200.0, 100.0, 50.0, 25.0 and 12.5 µg a.i. per bee by topical application.	LD_{50} contact, 96 h 122.8 µg a.i./bee LD_{50} oral, 48 h 1.2 µg a.i./bee	M-308904-02-2
Honey Bees *(Apis mellifera L.)*	Chronic effects: 10 d continuous feeding (laboratory), adult honeybees	96.2%	No specific guideline available Over a period of 10 days, honey bees were exposed to 50% (w/v) sucrose solution, containing nominally 100, 300, 1000, 3000 and 10000 µg a.i./L of the test item BYI 02960 by continuous and *ad libitum* feeding	No adverse effects (mortality & behavior); LC_{50} = 61100 µg/kg 1.83 µg a.s/bee.d	M-462475-01-1
Honey Bees *(Apis mellifera L.)* larvae	Chronic effects: 10 d continuous feeding (laboratory), adult honeybees	96.2%	No validated guideline available. Study design according to the recommendations of the INRA (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique) - method for testing pesticide toxicity to honeybee brood in laboratory conditions (January, 2008) and the recommendations of the honeybee larvae laboratory ring-test group, organized by ICPBR (Aupinel et al., 2009) Over a period of 22 days, honey bee larvae were exposed to BYI 02960 (tech.) incorporated into the artificial exposure diet at the nominal test	No adverse effects; NOEC = 10000 µg a.i./L	M-406645-01-3

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
			concentrations of 150, 600, 2500 and 10000 µg a.i./kg diet		
BYI 02960 Non-target arthropods toxicity					
Parasitoid wasp *Aphidius rhopalosiphi*	Laboratory, glass plates	17.0%	Mead-Briggs & al. (2000), Candolfi & al. (2001) The test item was applied on glass plates at nominal rates of 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 g a.i./ha, respectively, and effects on 60 adults (4 replicates with 15 wasps per test group) of the parasitoid wasp *Aphidius rhopalosiphi* were assessed during 24 h after exposure	LR_{50} < 0.5 g a.i./ha	M-366965-01-3
Predatory mite *Typhlodromus pyri*	Laboratory, glass plates	17,0%	Mead-Briggs & al. (2000), Candolfi & al. (2001) The test item was tested under laboratory conditions via residual contact exposure of protonymphs of the predatory mite *Typhlodromus pyri* to spray residues with rates of 2, 4, 9, 19 and 40 g a.i./ha, respectively in 200 L deionized water/ha applied on glass plates.	LR_{50} 17.3 g a.i./ha	M-366957-01-2
BYI 02960 Soil organisms toxicity					
Earthworms *(Eisenia fetida)*	acute, 14 d (10% peat in test soil)	96.2%	OECD-Guideline No. 207 Adult earthworms (more than two months old, four replicates of 10) were exposed in an artificial soil system with peat content of 10% over a period of 14 days to concentrations of 5.6, 10, 18, 32, 56, 100 mg test item / kg dry soil (1st run) and 178, 316, 562 and 1000 mg test item / kg dry soil (2nd run).	LC_{50} 192.9 mg a.i./kg dry weight soil	M-363742-01-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
BYI 02960 SL 200 Soil organisms toxicity					
Earthworms *(Eisenia fetida)*	reproduction, 56 d (10% peat in test soil)	17,0%	ISO 11268-2, 1998 (E) and OECD 222 (2004) Earthworms (approximately 7 month old, 8 x 10 animals for the control group and 4 x 10 animals per test concentration of the treatment group) were exposed in an artificial soil system over a period of 56 days to nominal concentrations of 8.9, 15.8, 28.1, 50.0 and 89.0 mg product/kg dry weight soil	NOEC 8.9 mg prod./kg dry weight soil	M-392964-01-2
Collembola Species *Folsomia candida*	chronic, 28 d (5% peat in test soil)	17,0%	ISO 11267 (1999) Ten springtails (10 to 12 days old) per replicate (5 replicates per treatment group) were exposed in an artificial soil system with a peat content of 5 % over a period of 14 days to nominal concentrations of 8.8, 13.2, 19.9, 29.8 and 44.6 mg test item/kg artificial soil dry weight corresponding to 1.5, 2.3, 3.4, 5.1 and 7.6 mg a.i./kg dry weight soil in the 1st run and 5.88, 7.06 and 8.47 mg test item/kg dry weight soil, corresponding to1.00, 1.20 and 1.44 mg a.i./kg dry weight soil in the 2nd run	NOEC 8.47 mg prod./kg dry weight soil	M-359728-01-2
Soil mite *Hypoaspis aculeifer*	chronic, 14 d (5% peat in test soil)	17,0%	OECD Guideline No. 226 (2008) Ten mites (28 days old, after start of egg-laying) per replicate (4 replicates per treatment group and 8 control replicates) were exposed in an artificial soil system with a peat content of 5% over a period of 14 days to nominal concentrations of 100, 178, 316, 562 and 1000 mg test item/kg artificial soil dry weight	NOEC ≥1000 mg prod./kg dry weight soil	M-358752-01-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
BYI 02960 SL 200 Organic matter breakdown					
Soil litter degradation	217 d, spraying	17.1%	Guidance Document on the Breakdown of Organic Matter in Litter Bags (OECD Series on Testing and Assessment, Number 56, 2006) The test item was applied twice by spraying at a rate of 150 g a.i./ha, 1st to represent the plateau concentration and 2nd to represent the yearly application rate on six plots on a field in Germany (Bayer Experimental Farm Höfchen, Burscheid).	No influence on organic matter breakdown 217 days after application	M-413408-01-2
BYI 02960 SL 200 & FS 480 Organic matter breakdown					
Soil litter degradation	217 d, seed treatment	17.1%	OECD No. 56, 2006 (OECD Series on Testing and Assessment) The test item was applied twice. First by spraying at a rate of 150 g a.i./ha, represent the plateau concentration (as would occur after multi-year use) and second, as seed treatment at a rate of 265 g a.i./ha to represent the annual application rate. The study was performed on six plots on a field in Germany (Bayer Experimental Farm Höfchen, Burscheid).	No influence on organic matter breakdown 217 days after application	M-413416-01-2
BYI 02960 Soil micro-organisms toxicity					
N-cycle	28 d	96.2%	OECD guideline 216, 2000 Rates of 0.3 and 3.0 mg/kg a.i./ha (corresponding to 0.4 and 4.0 mg a.i./ kg dry weight soil) were applied on loamy sand soil. After the amendment with Lucerne-grass-green meal the nitrogen turnover was measured at day 0, and after 7, 14 and 28 days of incubation.	no influence to the nitrogen turnover of soil microflora	M-359803-01-2

