

ANNEX III

METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS OF PREPARATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7

PART B

Concentration limits to be used for the evaluation of environmental hazards

I. For the aquatic environment

The concentration limits fixed in the following tables, expressed as a weight/weight percentage, determine the classification of the preparation in relation to the individual concentration of the substance(s) present whose classification is also shown.

[^{F1}TABLE 1A

Acute aquatic toxicity and long-term adverse effects

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation		
	N, R50-53	N, R51-53	R52-53
N, R50-53	see Table 1b	see Table 1b	see Table 1b
N, R51-53		$C_n \geq 25 \%$	$2,5 \% \leq C_n < 25 \%$
R52-53			$C_n \geq 25 \%$

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by [Commission Directive 2006/8/EC of 23 January 2006 amending, for the purposes of their adaptation to technical progress, Annexes II, III and V to Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

Preparations containing a substance classified with N, R50-53, the concentration limits and the resulting classification given in table 1b are applicable.

TABLE 1B

Acute aquatic toxicity and long-term adverse effects of substances very toxic to the aquatic environment

LC ₅₀ or EC ₅₀ value ('L(E)C ₅₀ ') of substance classified as N, R50-53 (mg/l)	Classification of the preparation		
	N, R50-53	N, R51-53	R52-53
$0,1 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 1$	$C_n \geq 25 \%$	$2,5 \% \leq C_n < 25 \%$	$0,25 \% \leq C_n < 2,5 \%$

For preparations containing substances with a lower LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ value than 0,00001 mg/l, the corresponding concentration limits are calculated accordingly (in factor 10 intervals.)

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$0,01 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,1$	$C_n \geq 2,5 \%$	$0,25 \% \leq C_n < 2,5 \%$	$0,025 \% \leq C_n < 0,25 \%$
$0,001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,01$	$C_n \geq 0,25 \%$	$0,025 \% \leq C_n < 0,25 \%$	$0,0025 \% \leq C_n < 0,025 \%$
$0,0001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,001$	$C_n \geq 0,025 \%$	$0,0025 \% \leq C_n < 0,025 \%$	$0,00025 \% \leq C_n < 0,0025 \%$
$0,00001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,0001$	$C_n \geq 0,0025 \%$	$0,00025 \% \leq C_n < 0,0025 \%$	$0,000025 \% \leq C_n < 0,00025 \%$

For preparations containing substances with a lower LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ value than 0,00001 mg/l, the corresponding concentration limits are calculated accordingly (in factor 10 intervals).]

[^{F1}TABLE 2

Acute aquatic toxicity

LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ value ('L(E)C₅₀') of substance classified either as N, R50 or as N, R50-53 (mg/l)	Classification of the preparation N, R50
$0,1 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 1$	$C_n \geq 25 \%$
$0,01 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,1$	$C_n \geq 2,5 \%$
$0,001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,01$	$C_n \geq 0,25 \%$
$0,0001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,001$	$C_n \geq 0,025 \%$
$0,00001 < L(E)C_{50} \leq 0,0001$	$C_n \geq 0,0025 \%$

For preparations containing substances with a lower LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ value than 0,00001 mg/l, the corresponding concentration limits are calculated accordingly (in factor 10 intervals).]

Table 3

Aquatic toxicity

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation R52R52
R52	$C_n \geq 25 \%$

Table 4

Long-term adverse effects

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation R53R53
R53	$C_n \geq 25 \%$
N, R50—53	$C_n \geq 25 \%$
N, R51—53	$C_n \geq 25 \%$
R52—53	$C_n \geq 25 \%$

II. For the non-aquatic environment

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The concentration limits fixed in the following tables, expressed as weight/weight percentage or, for gaseous preparations as a volume/volume percentage, determine the classification of the preparation in relation to the individual concentration of the substance(s) present whose classification is also shown.

[^{F1}TABLE 5

Dangerous for the ozone layer

Classification of the substance	Classification of the preparation N, R59
N with R59	$C_n \geq 0,1 \%$