

Test reports interpretation

Per request by Eurofins Dermatest Pty Ltd, on behalf of UNSW Australia, here present complementary interpretation for test results listed in reports 20FER6-1071, 20FER6-1072, 20FER6-1073, 20FER6-1074, 20FER6-1075, 20FER6-1076, 20FYBA1155, 20FYBA1156 and 20FYBA1157.

Environmental impact:

- NF EN ISO 6341, 2012- Water quality — Determination of the inhibition of the mobility of *Daphnia magna* Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea) — Acute toxicity test.
- NF EN ISO 11348-3, 2009 - Water quality — Determination of the inhibitory effect of water samples on the light emission of *Vibrio fischeri* (Luminescent bacteria test) — Part 3: Method using freeze-dried bacteria.
- NF EN ISO 8692, 2012 – Annex A - Water quality — Fresh water algal growth inhibition test with unicellular green algae.

These standards were used to test and evaluate the environmental impact, i.e. acute toxicity, of the test samples when discharged to the environment. Concentration of 100 mg/L is generally regarded as extremely high (the upper-limit) concentration for environmental toxicity testing and investigation.

The samples, namely FSI-Spray & Go, FSI-Defend and FSI-Attack as described in the reports listed above, were prepared in solution at 100 mg/L as testing water sample, and tested according to NF EN ISO 6341, NF EN ISO 11348-3 and NF EN ISO 8692 standards.

All the three samples resulted in the following results:

- NF EN ISO 6341: EC50-48h >100 mg/L
- NF EN ISO 11348-3: EC50-30min >100 mg/L
- NF EN ISO 8692: ECr50-72h >100 mg/L

which means the three samples showed no detectable acute toxicity at 100 mg/L.

According to European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), the three tested samples can be considered as non-toxic and can be concluded as not classified.

December 20th, 2020.