



**Basic Substance**  
Beer  
SANTE/11038/2017– rev.1  
6 October 2017

Final Review report for the basic substance beer  
Finalised in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed  
at its meeting on 6 October 2017  
in view of the approval of beer as basic substance in accordance with  
Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009<sup>1</sup>

## **1. Procedure followed for the evaluation process**

This review report has been established as a result of the evaluation of beer made in the context of the assessment of the substance provided for in Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009<sup>2</sup> concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, with a view to the possible approval of this substance as basic substance.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 23(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the Commission received on 11 November 2016 an application from Institut Technique de l'Agriculture Biologique (ITAB), hereafter referred to as the applicant, for the approval of the substance beer as basic substance.

The application and attached information were distributed to the Member States and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) for comments. The applicant was also allowed to address collated comments and provide further information to complete the application, which was finalised in the new version of March 2017.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 23(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 the Commission required scientific assistance on the evaluation of the application to EFSA, who delivered its views on the specific points raised in the commenting phase.

EFSA submitted to the Commission the results of its work in the form of a technical report for beer on 9 June 2017<sup>3</sup>.

The Commission examined the application, the comments by Member States and EFSA and the EFSA Technical report on the substance together with the additional information and comments

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<sup>1</sup> Report established in accordance with Art. 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009; does not necessarily represent the views of the European Commission.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1-50.

<sup>3</sup> EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2017. Technical report on the outcome of the consultation with Member States and EFSA on the basic substance application for beer for use in plant protection against slugs and snails. EFSA supporting publication 2017:EN-1253. 30 pp. doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2017.EN-1253.

provided on it by the applicant, before finalising the current draft review report, which was referred to the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed for examination. The draft review report was finalised in the meeting of the Standing Committee of 6 October 2017.

The present review report contains the conclusions of the final examination by the Standing Committee. Given the importance of the EFSA technical report, and the comments and clarifications submitted, all these documents are also considered to be part of this review report.

## **2. Purposes of this review report**

This review report, including the background documents and appendices thereto, has been developed in support of the **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2090<sup>4</sup>** concerning the approval of beer as basic substance under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

The review report will be made available for public consultation by any interested parties.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002<sup>5</sup>, in particular with respect to the responsibility of operators, following the approval of beer as basic substance, operators are responsible for using it for plant protection purposes in conformity with the legal provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and with the conditions established in the sections 4, 5 and Appendixes I and II of this review report.

EFSA will make available to the public all background documents and the final Technical Report of EFSA, as well as the application without the Appendixes and excluding any information for which confidential treatment is justified in accordance with the provisions of Article 63 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Products containing exclusively one or more basic substances do not require authorisation in line with derogation set under Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. As a consequence, no further assessment will be carried out on such products. However, the Commission may review the approval of a basic substance at any time in conformity with the provisions of Article 23(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

## **3. Overall conclusion in the context of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009**

The overall conclusion based on the application, including the results of the evaluation carried out with the scientific assistance of EFSA, is that there are clear indications that it may be expected that beer fulfils the criteria of Article 23.

Beer fulfils the criteria of a ‘foodstuff’ as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.

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<sup>4</sup> OJ L 297, 15.11.2017, p. 22.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 31, 1.2.2002 p. 1-24 - Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety.

Considering the EFSA conclusions on the basic substance application for beer, the rate of application and the conditions of use which are described in detail in Appendix I and II, it is concluded that the use of beer would not lead to concerns for human health. Furthermore, the conditions of use are not expected to lead to the presence of residues of concern in food or feed commodities.

Beer does not have an inherent capacity to cause endocrine disrupting (according to the interim criteria in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009) or immunotoxic effects. The component ethanol is reported to have neurotoxic effects. However, this does not preclude approval because beer is a widely consumed foodstuff in the EU and any additional exposure and associated risk from the intended use in traps is considered trivial, as confirmed by EFSA. Beer is not predominantly used for plant protection purposes but nevertheless is useful in plant protection. Finally, it is not placed on the market as a plant protection product.

It can be concluded that the substance has neither an immediate or delayed harmful effect on human or animal health nor an unacceptable effect on the environment when used in accordance with the supported uses as described in Appendix II.

In fact, these indications were reached within the framework of the uses which were supported by the applicant and mentioned in the list of uses supported by available data (attached as Appendix II to this review report) and therefore, they are also subject to compliance with the particular conditions and restrictions in sections 4 and 5 of this report.

Extension of the use pattern beyond those described above will require an evaluation at Community level in order to establish whether the proposed extensions of use can still satisfy the requirements of Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

The following points were considered as open by EFSA (2017) for beer, followed by the reason why the risk is considered negligible:

- *The available information on the agricultural use suggests that, in general, the exposure to non-target organisms is limited. However, some considerable exposure to some non-target organisms, like bees, non-target arthropods or endangered snails, cannot be excluded, as they are not prevented to visit the traps and may be attracted by beer.*

As noted by EFSA the exposure to non-target organisms is limited. Considering the use in covered traps any effect on non-target organisms will be local. No unacceptable residual effect is expected to prevent rapid regeneration from surrounding fields. Therefore, it is concluded that the risk to non-target organisms is acceptable.