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
C-cycle	28 d	96.2%	OECD guideline 217, 2000 Rates of 0.3 and 3 kg a.i./ha (corresponding to 0.4 and 4.0 mg a.i./kg soil dry weight) were applied on sandy loam (USDA nomenclature). After the amendment of 2000 mg glucose/kg dry weight to soil subsamples at day 0, and after 7, 14 and 28 days of incubation the carbon turnover was measured during a period of at least 12 hours.	no influence to the carbon turnover of soil microflora	M-417194-01-2
BYI 02960 SL 200 Non-target terrestrial plants toxicity					
11 plant species	Vegetative vigour test,	17.0%	OPPTS 850.4150 (1996); OECD Guideline 227 (2006) vegetative vigour of eleven non-target terrestrial plant species was tested following a post-emergence 410 g a.i./ha application onto the foliage of plants	No adverse effects >25% on survival, visual phytotoxicity, growth, shoot length and shoot dry weight	M-397734-01-2
11 plant species	Seedling emergence test,	17.0%	OPPTS 850.4150 (1996); OECD Guideline 227 (2006) seedling emergence and growth of eleven non-target terrestrial plant species was tested following a pre-emergence application of the product onto the soil surface at a rate of 410 g a.i./ha	No adverse effects >25% on emergence, survival, visual phytotoxicity, growth, shoot length and shoot dry weight	M-397727-01-2
BYI 02960 Sewage treatment					
Activated sludge	Respiration inhibition test	96.2%	EC No. 440/2008 method C.11 (2008) OECD 209 (1984) Activated sludge was exposed to BYI 02960 at nominal concentrations of 100, 180, 320, 560 and 1000 mg a.i./L, respectively. The respiration rate of	EC_{50} >1000 mg a.i./L EC_{10} 472.5 mg a.i./L	M-377311-01-1

Species	Test	Purity %	Guideline, duration, doses and conditions	Result	Study number
			each mixture was determined after aeration periods of 3 hours.		

