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COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(74) 2193 final.

Brussels, 20 december 1974

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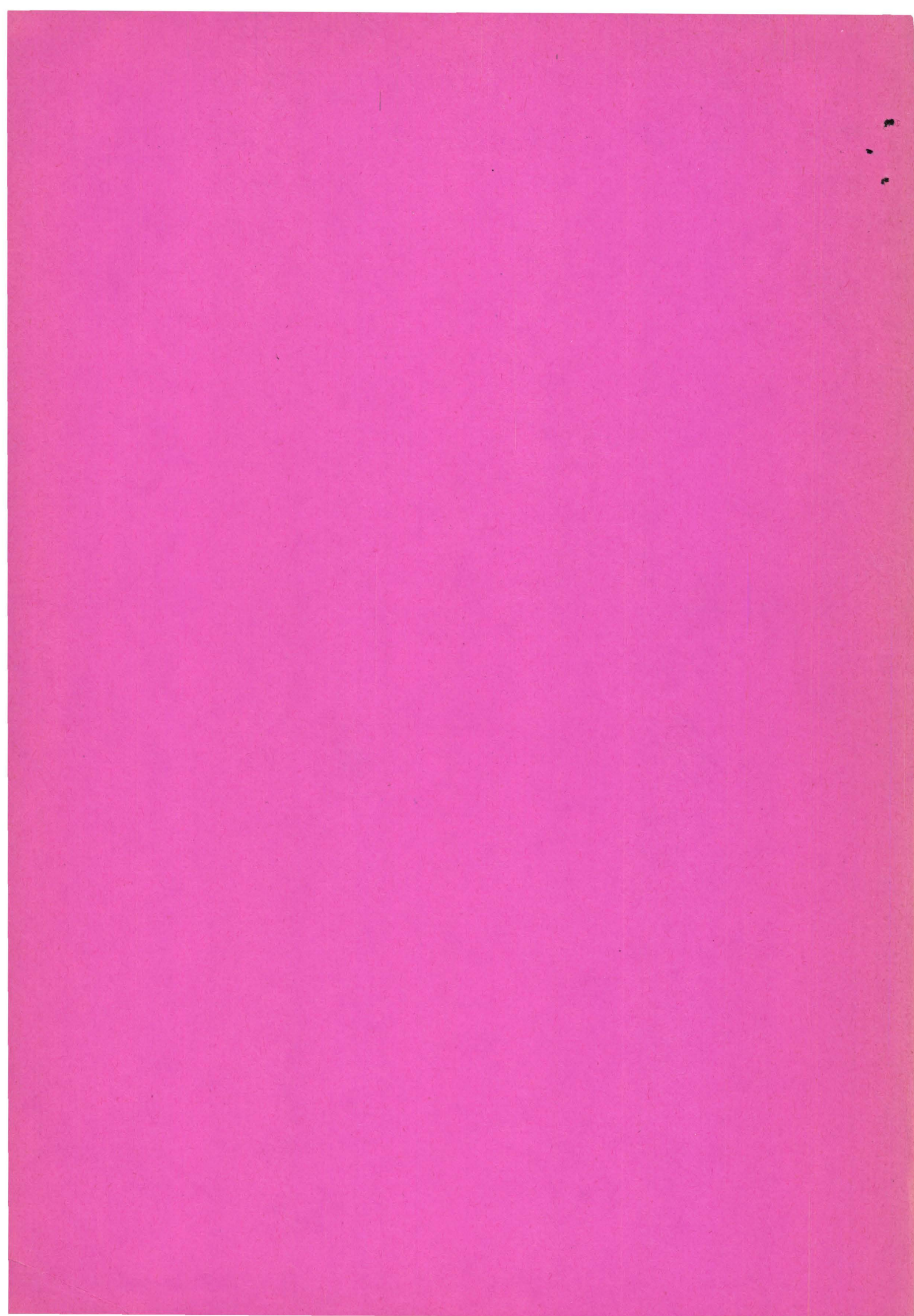
Proposal for a

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

on the approximation of the laws, regulations and
administrative provisions of Member States relating
to the classification, packaging and labelling of
pesticides

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

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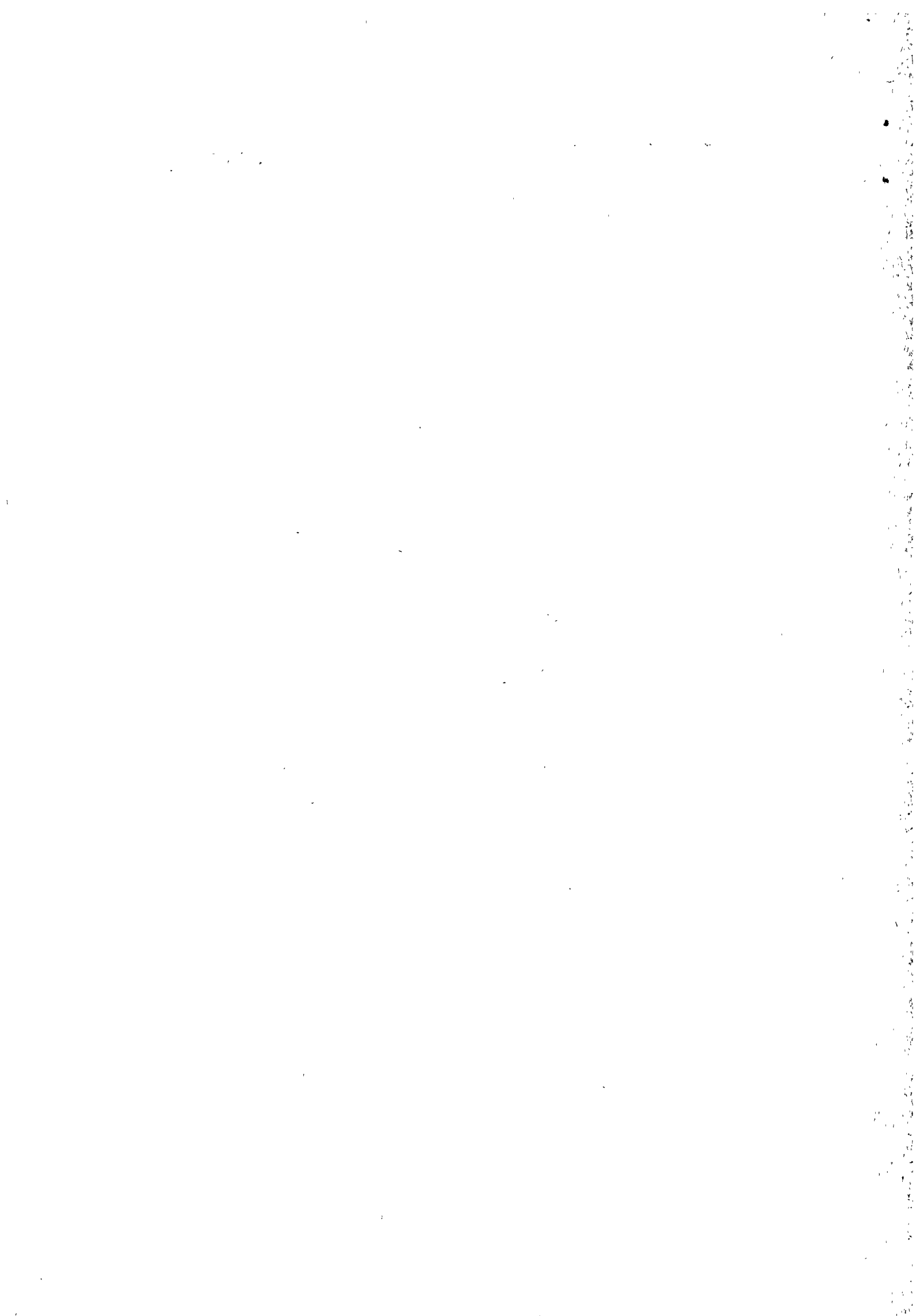
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PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of pesticides.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