#### **4. Identity and biological properties**

The main properties of beer are given in Appendix I.

The beer used shall be of food grade quality.

It has been established that for beer of food grade quality as notified by the applicant, no relevant impurities are considered, on the basis of information currently available, of toxicological, ecotoxicological or environmental concern.

## **5. Particular conditions to be taken into account in relation to the uses as basic substance of beer**

Beer must be identified by the specifications given in Appendix I and must be used in compliance with conditions of supported uses as reported in Appendixes I and II.

The following conditions for use deriving from assessment of the application have to be respected by users:

- Only uses as basic substance being a molluscicide are approved;
- Beer shall be applied in covered traps.

Use of beer must be in compliance with conditions specified in the Appendixes I and II of this review report.

On the basis of the proposed and supported uses (as listed in Appendix II), no particular issues have been identified.

## **6. List of studies to be generated**

No further studies were identified which were at this stage considered necessary.

## **7. Updating of this review report**

The information in this report may require to be updated from time to time to take account of technical and scientific developments as well as of the results of the examination of any information referred to the Commission in the framework of Articles 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Any such adaptation will be finalised in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed, as appropriate, in connection with any amendment of the approval conditions for beer in Part C of Annex of the Regulation (EC) No 540/2011.

## **8. Recommended disclosure of this review report**

Considering the importance of the respect of the approved conditions of use and the fact that a basic substance will not be placed on the market as plant protection product, hence, no further assessment will have to be carried out on it, it is very important to inform not only applicants but also potential users on the existence of this review report.

It is therefore recommended that the competent authorities of Member States will make available such report to the general public and operators by means of their national relevant websites and by any other appropriate form of communication to ensure that the information reaches potential users.

## APPENDIX I

### Identity and biological properties

#### BEER

<b>Common name (ISO)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Chemical name (IUPAC)</b>	Not relevant
<b>Chemical name (CA)</b>	Not relevant
<b>Common names</b>	beer
<b>CAS No</b>	8029-31-0
<b>CIPAC No and EEC No</b>	None
<b>FAO specification</b>	None
<b>Minimum purity</b>	Food grade quality
<b>Relevant impurities</b>	Not applicable
<b>Molecular mass and structural formula</b>	Not applicable
<b>Mode of Use</b>	Undiluted beer used in covered slug traps. Number of traps used per surface area based on slug pressure/damage, up to a max. of 1 trap per m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Preparation to be used</b>	AL (Any other liquid)
<b>Function of plant protection</b>	Molluscicide

## APPENDIX II

### List of uses supported by available data

#### BEER

Crop and/or situation (a)	Member State or Country	Example product name as available on the market	F G I (b)	Pests or group of pests controlled (c)	Formulation		Application				Application rate per treatment			Total rate		PHI (days) (m)	Remarks
					Type (d-f)	Conc of a.i. g/kg (i)	Method kind (f-h)	Growth stage and season (j)	Number min max (k)	Interval between applications (min)	kg a.i./hl min max (g/hl)	Water l/ha min max	kg a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)	kg a.i./ha min max (g/ha) (l)			
All edible and non-edible crops	All MS	n.a.	F	Pest slugs and snails	AL Other liquids to be applied undiluted	pure	Specific traps for slugs	At the beginning of infestation	1 to 5	-	-	Not applicable (because ready-to-use liquid)	-	-	-	none	

(a): For crops, the EU and Codex classification (both) should be taken into account ; where relevant, the use situation should be described (e.g. fumigation of a structure)

(b): Outdoor or field use (F), greenhouse application (G) or indoor application (I)

(c): e.g. pests as biting and suckling insects, soil born insects, foliar fungi, weeds or plant elicitor

(d): e.g. wettable powder (WP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granule (GR) etc..

(e): GCPF Codes – GIFAP Technical Monograph N° 2, 1989

(f): All abbreviations used must be explained

(g): Method, e.g. high volume spraying, low volume spraying, spreading, dusting, drench

(h): Kind, e.g. overall, broadcast, aerial spraying, row, individual plant, between the plant – type of equipment used must be indicated

(i): g/kg or g/L. Normally the rate should be given for the active substance (according to ISO)

(j): Growth stage at last treatment (BBCH Monograph, Growth Stages of Plants, 1997, Blackwell, ISBN 3-8263-3152-4), including where relevant, information on season at time of application

(k): Indicate the minimum and maximum number of application possible under practical conditions of use

(l): The values should be given in g or kg whatever gives the more manageable number (e.g. 200 kg/ha instead of 200 000 g/ha or 12.5 g/ha instead of 0.0125 kg/ha)

(m): PHI - minimum pre-harvest interval