

Table C.1-2: Screening criteria for Persistency, Bioaccumulation, and Toxicity²

Type of data	Criterion	Screening assignment
Persistence		
Ready biodegradability test	Readily biodegradable	Not P and not vP
Enhanced ready biodegradability test	Readily biodegradable	Not P and not vP
Specified tests on inherent biodegradability Zahn-Wellens (OECD 302B)	$\geq 70\%$ mineralisation (DOC removal) within 7 d; log phase no longer than 3d; removal before degradation occurs below 15%; no pre-adapted inoculum	Not P
MITI II test (OECD 302C)	$\geq 70\%$ mineralisation (O ₂ uptake) within 14 days; log phase no longer than 3d; no pre-adapted inoculum	Not P
Biowin 2 (non-linear model prediction) and Biowin 3 (ultimate biodegradation time) or Biowin 6 (MITI non-linear model prediction) and Biowin 3 (ultimate biodegradation time)	Does not biodegrade fast (probability <0.5), and ultimate biodegradation timeframe prediction: \geq months (value < 2.2) or Does not biodegrade fast (probability <0.5) and ultimate biodegradation timeframe prediction: \geq months (value < 2.2)	P P
Bioaccumulation		
Convincing evidence that a substance can biomagnify in the food chain (e.g. field data)	e.g. BMF > 1	B or vB, definitive assignment possible
Octanol-water partitioning coefficient (experimentally determined or estimated by QSAR)	Log K _{ow} ≤ 4.5	not B and not vB
Toxicity		
Short-term aquatic toxicity	EC ₅₀ or LC ₅₀ < 0.01 mg/L	T, criterion considered to be definitely fulfilled
Short-term aquatic toxicity	EC ₅₀ or LC ₅₀ < 0.1 mg/L	T
Avian toxicity (subchronic or chronic toxicity or toxic for reproduction)	NOEC < 30 mg/kg food	T

² For further description of the tests and guidance on their interpretation see Chapter R.11 of the Guidance Document for Preparing the Chemical Safety Assessment.