There are a great many pesticides. In the Federal Republic of Germany alone, for instance, there are more than 1,500 commercial preparations, although admittedly by no means all are of economic importance.

Pesticides are not only employed in agriculture and forestry etc. but are used by almost all sections of the population, for example to kill weeds, to protect plants and wood or to kill mosquitoes, rats and other harmful creatures.

Since pesticides are toxic to varying degrees, a classification of toxicity, provisions as to labelling (danger symbols, indications of the nature of the risk, safety advice) and rules concerning packaging are required in order to prevent the harmful effects which might result to a certain extent from placing on the market pesticides which could be dangerous for the community and the environment if they were used incorrectly or in excessive quantities.

Since the Council has already adopted, on 27 June 1967, a general Directive⁽¹⁾ on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances, which lays down how and to what extent the approximation of national laws relating to the classification, packaging

(1) OJ No. 196, 16 August 1967, page 1.

and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations is to be carried out in future, it now appears necessary to lay down similar rules in respect of pesticides, which are preparations composed of several substances.

The following proposal for a Directive deals only with classification, packaging and labelling to indicate risk from commercial pesticides. It must be supplemented by special provisions concerning the approval, distribution and use of pesticides. The Commission departments are studying the harmonization of such provisions.

The following proposal for a Directive is designed principally to attain two objectives of the Treaty establishing the Community, namely:

- to improve the protection of the life and health of the community, and in particular of persons who must handle dangerous pesticides in the course of their work;
- .. to ensure the free movement of goods within the European Community.

Such a Directive was called for both in the Council Decision of 28 May, 1969 on a programme for the removal of technical barriers to trade and in the Council Decision of 17 December 1973 on industrial policy.

The following proposal for a Directive, like the above mentioned Directive of 27 June 1967, has been drawn up with a view to complete harmonization. This means that the Member States will have to bring their national provisions into line with Community provisions.

The reason for opting for complete harmonization was that the other Directives relating to dangerous substances and preparations had, in accordance with the Opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, been drawn up with this in view.

Moreover, pesticides can be toxic or harmful if they are not properly used and can thus be dangerous for man and his environment.

Article 1

1. This Directive applies, without prejudice to other relevant Community provisions, to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of Member States relating to :
 - the classification according to risk,
 - the packaging, and
 - the labelling to indicate risk of dangerous preparations ready for marketing, which are intended to be employed as pesticides containing one or more of the substances listed in Annex III of this Directive.

2. This Directive shall not apply to :
 - a) medicines, narcotics and radioactive preparations;
 - b) the carriage of dangerous preparations by rail, road, inland waterway, sea or air;
 - c) dangerous preparations to be exported to third countries;
 - d) dangerous preparations in transit under customs control, provided that they undergo no processing or transformation.

3. The definitions laid down in Article 2 of the Directive of 27 June 1967, concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances, shall apply for the purposes of this Directive.

Article 2

In this Directive "pesticides" means preparations of dangerous substances designed :

1. to destroy organisms harmful to plants or to plant products or to protect plants and plant products from such organisms;
2. to improve or regulate plant production - with the exception of fertilizers and soil conditioners;
3. to preserve plant products, in so far as there are no other Community provisions specifically relating to preservatives;
4. to destroy weeds;

5. to destroy parts of plants or to prevent undesired growth;
6. to render harmless or to destroy or to give protection against vermin or animal or insect pests not classed as plant pests.

Article 3

1. Pesticides shall be classified by means of the determination of the actual acute toxicity of the commercial product, expressed in LD₅₀ values determined in rat. For this purpose, the following LD₅₀ values shall be taken as reference values :

200 mg/kg body weight and smaller : "toxic",
over 200 but not more than 2000 mg/kg body weight : "harmful".

For pesticides which are likely to be asorbed through the skin, the following standard values, determined by the skin test on rats, shall be applicable :

400 mg/kg body weight and smaller : "toxic",
over 400, but not more than 2000 mg/kg body weight : "harmful".

For pesticides in the form of gas or liquid gas, and for fumigants, the following reference LC₅₀ values, determined by the inhalation test on rats, shall be applicable :

2 mg/l air and less : "toxic",
over 2 mg/l air, but not more than 20 mg/l air : "harmful";

For aerosols :

1 mg/l air and less : "toxic",
over 1 mg/l but not more than 10 mg/l air : "harmful".

The prescribed tests shall be carried out in accordance with the methods set out in Annex I.

In addition to this information, the label must give indications of any special risks (for example, "Serious risk of poisoning by skin contact") Lastly, safety advice must also be provided (for example, "When using wear protective clothing").

Article 7

This Article goes into greater detail regarding the labelling provided for in Article 5, for example, as regards the dimensions and colour of the labels.

Article 8

This Article authorizes the Member States, by way of derogation, to permit other forms of labelling in the case of packages of preparations other than toxic preparations containing such small quantities as to represent no danger to persons handling them. In such cases, they must inform the Commission thereof.

Article 9

This Article contains a provision whereby the Member States may not, on grounds of classification, packaging or labelling with regard to indication of risk, prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of pesticides where the requirements of this Directive and of the Annexes thereto are satisfied.

Article 10

This Article authorizes the Member States to prohibit in certain cases the marketing of a pesticide which satisfies the requirements of the Directive if it presents a risk which was not suspected when it was placed on the market.

Article 11

This Article lays down the procedure to be followed for adapting the Directive to technical progress.

Articles 12 and 13

These Articles are common to all Directives.

Annex I

This Annex sets out the methods for the toxicological classification of substances and preparations. These are internationally recognized methods for determining the acute lethal dose (LD₅₀).