ANNEX 2: REFERENCES

Study number	Author(s)	Year	Study title. Company conducting the study. Report identification number. Date GLP yes/no
M-283421-02-2		2007	BYI 02960 - Exploratory 28-day toxicity study in the rat by gavage, Report No.: SA 06075, EPA MRID No.: 48844149 Date: 2007-02-02, Amended: 2009-02-24 GLP/GEP: no, unpublished
M-294820-01-2		2007	BYI 02960 : Preliminary 28-day toxicity study in the mouse by dietary administration Report No.: SA 07013, EPA MRID No.: 48844151 Date: 2007-11-23 GLP/GEP: no, unpublished
M-297120-01-2		2008	BYI 02960 - Exploratory 28-day toxicity study in the rat by dietary administration Report No.: SA 07047, EPA MRID No.: 48844150 Date: 2008-02-01 GLP/GEP: no, unpublished
M-308904-02-2		2008	Revised final report no.: 1 - Effects of BYI 02960 (acute contact and oral) on honey bees (Apis mellifera L.) in the laboratory Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 41121035, EPA MRID No.: 48843722 Date: 2008-08-20 Amended: 2012-03-22 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-309853-01-1		2008	BYI 02960, pure substance: Vapour pressure - Final report Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 20080615.01, Date: 2008-10-10 GLP/GEP: Yes, unpublished
M-312461-01-3		2008	Preliminary 28-day toxicity study in the dog by dietary administration Report No.: SA07290, EPA MRID No.: 48844152 Date: 2008-12-09 GLP/GEP: no, unpublished
M-328668-03-2		2009	BYI 02960 - 90-day toxicity study in the mouse by dietary administration - Amendment no.2 Report No.: SA 07295, EPA MRID No.: 48844112 Date: 2009-02-06, Amended: 2012-03-22 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-329048-03-2		2009	BYI 02960 - 90-day toxicity study in the rat by dietary administration - Amendment no.2 Report No.: SA 07294, EPA MRID No.: 48844111 Date: 2009-02-10, Amended: 2012-03-21 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished

M-349992-01-2		2009	BYI 02960 - Acute toxicity in the rat after oral administration Report No.: AT05287, EPA MRID No.: 48844101 Date: 2009-06-08 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-349995-01-2		2009	BYI 02960 - Acute toxicity in the rat after dermal administration Report No.: AT05288, EPA MRID No.: 48844104 Date: 2009-06-08 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-353715-01-2		2009	BYI 02960 - Local lymph node assay in mice (LLNA/IMDS) Report No.: AT05334, EPA MRID No.: 48844108 Date: 2009-06-29 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-353761-01-2		2009	BYI 02960 - Acute skin irritation/corrosion on rabbits Report No.: AT05342, EPA MRID No.: 48844107 Date: 2009-07-08 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-353785-01-2	.	2009	BYI 02960 - Micronucleus-test on the male mouse Report No.: AT05350, EPA MRID No.: 48844134 Date: 2009-07-09 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-354173-01-2		2009	BYI 02960 (tested as BYI 02960 technical) (project: BYI 02960) - Salmonella/microsome test plate incorporation and preincubation method Report No.: AT05387, EPA MRID No.: 48844124 Date: 2009-07-24 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-357476-01-1	Banman, C. S.; Lam, C. V.	2009	Acute toxicity of BYI 02960 to *Daphnia magna* under static conditions Report No.: EBRVP032, EPA MRID No.: 48843701 Date: 2009-10-14 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-357479-01-1	Banman, C. S.; Lam, C. V.	2009	Acute toxicity of BYI 02960 technical to the sheepshead minnow *(Cyprinodon variegatus)* under static conditions Report No.: EBRVP034, EPA MRID No.: 48843710 Date: 2009-10-14 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-358752-01-2	Kratz, M.-A.	2009	BYI 02960 SL 200 G: Influence on mortality and reproduction on the soil mite species Hypoaspis aculeifer tested in artificial soil with 5 % peat Report No.: KRA-HR-19/09, EPA MRID No.: 48843758 Date: 2009-11-10 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-359728-01-2	Frommholz, U.	2009	BYI 02960 SL 200 G: Influence on the reproduction of the collembola species *Folsomia candida* tested in artificial soil with 5 % peat Report No.: FRM-COLL-75/09, EPA MRID No.: 48843755 Date: 2009-12-02 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished

M-359743-01-2		2009	BYI 02960 (tested as BYI 02960 technical) (project: BYI 02960) - V79/HPRT test in vitro for the detection of induced forward mutations Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Wuppertal, Germany Bayer CropScience, Report No.: AT05625, EPA MRID No.: 48844128 Date: 2009-10-29 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-359746-01-2		2009	BYI 02960 (tested as BYI 02960 technical) - *In vitro* chromosome aberration test with chinese hamster V79 cells Bayer CropScience, Report No.: AT05626, EPA MRID No.: 48844131 Date: 2009-11-11 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-359803-01-2		2009	BYI 02960 a.s.: Determination of effects on nitrogen transformation in soil Bayer CropScience, Report No.: FRM-N-130/09, Date: 2009-12-03 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-360693-04-1	FAO and WHO	2016	Manual on development and use of FAO and WHO specifications for pesticides - third revision of the first edition Date: 2016-06-30
M-361319-02-2		2009	BYI 02960 - Acute eye irritation on rabbits Report No.: AT05341 A, EPA MRID No.: 48844106 Date: 2009-07-08, Amended: 2009-10-29 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-361668-01-1		2009	BYI 02960: A 96-hour shell deposition test with the eastern oyster *(Crassostrea virginica)* Report No.: EBRVP023, EPA MRID No.: 48843703 Date: 2009-12-01 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-362791-01-2		2010	BYI 02960 - Activity ID TXRVP033 - Acute inhalation toxicity in rats Report No.: AT05727, EPA MRID No.: 48844105 Date: 2010-01-07 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-363742-01-2		2010	BYI 02960 (tech.): Acute toxicity to earthworms *(Eisenia fetida)* tested in artificial soil Report No.: LRT/RG-A-131/09, EPA MRID No.: 48843746 Date: 2010-02-18 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-363938-01-2		2010	BYI 02960: Developmental toxicity study in the rat by gavage Bayer CropScience, Report No.: SA 08347, Date: 2010-02-22 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished

M-364620-01-1		2009	BYI 02960: A 96-hour static acute toxicity test with the saltwater mysid *(Americamysis bahia)* Report No.: 149A-236, EPA MRID No.: 48843704 Date: 2009-12-08 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-366957-01-2		2010	Toxicity to the predatory mite *Typhlodromus pyri* SCHEUTEN *(Acari, Phytoseiidae)* using a laboratory test; BYI 02960 SL 200 g/L Report No.: CW09/073, EPA MRID No.: 48843745 Date: 2010-04-15 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-366965-01-3		2010	Toxicity to the parasitoid wasp *Aphidius rhopalosiphi* (DESTEPHANI-PEREZ) *(Hymenoptera: Braconidae)* using a laboratory test; BYI 02960 SL 200 g/L Report No.: CW09/079, EPA MRID No.: 48843744 Date: 2010-04-15 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-367370-01-1		2010	BYI 02960, pure substance: Melting point, boiling point, thermal stability Report No.: 20090051.01, Date: 2010-03-25 GLP/GEP: Y, unpublished
M-369978-01-2		2010	A 90-day toxicity feeding study in the beagle dog with technical grade BYi 02960 Report No.: 09-S76-QQ, EPA MRID No.: 48844114 Date: 2010-04-22 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-377311-01-1		2010	Activated sludge, respiration inhibition test with BYI 02960 (tech.) Report No.: 2010/0089/01, Date: 2010-06-21 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-386036-01-1		2010	Toxicity of BYI 02960 technical during an acute oral LD50 with the northern bobwhite quail *(Colinus virginianus)* Report No.: EBRVP022, EPA MRID No.: 48843715 Date: 2010-07-14 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-388718-01-1		2010	Toxicity of BYI 02960 technical during an acute dietary LC50 with the mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) Report No.: EBRVP020, EPA MRID No.: 48843719 Date: 2010-08-26 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-390611-01-1		2010	Acute toxicity of BYI 02960 technical to the rainbow trout *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)* under static conditions Report No.: EBRVP041, EPA MRID No.: 48843705 Date: 2010-09-27 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-392560-01-1		2010	Acute toxicity of BYI 02960 technical to the fathead minnow *(Pimephales promelas)* under static conditions Report No.: EBRVP035, EPA MRID No.: 48843706 Date: 2010-10-21 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished

M-392964-01-2		2010	BYI 02960 SL 200 G: Effects on survival, growth and reproduction on the earthworm *Eisenia fetida* tested in artificial soil Bayer CropScience, Report No.: LRT-RG-R-76/09, Date: 2010-10-21 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-394208-01-2		2012	Technical grade BYI 02960: A dose range-finding reproductive toxicity study in the Wistar rat Report No.: 09-P72-RB, Date: 2012-05-31 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-394535-01-1		2010	Toxicity of BYI 02960 technical during an acute dietary LC50 with the northern bobwhite quail *(Colinus virginianus)* Report No.: EBRVP021, EPA MRID No.: 48843718 Date: 2010-11-10 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-397552-01-1		2010	Toxicity of BYI 02960 technical to the green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* Report No.: EBRVP030, EPA MRID No.: 48843732 Date: 2010-12-10 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-397727-01-2		2010	BYI 02960 SL 200 g/L - Effects on the seedling emergence and growth of eleven species of non-target terrestrial plants (Tier 1) Report No.: SE10/001, EPA MRID No.: 48843729 Date: 2010-12-14 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-397734-01-2		2010	BYI 02960 SL 200 g/L - Effects on the vegetative vigour of eleven species of non-target terrestrial plants (Tier 1) Report No.: VV 10/002, EPA MRID No.: 48843730 Date: 2010-12-14 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-398376-01-1		2010	Toxicity of BYI 02960 technical to duckweed *(Lemna gibba G3)* under static-renewal conditions Report No.: EBRVP043, EPA MRID No.: 48843731 Date: 2010-12-21 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-398952-01-1		2011	BYI-02960: Hydrolytic degradation Report No.: MERVP019, Date: 2011-01-07 GLP/GEP: Y, unpublished
M-401792-01-2		2011	*Chironomus riparius* 28-day chronic toxicity test with BYI 02960 (tech.) in a water-sediment system using spiked water Report No.: EBRVP025, Date: 2011-02-14 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished ...also filed: KIIA 8.3.2.2 /01

M-406645-01-3		2011	BYI 02960 tech.: Effects of exposure to spiked diet on honeybee larvae *(Apis mellifera carnica)* in an *in vitro* laboratory testing design Report No.: E 318 3897-9, EPA MRID No.: 48843768 Date: 2011-05-02 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-408514-01-1		2011	Toxicity of BYI 02960 technical during an acute oral LD50 with the canary *(Serinus canaria)* Report No.: EBRVP036, EPA MRID No.: 48843716 Date: 2011-05-25 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-409339-01-1		2011	Early life stage toxicity of BYI 02960 technical to the Fathead minnow *(Pimephales promelas)* under flow-through conditions Report No.: EBRVP033, EPA MRID No.: 48843714 Date: 2011-06-14 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-409513-01-1		2011	BYI 02960, pure substance: Solubility in distilled water (pH 7), at pH 4 and pH 9 (flask method) Report No.: PA09/003, Date: 2011-06-17 GLP/GEP: Y, unpublished
M-410022-01-2		2011	BYI 02960 - 90-day neurotoxicity study in the rat by dietary administration Report No.: SA 09283, Date: 2011-06-28 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-412917-02-1		2011	Toxicity of BYI 02960 technical on reproduction to the mallard duck *(Anas platyrhynchos)* Report No.: EBRVP018-1, EPA MRID No.: 48843721 Date: 2011-08-25, Amended: 2012-03-19 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-413408-01-2		2011	BYI 02960: Effects on soil litter degradation after spray application Report No.: LRT-SLD-45/11, Date: 2011-09-06 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-413416-01-2		2011	BYI 02960: Effects on soil litter degradation if applied as seed treatment Report No.: LRT-SLD-46/11, Date: 2011-09-06 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-414064-01-1		2011	Flupyradifurone (BYI 02960): Solubility in organic solvents Report No.: PA09/005, Date: 2011-09-16 GLP/GEP: Y, unpublished
M-414066-01-2	Riebsch-laeger, T.	2011	Effects of BYI 02960 (techn.) on development and reproductive output of the waterflea *Daphnia magna* in a static-renewal laboratory test system Report No.: EBRVP209, EPA MRID No.: 48843711 Date: 2011-09-15 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished

