

**Table C.1-2: Screening criteria for Persistency, Bioaccumulation, and Toxicity<sup>2</sup>**

Type of data	Criterion	Screening assignment
<b>Persistence</b>		
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 $\geq 70\%$ mineralisation (O <sub>2</sub> uptake) within 14 days; log phase no longer than 3d; no pre-adapted inoculum	Not P
MITI II test (OECD 302C)		Not P
Biowin 2 (non-linear model prediction) and Biowin 3 (ultimate biodegradation time) <b>or</b> 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) <b>or</b> Does not biodegrade fast (probability <0.5) and ultimate biodegradation timeframe prediction: $\geq$ months (value < 2.2)	P P
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>		
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 <sub>ow</sub> $\leq$ 4.5	not B and not vB
<b>Toxicity</b>		
Short-term aquatic toxicity	EC50 or LC50 < 0.01 mg/L	T, criterion considered to be definitely fulfilled
Short-term aquatic toxicity	EC50 or LC50 < 0.1 mg/L	T
Avian toxicity (subchronic or chronic toxicity or toxic for reproduction)	NOEC < 30 mg/kg food	T

<sup>2</sup> 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.