Annex II

This Annex contains formulae for classifying pesticides by means of calculation. One formula is for products containing only one active ingredient, the other is for pesticides composed of several active ingredients. For both types of calculation the toxic or harmful characteristics of the active ingredient (oral LD₅₀ in rats) must be known.

ANNEX III

This Annex consists of a list of the active ingredients contained in the commercial pesticides covered by this Directive. This list gives, against each active ingredient, the concentrations to be used in the formula.

III. CONSULTATION OF INTERESTED PARTIES

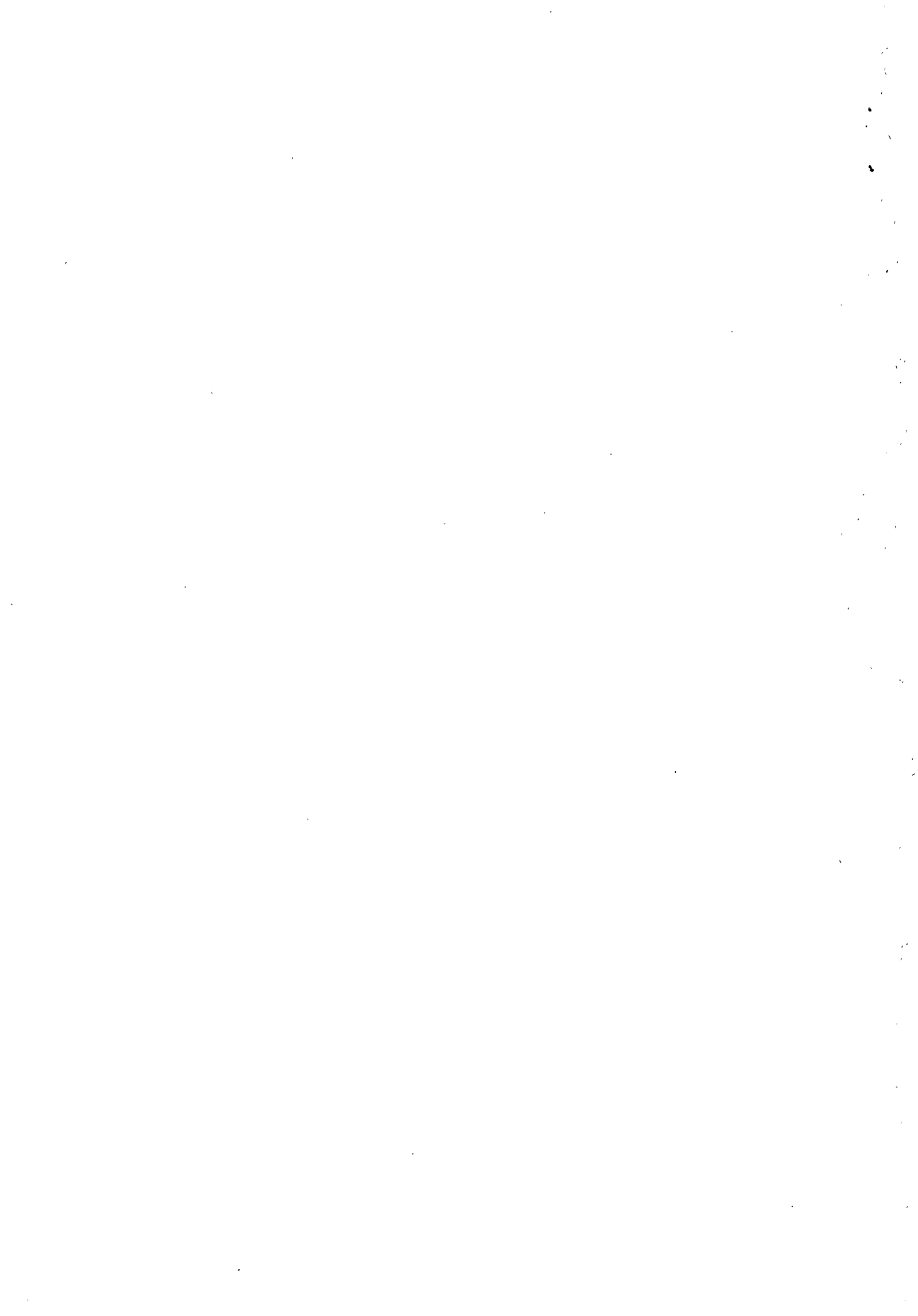
The proposal for a Directive follows the lines suggested by a working party composed of experts on public health, hygiene, agriculture and

industrial safety and in close collaboration with relevant organisations from the industry concerned and with consumer representatives.

In drawing up this proposal the Commission departments have taken into account, where it proved necessary, the existing provisions of international agreements.

IV. CONSULTATION OF THE PARLIAMENT AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee must be consulted under the second paragraph of Article 100 of the Treaty, since the implementation of this Directive involves the amendment of legislation in the Member States.



PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

on the approximation of the laws, regulations and
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* * * *

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,
and in particular Article 100 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee;

Whereas in the Member States there are regulations governing dangerous
substances and preparations, and whereas these regulations contain differences,
especially with regard to labelling to indicate risk and to classification
according to the degree of hazard, which differences constitute an obstacle
to trade and directly affect the establishment and functioning of the common
market;

Whereas it is therefore desirable to eliminate this obstacle and in order to
attain this objective it is necessary to align the relevant legislation existing
in the Member States;

Whereas rules for dangerous substances have already been laid down in the
Council Directive of 27 June 1967 (1), as last amended by the Council Direc-
tive of (2), which covers the active ingredients of pesticides,
and whereas it is now necessary to introduce parallel rules for dangerous pre-
parations, that is for pesticides compounded from several substances;

(1) OJ N° 196, 16 August 1967, p. 1.
(2) OJ N°

Whereas many dangerous substances and preparations are used in plant and wood protection and pest control; whereas preparations are used more than pure substances in this sector and whereas most of these preparations contain substances which are toxic to varying degrees, thus rendering necessary, in order to preclude the risk of damage, particularly to public health, as a result of the marketing of pesticides, a classification of toxicity, together with prescriptions regarding labelling (danger symbols, indications of risk and safety advice) and rules concerning packaging;

Whereas this Directive applies to the classification, packaging and labelling of pesticides, and whereas it will in addition be necessary to adopt ^{directives} /in later special provisions concerning the authorization, distribution and use of these pesticides, which will themselves contain further requirements as to labelling and possibly information to doctors concerning first aid;

Whereas this Directive considerably improves the protection given to the consumer and in particular to persons handling these preparations, and whereas it can also contribute, through its requirements as to the indication of risk, to the protection of the environment,

Whereas it could happen that dangerous preparations used in pesticides although conforming to the provisions of this Directive and its Annexes, endanger public health; whereas it is, therefore, advisable to provide a procedure intended to remove this danger;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

./.