M-414102-01-1		2011	Flupyradifurone (BYI 02960), pure substance : Dissociation constant in water Report No.: PA10/048, Date: 2011-09-16 GLP/GEP: Y, unpublished
M-414242-01-1	Smeykal, H.	2011	Flupyradifurone (BYI 02960), technical substance: Melting point, boiling point, thermal stability Report No.: 20110197.01, Date: 2011-09-16 GLP/GEP: Y, unpublished
M-414485-01-1		2011	Flupyradifurone (BYI 02960), pure substance: Partition coefficient 1-octanol / water at pH 4, pH 7 and pH 9 (HPLC-method) Report No.: PA09/004, Date: 2011-09-26 GLP/GEP: Y, unpublished
M-414739-01-2		2011	Acute toxicity of BYI 02960 (tech.) to larvae of *Chironomus riparius* in a 48 h static laboratory test system Report No.: EBRVP026, Date: 2011-09-26 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished ...also filed: KIIA 8.3.1.2 /01
M-415408-01-2		2011	BYI 02960 An acute neurotoxicity study in the rat by oral administration Bayer CropScience, Report No.: SA 10096, Date: 2011-09-30 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-417194-01-2		2011	BYI 02960 a.s.: Effects on the activity of soil microflora (carbon transformation test) Report No.: 11 10 48 058 C, EPA MRID No.: 48843754 Date: 2011-11-11 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-417665-01-2		2012	Technical grade BYF 02960: A two-generation reproductive toxicity study in the Wistar rat Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 09-R72-SA, Date: 2012-05-22 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-417822-01-1		2011	Acute toxicity of BYI 02960 to *Xenopus laevis* under flow-through conditions Report No.: EBRVP187, EPA MRID No.: 48843737 Date: 2011-11-18 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-418426-02-1		2011	Phototransformation of [14C]BYI 02960 in aqueous pH 7 buffer - amended report Report No.: MERVP042-1, Date: 2011-11-28. Amended: 2012-03-05 GLP/GEP: Y, unpublished
M-420407-01-2		2011	Acute toxicity of BYI 02960 (tech.) to fish *(Cyprinus carpio)* under static conditions (limit test) Report No.: EBRVP186, Date: 2011-12-19 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished

M-420519-01-2		2011	Acute oral toxicity of chicken *(Gallus gallus domesticus)* with BYI 2960 (tech.), according to OECD 223 - limit test- Report No.: BAR/LD 141, Date: 2011-12-19 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-420536-01-2		2011	Micronucleus assay in bone marrow cells of the mouse with BYI 02960-a.i. Report No.: 1425801, EPA MRID No.: 48844135 Date: 2011-11-10 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-420539-02-2		2011	1st amendment to report *Salmonella typhimurium* reverse mutation assay with BYI 02960 Bayer CropScience, Report No.: 1425802, EPA MRID No.: 48844125 Date: 2011-09-23 ...Amended: 2011-10-17 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-420783-01-2		2011	BYI 02960: A flow-through life-cycle toxicity test with the saltwater mysid *(Americanysis bahia)* Report No.: EBRVP038, EPA MRID No.: 48843713 Date: 2011-09-08 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-423559-01-1		2012	BYI 02960 - Developmental toxicity study in the rabbit by gavage Report No.: SA 10314, Date: 2012-01-26 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-424704-01-2		2012	Toxicity of BYI 02960 technical on reproduction to the northern bobwhite quail *(Colinus virginianus)* Report No.: EBRVP019, EPA MRID No.: 48843720 Date: 2012-02-09 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-425272-03-1	Cada, A.	2013	A chronic toxicity feeding study in the Beagle dog with technical grade BYI 02960 Report No.: 09-C76-RZ, EPA MRID No.: 48844121 Date: 2013-04-24 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-425810-01-2		2012	BYI 02960 - Complementary maternal tolerability study in the pregnant Sprague-Dawley rat by gavage Bayer CropScience, Report No.: SA 11140, Date: 2012-02-21 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-428257-01-1		2012	BYI 02960 - Chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study in the Wistar rat by dietary administration Date: 2012-03-05 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-432336-01-1		2012	A subacute dermal toxicity study in rats with BYI 02960 Report No.: 11-S22-US, EPA MRID No.: 48844115 Date: 2012-06-05 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished

M-434203-01-1		2012	A developmental neurotoxicity study with technical grade BYI 02960 in Wistar rats Report No.: 11-D72-UW, EPA MRID No.: 48844140 Date: 2012-07-09 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished
M-462475-01-1		2013	Assessment of chronic effects of BYI 02960 tech. to the honey bee, *Apis mellifera L*., in a 10 days continuous laboratory feeding test Report No.: E 318 4561-8, Date: 2013-08-26 GLP/GEP: yes, unpublished