

Review of the Forest Stewardship Indicators and Thresholds for identifying “highly hazardous pesticides”

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FSC-GUI-30-001 V2 Annex I	FSC Pesticide Policy: Guidance on implementation Indicators and thresholds for the identification of ‘highly hazardous’ pesticides
Normative reference	FSC-POL-30-001 FSC-PRO-01-004 FSC-ADV-30-002
Effective date	DRAFT VERSION
Background	<p>The FSC’s list of ‘highly hazardous’ pesticides (HHP list) is part of FSC’s Chemical Pesticides Policy, which was approved in July 2002. This list is based upon criteria and thresholds for particular hazardous (toxicological or environmental) properties of pesticides. Selected criteria/indicators and thresholds aim at a reduction of potential risks for pesticide users and the environment (including non-target organisms). The main set of criteria and indicators was developed between 2001 and 2002, and in 2002 a first HHP list was published. In 2004, PAN reviewed the FSC’s Chemicals Policy and updated the HHP list. In 2007 and December 2012, the indicators and thresholds for identifying ‘highly hazardous’ pesticides were modified.. An update of the Indicators and Thresholds and the resulting HHP list is now necessary.</p> <p>For overall background informations please refer to the report provided on the FSC website Current consultation webpage.</p>

Font Red : Amendments/adding edited and agreed by the panel of experts

Criterion	Indicator	Threshold
Quantitative or semi-quantitative		
1. Acute toxicity to mammals and birds	1. WHO toxicity class (active ingredients) 2. Acute toxicity (oral LD50 for rats/birds or by inhalation)	WHO toxicity class Ia/Ib If acute oral LD50 for rats/birds \leq 200 mg/kg bodyweight (bw) <i>(for most sensitive mammal/bird)</i> GHS Hazard Statement H330 "Fatal if"
2. Carcinogenicity	1. Carcinogen or probable carcinogen according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or 2. US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) or 3. Globally harmonized System (GHS) as classified by national/international authorities. ¹	If listed in any category: a) IARC Group 1: 'The agent (mixture) is carcinogenic to humans', or IARC Group 2A: 'The agent (mixture) is probably carcinogenic to humans'; (b) Pesticides which are carcinogenic and probable or likely carcinogenic to humans as classified by the US EPA. This Applies to pesticides in Categories: "A", "B" (1986 ²); "Known/Likely" (1996) and "Likely to be carcinogenic" and "Carcinogenic to humans" (1999, 2005-current). c) GHS 1A and 1B for carcinogenicity as classified by national/international authorities. d) GHS 2 as classified by national/international authorities or classified as "Suggestive Evidence of Carcinogenic Potential" resp. „Group C--Possible Human Carcinogen“ by the US EPA
3. Mutagenicity to mammals	1. Mutagenicity classification of Global Harmonized System (GHS) ³	a) GHS Categories 1A and 1B for mutagenicity as classified by national/international authorities.
4. Developmental and reproductive toxin	1. Classification for reproductive toxicants of the Global Harmonized System (GHS) ⁴	a) GHS Categories 1A and 1B for reproductive toxicity as classified by national/international authorities.

¹ See Annex II for more details

² Years refers to the year when a certain classification *narrative* was established and used.

³ See Annex II for more details

⁴ See Annex II for more details

Criterion	Indicator	Threshold
5. Endocrine disrupting chemical (EDC)	1. EDC listed and/or classified by the EU	a) If classified as EDC category 1 or 2 by EU b) Classified in GHS Category 2 for Carcinogenicity AND Category 2 Reproduction⁵ as classified by national/international authorities.
6. Acute toxicity to aquatic organisms or honey bees	1. Aquatic toxicity (LC50, EC50) 2. Toxicity to honey bees	a) If LC50/EC50 < 100 µg/l (microgrammes per liter) b) Daphnia as the test organism or other invertebrate or vertebrate aquatic organisms that show greater sensitivity than Daphnia. Acute test duration up to 96 hours. c) If LD50/LC50 (oral or contact < 2 µg/bee (microgrammes per bee)
7. Persistence in soil or water and Soil sorption potential. The target of protection is surface and ground water.	1. Half-life in soil or water (DT50) 2. Soil sorption coefficient (Koc) 3. Water solubility (S)	a) If 'persistent' (DT50 ≥ 90 days) and combined with: - EITHER low Koc (< 300ml/g) - AND/OR high water solubility (> 30mg/l).
8. Bio-magnification, bio-accumulation	1. Octanol-water partition coefficient (KOW) or 2. bio-concentration factor (BCF) or 3. bio-accumulation factor (BAF)	a) If BCF ≥ 1000 or if KOW > 1000 i.e. logP (KOW) > 3 b) BCF data supersede logP (KOW) data.
9. International legislation	1. Regulated by international agreement	a) If banned by international agreement under the POP convention b) Listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention c) Listed as ozone depleting substance under the Montreal Protocol

⁵ See Annex II for more details

Criterion	Indicator	Threshold
10. Dioxins (residues or emissions)	1. Equivalents of 2,3,7,8-TCDD	<p>a) If contaminated with any dioxins at a level of 10 part per trillion (corresponding to 10ng/kg) or</p> <p>b) greater of tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) equivalent, or</p> <p>c) if it produces such an amount of dioxin[s] when burned.</p>