The standardization in all Member States of their classification, packaging and labelling by means of the Directive is also in line with the environmental policy undertaken by the Community. By providing that packages must be so constructed and sealed that their contents cannot escape or form harmful or dangerous compounds with the packaging material and that potential buyers must be induced by clear labelling to purchase those pesticides which have the exact properties required for the purpose for which they are to be employed, the proposal for a Directive contributes to improve the protection of man's health and his environment.

II. NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES

Article 1

This Article defines the scope of the Directive. The latter covers dangerous preparations used as pesticides which contain one or more of the dangerous substances listed in Annex III to this Directive.

The various kinds of risk are as defined in the Directive of 27 June, 1967 on dangerous substances.

Article 2

This Article defines pesticides.

Article 3

This Article lays down guidelines for the classification of commercial pesticides according to their dangerous properties, which can be toxic or harmful. Such classification will generally be made by reference to the toxicological data, the basic criterion being acute toxicity, usually expressed as the lethal dose for half (50%) of the animals on which tests are carried out, i.e. LD₅₀ determined in rats.

These values were set at a level which guarantees comprehensive protection of users and the environment.

Since the Member States in almost all cases make approval of commercial products subject to a toxicological test, no new tests will be required for pesticides which have already been approved.

In certain clearly defined cases, the classification may be determined by means of calculation using the formulae set out in Annex II. If the competent authorities are in doubt as to the correctness of such classification by means of calculation, they may require additional biological tests to be carried out in order to check whether the product has been correctly classified.

Article 4

Under this Article the Member States are required to place on the market only those pesticides which conform to the provisions of this Directive and its Annexes.

Article 5

This Article lays down the general requirements as regards the packaging of pesticides.

Article 6

This Article contains detailed provisions concerning the labelling of pesticides to indicate risk. However, it does not deal exhaustively with the labelling of pesticides which are subject to official acceptance. This question is being dealt with in the Directive which is now being prepared in this connection will require further information to be given on the label. The packaging must show, inter alia, the name of the toxic or harmful component or components of the pesticide in question, which is very important in the event of accident in order to know which first aid measures should be applied. The danger symbols and indications of risk which must also be given, are as prescribed in the Directive on dangerous substances of 27 June, 1967.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a pesticide may be classified by means of calculation where :
 - a) on the basis of its components, its classification as "toxic" or "harmful" is obvious;
 - b) it is shown that the preparation is substantially similar to a pesticide which has already been classified and the toxicological data relating to its composition are sufficiently well established.

In such cases there must be proper grounds for assuring that the calculated LD₅₀ values would not vary substantially from those obtainable by biological testing in accordance with paragraph 1.

3. The calculation shall be carried out in accordance with the formula set out in Annex II.
4. If facts appear which leave the correctness of the classification in doubt, the competent authorities may require that the calculation be replaced by biological tests in accordance with paragraph 1.
5. Where there are facts which suggest that when used as directed a pesticide carries a risk to human health in that it may cause irreparable damage to health, its classification shall be changed in order to take account of this risk. Conversely, where it can be shown that a pesticide is less toxic or harmful than its ingredients seem to indicate, then its classification may likewise be changed.

Article 4

The Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that pesticides cannot be placed on the market unless they comply with the provisions of this Directive and its Annexes.

Article 5

The Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that pesticides cannot be placed on the market unless their packaging satisfies the following requirements :

- a) the packagings must be so constructed and sealed that their contents cannot escape; this requirement does not apply where special safety devices are prescribed;
- b) the materials constituting the packages and closures must not be liable to attack by the contents, or liable to form harmful or dangerous compounds with the contents;
- c) packages and closures must be sufficiently strong and solid throughout to ensure that they cannot come apart and will safely withstand the stresses and strains of normal handling.

Packages meeting these requirements shall be regarded as satisfactory.

Article 6

1. Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure that pesticides cannot be placed on the market unless their packaging satisfies the following requirements as to labelling :
2. All packagings must show clearly and indelibly the following :
 - a) trade name or designation of the preparation;
 - b) the name and address of the manufacturer or any other person marketing the preparation and, in case of pesticides subject to authorization, the name and address of the holder of the authorization or the registered number of the product, and the name and address of the person marketing the preparation.
 - c) the name of each toxic or harmful substance as is given in the nomenclature of the list contained in Annex I to the Directive of 27 June 1967;
 - d) the active ingredient content, each ingredient being mentioned separately :
 - for products in the solid, powder or paste form, as a percentage of weight,
 - for products in the fluid or gaseous form, as a percentage by volume;
 - e) net content of the preparation given in legal measure units;
 - f) symbols and indications of danger in respect of the preparation as specified in Article 6 2. c) and in Annex V of the Directive of 27 June 1967;
 - g) indications of special risks.
3. In the case of pesticides subject to authorization, the indications of special risks shall be given by the competent authority and in

all other cases by the manufacturer or other person placing the product on the market. These indications must be given in the form specified in Annex III to the Directive of 27 June 1967 and in Annex IV to this Directive.

4. The safety advice must accompany the package when it is not physically possible to affixe it ^{to the label or} on ^{itself} /to the package. In the case of pesticides subject to authorization, this safety advice shall be selected by the competent authority, and in other cases by the manufacturer or other person placing the preparation on the market. Safety advice must correspond with the indications given in the Annex IV to the Directive of 27 June 1967 and in Annex V to this Directive.
5. The symbols must be accompanied by the indication "verry toxic" instead of "toxic" when the value of the oral or cutaneous LD₅₀ of pesticides classified as "toxic" does not exceed 25 mg/kg or 50 mg/kg body weight for the cutaneous LD₅₀.
6. In no case may wording on the label on pesticides to which this Directive applies bear such indications as "non-toxic" or "harmless" ^{or other similar indications.} However, labels may state that the preparation for example is harmless to bees or to any other specified organism (pests, fish, game, etc.), provided that such indications refer to the normal use of the pesticide. Special cautionary indications, such as "toxic to domestic animals, etc. ..." are required, if the directions for use of the preparation or the manner in which it is put up would involve a serious health hazard for the species concerned.

Article 7

1. Where the particulars required by Article 6 appear on a label, that label must be so affixed to one or more surfaces of the packaging that it can be read horizontally when the package is set down normally. The dimensions of the label must be as follows :

<u>Package contents</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
- less than or equal to 3 l,	if possible 52 x 74 mm
- greater than 3 l, and not exceeding 50 l,	at least 74 x 105 mm
- greater than 50 l and not exceeding 500 l,	at least 105 x 148 mm
- greater than 500 l,	at least 148 x 210 mm

Each symbol must cover at least one-tenth of the surface area of the label and not be smaller than one cm². The entire surface of the label must adhere to the immediate packaging of the preparation.

2. A label shall not be required where the particulars are clearly shown on the packaging itself in a manner satisfying the requirements of paragraph 1.
3. The colour and the presentation of the label -- and in case of paragraph 2, of the package -- must be such that the symbol of danger and its orange-yellow background stand out clearly.
4. Member States may make the placing on the market of dangerous preparations in their territories subject to the requirement that such preparations be labelled in their national language or languages.
5. For the purpose of this Directive labelling requirements shall be regarded as satisfied :
 - a) in the case of an outer package containing one or more inner packages --
Where the outer package is labelled in accordance with the provisions relating to the carriage of dangerous substances and where the inner package or packages are labelled in accordance with this Directive;
 - b) in the case of a single package --
Where such a package is labelled in accordance with the provisions relating to the carriage of dangerous substances and with Article 6, 2. a), b), c) and g) and 7. of this Directive.

Article 8

1. The Member States may :

- a) permit the particulars required under Article 6 to be indicated in such other manner as may be appropriate on packages which are too small or otherwise unsuitable to allow labelling in accordance with Article 7,1. or 2. ;
- b) by way of derogation from Articles 6 and 7, permit the packages of preparations other than toxic preparations to be labelled in some other way if they contain small quantities presenting no danger for persons handling the preparations or otherwise concerned.

2. Member States acting under the foregoing paragraph shall immediately inform the Commission of their action.

Article 9

1. No Member State may, on grounds of classification, packaging or labelling with regard to indication of risk as specified in this Directive, prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of pesticides where the requirements of this Directive and of the Annexes thereto are satisfied.

Article 10

1. Where a Member State finds that a pesticide, although satisfying the requirements of this Directive, presents a health or safety risk, it may, temporarily, prohibit within its territory the placing on the market of that pesticide. It shall immediately inform the Commission and the other Member States of this action and give reasons therefore.

2. The Commission shall within six weeks consult with the Member State concerned then express without delay its opinion and take the appropriate steps.
3. According to the procedure laid down in Article 8, c) of the Directive of 27 June 1967 it shall be immediately decided if technical amendments to the Annex(s) of the Directive are necessary. The Member State can maintain its interdiction until a decision has been taken, either by the Council or by the Commission according to the aforementioned procedure.

Article 11

Any amendments required for the purpose of adapting the Annex hereto to technical progress shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 8, c) of the Directive of 27 June 1967.

Article 12

1. The Member States shall adopt and publish before 1 January 1977 the measures needed in order to comply with this Directive and shall forthwith notify the Commission thereof. They shall apply such measures with effect from 1 October 1977.
2. On notification of this Directive, Member States shall inform the Commission, in time to enable it to put forward its comments, of all draft laws, regulations or administrative provisions which they contemplate adopting in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 13

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.



METHODS FOR THE TOXICOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION
OF SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS

(See Article 3, Para 1)

1. Determination of acute LD₅₀ administered orally

Specimens :

Male and female rats weighing between 120 and 250 g.

Number of animals :

Minimum of 10 rats for each test.

Pre-treatment :

No food to be given for a minimum period of 16 hours prior to the test.

Method :

Introduce the substance in various concentrations but in equal volumes. In this respect the volume must not exceed certain values (for water, 1 ml/100 g weight of rat, for oil and alcoholic solutions, 0.5 ml/100 g weight of rat; for dimethyl sulphoxide 0.25 ml/100 g of rat). The substance will be introduced directly to the stomach by a sufficiently lengthy oesophageal tube.

Period of observation :

14 days if nothing justifies a longer period.

Calculation of LD₅₀ :

According to a modern method (for example Litchfield-Wilcoxon, "probit" analysis indicating the limiting values with a probability error of 5 %).

2. Determination of acute LC₅₀ for gases and volatile preparations

Specimens :

Rats with a weight of 120 - 250 g; the sex to be the most sensitive to oral administration.

Annex I

Number of animals :

A minimum of 10 rats per test.

Method :

Dynamic inhalation during one hour with analytical control of the concentration.

Period of observation :

14 days, if nothing justifies a longer period.

Calculation of LC₅₀ :

As for the calculation of LD₅₀ by the oral route.

3. Determination of LD₅₀ administered cutaneously

Specimens :

Rats with a weight of 120 - 250 g; the sex to be the most sensitive to oral administration.

Number of animals :

5 rats minimum per test.

Pre-treatment :

Shaving of the abdomen.

Treatment :

Not less than 24 hours, not more than 48 hours after shaving the rat, apply the concentrated liquid substance, or for solid materials a suspension of 25 % over a surface of 4 sq. cms of the skin of a rat lying on its back. After 4 hours wash the rat with soapy water.

Period of observation :

14 days, if nothing justifies a longer period.

Calculation of LD₅₀ :

As for the calculation of LD₅₀ by oral route.

CLASSIFICATION OF PESTICIDES BY CALCULATION

(see article 3, paragraph 3)

- A. Pesticide preparations can be classified in accordance with percentages indicated in Annex III when pesticide contain one active constituent and one or more inert vehicles and/or adjuvants.

The calculation is based on the following formula :

$$\frac{L \times 100}{C} = A,$$

where :

L = LD₅₀ oral in rat,

C = concentration of active principle in percentage of weight.

If A is less than 200 the pesticide is to be classified as "toxic" while if A is equal to or greater than 200 but not greater than 200, the pesticide is to be classified as "harmful".

- B. 1. For the purpose of applying the method of calculation for the classification of pesticide preparations which contain more than one active constituent, the dangerous substances used in their preparation are divided into categories and sub-categories in accordance with list of paragraph 5 of this Annex.
2. To classify a preparation, the following formula is used :

$$\sum (P \times I)$$

where :

P = the percentage by weight of each dangerous substance present in the preparation,

I = the distinguishing index of the sub-category to which each substance belongs. It is assigned for every percentage unit of the substance in question present in the preparation.

In particular, I breaks down into the following :

I₁ : for classifying solid preparations as "harmful",

I₂ : for classifying liquid or gaseous preparations as "harmful".

Annex II

The values of the indices I_1 , I_2 are given in the table below.

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION INDICES

Category to which the substance belongs	Indices for classifying the preparations in category II			
	solid		liquid or gaseous	
	I_1	(=conc.%)	I_2	(=conc.%)
<u>Category I</u>				
I/a	500	(= 1 %)	500	(= 1 %)
I/b	100	(= 5 %)	125	(= 4 %)
I/c	15	(= 33 %)	25	(= 20 %)
<u>Category II</u>				
II/a	5	(= 100 %)	10	(= 50 %)
II/b	2	(= 100 %)	4	(= 100 %)
II/c	1	(= 100 %)	2	(= 100 %)
II/d	0,5	(= 100 %)	1	(= 100 %)

3. Preparations containing one or more of the substances listed in paragraph 5 of this Annex are regarded as toxic if the sum of the products, obtained by multiplying the percentage by weight P of the various substances present in the preparation by the respective indices I_1 or I_2 , is greater than 500, i.e. :

- for solid preparations : $\sum (P \times I_1) > 500$

- for liquid or gaseous preparations : $\sum (P \times I_2) > 500$

4. Preparation containing one or more of the substances listed in paragraph 5 of this Annex are regarded as harmful :

- if the sum of the products referred to in paragraph 3 is equal to or less than 500, and greater than 25 for solid preparations, equal to or less than 500 and greater than 40 for liquid and gaseous preparations, i.e. :

. for solid preparations : $\sum (P \times I_1) \leq 500$ and > 25

. for liquid and gaseous preparations : $\sum (P \times I_2) \leq 500$ and > 40

When the result of this calculation is 25 or less for solid preparations and 40 or less for liquid or gaseous ones, the preparation is not classified.

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5. List of substances, subdivided into classes and subclasses

CLASS I/a

Toxic substances - The substances bearing the indication (NT) cannot be transferred into other classes.

* * *

N° of the Directive
of 27.6.1967

6.6	hydrogen cyanide salts	(NT)
15.4	aluminium phosphide	
603.5	allyl alcohol	(NT)
	aldicarb	(NT)
	amitrol	
6.8	antu	(NT)
33.1	arsenic and its compounds	(NT)
15.60	azynphos -ethyl	(NT)
15.42	azynphos -methyl	(NT)
602.2	methyl bromide	(NT)
15.47	carbophenothion	(NT)
	chlorfenvinphos	(NT)
607.36	coumatetralyl	
613.8	crimidine	(NT)
	cyanthoate	(NT)
	demeton	(NT)
	demeton	(NT)
	demeton - methyl	
	demeton - S	
	demeton - S - methyl	
	demeton - S - methyl-sulphone	
	dicrotophos	
	[dinoctyl]	
	dioxacarb	

Annex II

15.64	disulfoton	
609.11	DNOC	
15.53	endothion	
602.32	endrin	(NT)
15.51	ethion	
	dialiphos	(NT)
50.3	fentin-acetate	
50.2	fentin-hydroxide	
	fluenetil	(NT)
	fonofos	(NT)
	formetanate	
9.10	fluoracetamide	(NT)
602.34	isobenzan	
6.9	isolan	(NT)
15.48	mecarbam	
80	mercury and its comounds	
	mephospholan	(NT)
	methamidophos	
	methidathion (methomyl)	
15.20	mevinphos	(NT)
	(mocap)	(NT)
	monocrotophos	
613.4	nicotine	(NT)
15.49	oxydemeton-methyl	
	oxydisulfoton	(NT)
613.10	paraquat	
15.37	parathion	
15.36	parathion-methyl	
15.22	phosphamidon	
	phospholan	(NT)
15.35	phorate	(NT)
	promecarb (promurit)	
15.34	prothoate	(NT)
15.28	schradan	(NT)

15.29	sulfotep	(NT)
81.1	thallium compounds	
15.27	TEPP	(NT)
6.3	carbon disulphide	(NT)
602.4	carbon tetrachloride (tranid)	(NT)
15.26	triamiphos (zinophos)	(NT)

CLASS I/b

Toxic substances

602.29	aldrin	
	aminocarb	
602.30	dieldrine	
602.33	endosulfan	
602.27	heptachlor heptachlor eponyde	
604.2	pentachlorophenol	

CLASS I/c

Toxic substances

607.34	coumachlor	
15.19	dichlorvos dimetilan	
609.23	dinoseb	
607.32	endothal-sodium fenazaflor kelevan	

6.23	(mercaptodimetur)
605.5	metalddehyde
	moethoate
15.6	zink phosphide
	trichloronat
607.33	warfarin

CLASS II/a

Harmful substances

82.1	lead acetate
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CLASS II/b

Harmful substances

602.24	camphechlor
	chlorpyriphos
602.7.1.	1, 2 - dichloroethane
6.10	dimetan
	dinobuton
613.9	diquat
6.25	methyl isothiocyant
	cyhexatin
	(PREP) (R)
15.54	thiometon
15.63	vamidotion
	propoxur

CLASS II/c

Harmful substances

609.21	binacryl
	coumithoate
	<u>[DD]</u>
602.26	<u>[DDT]</u>
15.43	diazinon
602.6	1,2 - dibromoethane
	dinoeton
	drazoxolon
15.52	fenthion
602.22	HCH
602.23	lindane
	ioxynil
602.12	1,2 - dibromo-3- chlorpropane
	phentoate
	phosalone
	phosmet
16.2	barym polysulphides
16.3	calcium polysulphides
16.4	potassium polysulphides
16.5	sodium polysulphides

CLASS II/d

Harmful substances

	amidithion
	(caprol)
6.11	carbaryl
602.28	chlordan
607.17	2,4 D

Annex II

15.55	dimethoate
	methyl-ctoate
15.61	formothion
	(fungilon)
	morfamquat
6.14	nabame
15.59	naled
15.46	phosnichlor
	phoxine
	[RM/60]
607.19	2, 4, 5 - T
6.5	thirame
15.21	triclорfon
15.58	fenitrothion
	(chlorfenamidine)

A N N E X III

LIST OF PURE PESTICIDE SUBSTANCES

The brackets indicate that the designation of the substance
is not generally recognized

Reference no. of the directive of 27.6.1967	Substance	Concentration for the calculation according to the annex II A (Percentage by weight)	
		T	X
	acephate		45
	cresylic acid		70
6.6/7	hydrogen cyanide and salts	0-100	
	hydrocyanic acid and salts		40
	2 [2 methyl-phenoxy]		
	propionic acid		50
605.7	acrolein	2.5	2.5-25
608.3	acrylonitrile	50	5-50
	alachlor		60
603.5	allyl alcohol	0-100	
605.1	formaldehyde	5	1-5
6.42	aldicarb	0-100	
602.29	aldrin	30	3-30
	allidochlor		35
	allethrin		45
	ametryne		70
	amidithion		30
	2 - aminobutane		20
6.41	aminocarb	25	2.5-25
6.8	antu	5	0.5-5
33	arsenic and its compounds	0-100	

Annex III

	T	X
	chlorfenvinphos	0-100
	chlorfonium	> 85
	chlormequat chlorate	> 30
	chlormequat + choline salt	> 75
	chlorphacinone (chlorphenamide)	> 0.5
	chlorpyrifos	75
	chlorthiamid	> 40
607.34	coumachlor	> 0.5
607.35	coumafuryl	> 0.5
15.41	coumaphos	> 8
607.36	coumatetralyl	> 0.5
	coumithoate	> 30
	4 - CPA	> 40
613.8	crimidine	0-100
	crotoxyphos	> 60
	crufomate	> 35
	cyanazine (cyanox) 0.0-dimethyl-0.4-cyanophenyl thio phosphate	> 75
	cyanthoate (cycloheximide) 3- 2 (3.5 dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl)-2 hydroxyethyl/	0-100
	glutarimide	0-100
	cycluron	> 75
	cyhexatin	10
607.17	2.4 - D	20
613.13	dazomet	25
	2.4 - DB	35
	(DD) Dichloropropane/ Dichloropropene mixture	> 70
602.26	DDT	> 55

Annex III

		T	X
15.33	demeton-S-methyl	> 20	2-20
-	demeton-S-methylsulfone	> 20	2-20
	desmetryne		> 70
	dialifor	> 2.5	0-2.5
6.19	diallate		> 20
15.43	diazifor	> 75	7.5-75
502.12	1.2 - dibromo-3-chloro- propane	> 90	9-90
602.6	1.2 dibromoethane	> 60	6-60
507.22	dicamba (dicapton)		> 50 > 15
	dichlofenthion		> 12.5
	dichlofluanid		> 15
	dichlone		> 65
602.7.1	1.2 - dichlorethane 1.2 dichlorobenzene		> 35 > 25
607.24	dichlorprop		> 40
15.19	dichlorvos	> 25	2.5-25
603.26	dicofol		> 30
	dicrotophos	> 8	0.8-8
602.30	dieldrin	> 20	2-20
	difenamid		> 50
15.56	dimefox	0-100	
6.10	dimetan	> 75	7.5-75
15.55	dimethoate		> 15
	dimetilan	> 20	2-20
	dimexan		> 15
	dinobuton	> 50	5-50
609.20	dinocap		> 50
	dinocton (dinoctyl)	> 8	> 25 0.5-8
609.23	dinoseb	> 25	2.5-25

Annex III

		T	X
609.28	dinoseb-acetate	> 25	2.5-25
	dinoterbe	> 15	1.5-15
	dinoterb -- acetate	> 30	3-30
	dioxacarb	> 40	4-40
15.50	dioxathion	> 12	1-12
613.9	diquat and salts		12
	disul		50
15.64	disulfoton	0-100	
	dithianon		50
609.11	DNOC	> 10	1-10
	dodine		50
	drazoxolon	> 60	6-60
602.33	endosulfan	> 25	2.5-25
607.32	endothal and salts	25	2.5-25
15.53	endothion	> 12.5	1-12.5
602.32	endrin	5	0-5
15.33	(EPN) phenylthiophosphon- ate of O-ethyle and of O- (4-nitrophenyle)	6	0-6
	EPTC		> 80
	erbon 2-(2,4,5-trichloro- phenoxy) ethyl 2,2 dichlo- ropropionate		> 55
15.51	ethion	> 50	5-50
	ethoate -- methyl		> 17
	ethoxyquin		> 40
603.10	ethylene oxide (epoxy- ethane)	0-100	

Annex III

		T	X
	fenaminosulf	>30	3-30
	fenazaflor (phenazaflor)		≥ 12
15.58	fenitrothion		> 12
15.56	fenchlorphos		≥ 85
607.25	fenoprop esters		≥ 30
620.3	fenson		≥ 75
	fensulfothion	0-100	
15.52	fenthion		10-100
50.3	fentin-acetate	>50	5-50
50.2	fentin-hydroxide	>50	5-50
	fluenetil	0-100	
9.10	monofluoroacetamide	0-100	
	sodium fluoroacetate	0-100	
	sodium fluoride	0-100	
	fonofos	0-100	
	formetanate	>10	1-10
15.61	formothion		≥ 15
	fuberidazole		≥ 55
	(fungilon)		≥ 25
	(gophacide)0,0-bis (p chloro phenyl) acetimidyle amino thiophosphate	0-100	
602.27	heptachlor	>45	4.5-45
	hexachloroacetone		≥ 65
	8. hydroxyquinoline sulphate		≥ 60

Annex III

		T	X
	ioxynil and its salts	> 50	5-50
602.34	isobenzan	0-100	
602.31	isodrin	0-100	
6.9	isolan	0-100	
6.25	methyl isothiocyanate	> 50	5-50
	kelevane		> 12.5
	leptophos	> 25	2.5-25
602.23	lindane	> 50	5-50
6.21	linuron		> 50
15.44	malathion		> 50
607.28	MCPA		> 35
607.29	salts and esters of MCPA		> 35
607.30	MCPB		> 35
607.31	salts and esters of MCPB		> 35
15.48	mecarbam	> 15	1.5-15
607.26	mecoprop		> 45
	mephospholan	0-100	
6.23	(mercaptodimethur)	> 35	3.5-35
80.1	mercury and its compounds with the exception of mercurous chloride (calomel) mercuric sulfide, mercuric oxycyanide and mercuric fulminate	0-100	
80.2	mercurous chloride		1-100
6.13	metam-sodium		> 40
605.5	methaldehyde		> 30
	methamidophos	> 10	1-10
	methidathion	> 10	1-10
	methomyl	> 10	1-10
	methoxuron		> 80
15.20	mevinphos	0-100	

Annex III

		T	X
	molinate		27
	monocrotophos	> 5	0.5-5
	monolinuron		90
6.16	monuron		75
	morfamquat		17
5.14	nabam		> 20
15.59	naled		> 20
	naptalem (sodium salt)		> 90
	1 - naphthalene acetamide		50
613.4	nicotine	> 25	2.5-25
	nitralin		> 50
	norbormide	> 25	2.5-25
	noruron		> 75
	omethoate	> 25	2.5-25
	(omite)		> 75
15.49	oxydemeton-methyl	> 25	2.5-25
	oxydisulfoton	0-100	
613.10	paraquat	> 75	7.5-75
15.37	parathion	0-100	
15.36	parathion-methyl	> 7.5	0-7.5
	pebulate		> 55
604.2	pentachlorophenol and its salts	> 40	4-40
	phenthoate		> 12
15.35	phorate	0-100	
	phosalone	60	6-60
	phosret		> 6
15.46	phosnichlor		> 15
15.3-5	metallic phosphides (Al, Mg, Ca, Zn)	0-100	

Annex III

		T	X
	pirimicarbe	> 70	7-70
	pirimiphos-ethyl (PREP)	> 70	7-70 15
611.3	promecarb	> 30	3-30
	promurit	0-100	
	propachlor		> 60
	propanil		> 65
15.34	propoxur	> 40	4-40
	prothoate	0-100	
	pyrethrins (RM/60)		> 10 10
	rotenone	> 65	6.5-65
15.28	schradan	0-100	
	sodium silicofluoride	> 60	6-60
613.5	strychnine	0-100	
	sulfallate		> 40
	potassium sulphocyanate		> 40
15.29	sulfotep	1-100	
607.19	2,4,5 -- T		> 25
	2,3,6 -- TBA		> 75
15.27	TEPP	0-100	
81.1	thallium compounds	0-100	
	sodium thiocyanate		> 40
15.54	thioneton	> 50	5-50
	thioquinox		> 90
6.5	thiram (trinad)	> 8	17.5 0-8

Annex III

		T	X
	triallate		30
15.26	triamiphos	5	0.5
	triarimol		30
15.21	trichlorfon		30
	trichloronate	8	0.8-8
	tridemorph		50
	trifenmorph		70
	trimeturon		75
15.63	vamidotion	> 40	4-40
07.33	warfarin	> 0.5	0.05-0.5
	(zectran) 4-dimethylamine · 3,5-cylyl N-methyl-carbamate (zinophos)	> 10 0-100	1-10
6.12	zirame (zireb)		≥ 70 37.5

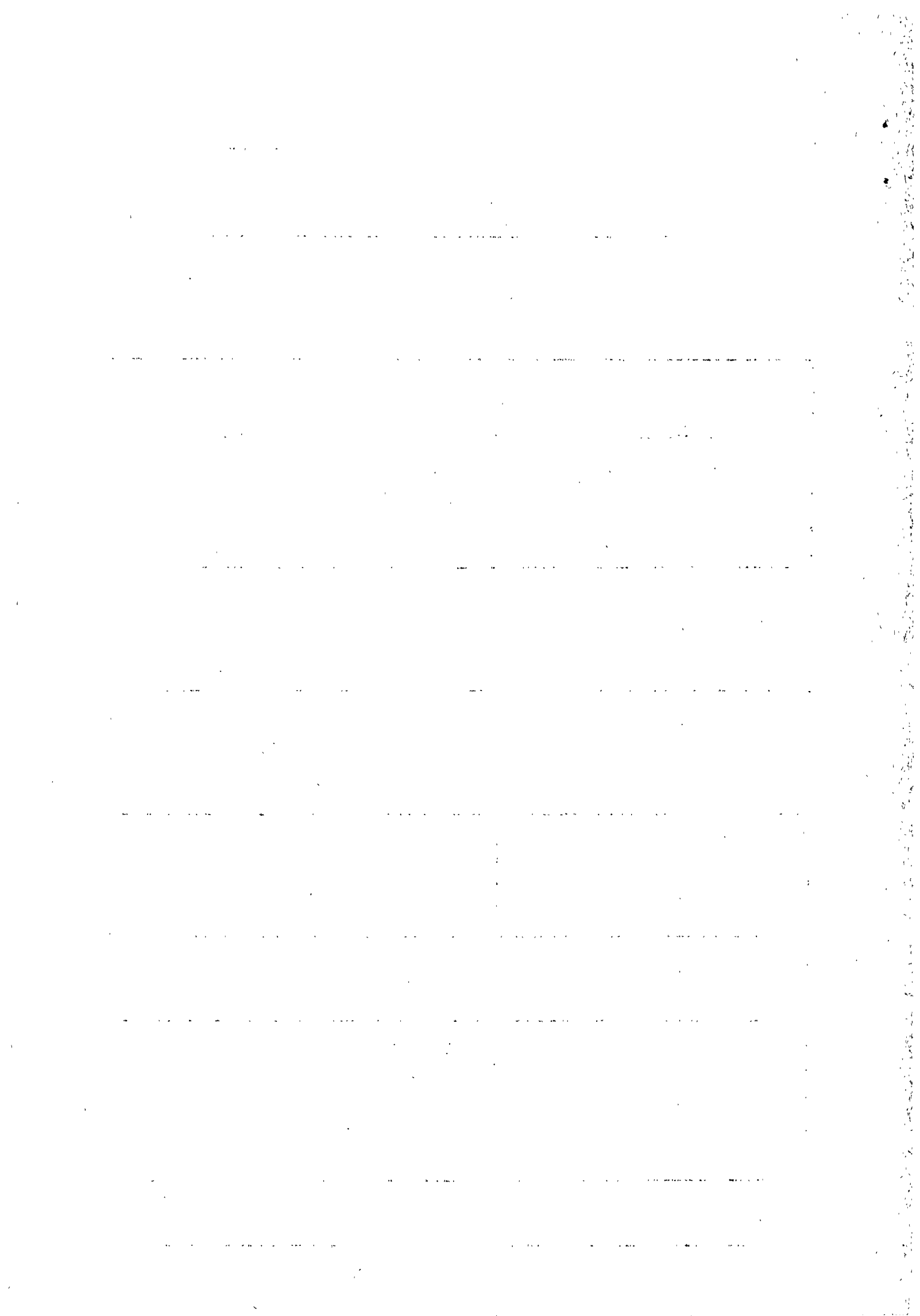
Annex IV

PHRASES INDICATING THE NATURE OF THE SPECIAL RISKS
ATTRIBUTED TO DANGEROUS PREPARATIONS

(see article 6, par. 3)

At least one or the phrases showing the nature of special risks corresponding to the indications of danger must be mentioned on the pesticide labels

Indication of danger	N° of Annex III of Directive 27.6.1967	Phrases indicating the nature of the risk
Very toxic (T)	R 26 R 27 R 28	Very toxic by inhalation Very toxic in contact with skin Very toxic if taken internally
Toxic (T)	R 23 R 24 R 25	Toxic by inhalation Toxic in contact with skin Toxic if taken internally
Harmful (X _n)	R 20 R 21 R 22	Harmful by inhalation Harmful in contact with skin Harmful if taken internally
Irritating (X _i)	R 36 R 37 R 38	Irritating to eyes Irritating to respiratory system Irritating to skin
Corrosive (C)	R 34 R 35	Causes burns Causes severe burns
Highly inflammable (F)	R 11 R 12 R 13 R 15	Highly inflammable Extremely inflammable Highly inflammable In contact with water liberates highly inflammable gases
Explosive (E)	R 16	Explosive when mixed with oxidising substances



SAFETY ADVICE

(see article 6, 4.)

For pesticides not classified as toxic, harmful, corrosive or irritant, the following safety advices are obligatory :

N° of the Annex III of the Directive of 27 June 1967	Standard phrases
S 2	Keep out of reach of children
S 20/21	When using, do not eat drink or smoke
S 13	Keep away from food and drink/and from animal feeding stuffs.
S 44/45	If you feel unwell, seek medical advice. In case of accident seek medical advice immediately (take label of warning with you).

According to particular hazards of pesticide, the following safety device shall be used in addition :

S 23	Do not breathe gas/ fumes /v vapour/ spray
S 27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
S 32	Do not breathe dust
S 36	Wear protective clothing
S 37	Wear suitable gloves
S 38 bis	During fumigation spraying wear respiratory equipment

When a pesticide is classified as corrosive, the following safety advice should be mentioned in addition :

S 28	Wash immediately after handling and/or contact
S 37	Wear suitable gloves
S 39	When using, wear eye and face protection

When a pesticide contains PO₄ esters, the following safety advice should be added :

S 28 bis	Wash thoroughly with soap and water, after handling and/or contact.
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If two or more phrases are required, they can be combined.
