



PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides

(PAN List of HHPs)

June 2015



Impressum

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June, 2015

This 'PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides' was initially drafted by PAN Germany for PAN International. The 1st version was adopted by PAN International 2008 and published January 2009.

Since then the list has been updated several times as classifications changed for numerous individual pesticides. In 2013/2014 the PAN International Working Group on "HHP criteria" revised the criteria used in this list to identify highly hazardous pesticides. This June 2015 version of the list is based on the new list of hazard criteria adopted by PAN International in June 2014.



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Background and introduction

For decades the distribution and use of hazardous pesticides has been an issue of concern. Since its founding in 1982, Pesticide Action Network (PAN) has been the civil society organization most steadily and continuously calling for effective international action on the elimination of hazardous pesticides. PAN has been one of the key driving forces among non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for improving pesticide and crop protection policies towards safer, socially just, environmentally sustainable and economically viable pest management systems.

1980s: the first international Code of Conduct on pesticides

In 1985 the *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides* was adopted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to respond to the growing evidence of risks and harm associated with the use of pesticides. The first version of the 'Code of Conduct' already indirectly questioned the effectiveness of the 'safe use of pesticides' concept as an overall approach to solving pesticide related problems – the Code Article 5.2.3 stated that “*industry should halt sale and recall products when handling or use pose an unacceptable risk under any use directions or restrictions*”. Since the 1980s a number of international instruments and guidelines have been adopted¹ to tackle pesticide related problems. Additionally, many public and private initiatives have been implemented to reduce the adverse effects of pesticide use in agriculture. However, in general, these initiatives have been successful only to a limited extent and the 'safe use' training approach to highly hazardous pesticides has been questioned increasingly by NGOs, scientists, governmental representatives, UN agencies and the private sector.

2000s: a new paradigm emerges on reducing hazards, as well as risks

Meanwhile numerous initiatives in food, forestry and flower production and distribution chains have developed their own prohibited or restricted lists for specific pesticides. In November 2009, the European Union abandoned its former paradigm based on assessment of pesticide *risks* only, with its new pesticide authorisation Regulation 1107/2009/EC,² which emphasises the need to take intrinsic hazards into account. Accordingly, Reg. 1107/2009 stipulates that pesticide substances (active ingredients) proven to be carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic for reproduction and endocrine disruptors shall *not* be authorised in the EU.

In November 2006 the FAO Council discussed and endorsed SAICM, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. In view of the broad range of activities envisaged within SAICM, the Council suggested that the activities of FAO could include ***risk reduction, including the progressive ban on highly hazardous pesticides***, promoting good agricultural practices, ensuring environmentally sound disposal of stock-piles of obsolete pesticides and capacity-building in establishing national and regional laboratories. The term

¹ E.g. the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (<http://www.pic.int>), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (<http://www.pops.int>) and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (<http://www.saicm.org/>)

² EC (2009): Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC. Official Journal of the European Union L 309. 24.11.2009

'progressive ban' refers to national or regional regulatory banning over time of different pesticides identified as highly hazardous, and/or voluntary step-by-step phase out of their use by individual food and fibre companies, private standards or others.

In April 2007 the FAO Council informed the Committee on Agriculture (COAG)³ of its intention to develop a new initiative for pesticide risk reduction. COAG welcomed the initiative to reduce risks associated with the use of hazardous pesticides, including the progressive ban on highly hazardous pesticides.⁴

2007: FAO and WHO launch the Highly Hazardous Pesticide initiative

In October 2007 the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) discussed the so-called thought starter paper "*Addressing Highly Toxic Pesticides (HTPs)*" with a note from the Secretariat explaining: "*Through this thought-starter FAO wishes to start its work on highly hazardous pesticides.*" (...) "*This thought-starter builds on the information document provided to COAG on pesticide risk reduction. As a first step, this paper focuses on options for defining highly hazardous pesticides.*" Based on this thought starter the JMPM outlined criteria to identify highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs). In addition, the JMPM "*recommended that FAO and WHO, as a first step, should prepare a list of HHPs based on the criteria identified, and update it periodically in cooperation with UNEP. It further requested that such a list should be made widely known to all stakeholders involved in pesticide regulation and management.*"⁵

Also in 2007 the JMPM developed the following criteria for highly hazardous pesticides:

- Pesticide formulations that meet the criteria of classes Ia or Ib of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard; or
- Pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of carcinogenicity Categories 1A and 1B of the Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS); or
- Pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of mutagenicity Categories 1A and 1B of the Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS); or
- Pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of reproductive toxicity Categories 1A and 1B of the Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS); or
- Pesticide active ingredients listed by the Stockholm Convention in its Annexes A and B, and those meeting all the criteria in paragraph 1 of Annex D of the Convention; or
- Pesticide active ingredients and formulations listed by the Rotterdam Convention in its Annex III; or

³ The FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) conducts periodic reviews and appraisals of agricultural and nutritional problems in order to propose concerted action by Member Nations and the Organization. It also reviews the agriculture and food and nutrition work programmes of the Organization and their implementation, with emphasis on the integration of all social, technical, economic, institutional and structural aspects in promoting agricultural and rural development. Its functions are enumerated in Rule XXXII of the General Rules of the Organization. Membership must be renewed formally each biennium

⁴ The Report of the Twentieth Session of the Committee on Agriculture (Rome, 25-28 April 2007), CL 132/9, is available at: http://www.fao.org/unfao/bodies/coag/coag20/index_en.htm

⁵ The minutes of the panel of experts meeting October 2007 are available at: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/code/panelcode/en/>

- Pesticides listed under the Montreal Protocol; or
- Pesticide active ingredients and formulations that have shown a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health or the environment.⁶

2009: PAN International publishes its first PAN List of HHPs

PAN International strongly welcomed the decisions made by the FAO Council, the COAG and the JMPM. PAN was of the opinion, however, that the list of HHP criteria agreed by the JMPM had some important shortcomings: in particular, it is important to note that pesticides with endocrine disrupting properties, eco-toxicological properties, or inhalation toxicity have *not* been taken into account by the JMPM.

Because of these shortcomings, PAN International decided to independently develop a definition of HHPs with a more comprehensive set of hazard criteria, used by recognised authorities, such as the EU and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and to develop a list of HHP pesticide active ingredients based on these selected criteria.

Meanwhile, international pressure to curb the use of HHPs has continued to increase. In September 2012, at the third International Conference on Chemicals Management in Nairobi, over 60 countries and other participating organisations called for the Conference to support the development of a list of HHPs, a progressive ban of HHPs, and their substitution with safer alternatives. No decision was taken as the item was not on the formal agenda; however, intercessional regional SAICM meetings discussed proposals for action on highly hazardous pesticides leading up to the Open-Ended Working Group in late 2014 and the fourth International Conference on Chemicals Management in 2015.⁷

2013: Stakeholder action grows on addressing HHPs

In 2013, the updated and renamed *International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management* was released. It was originally intended to contain an annex with the JMPM criteria for HHPs. However, it was decided instead to develop a separate guidance document: ‘Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides’. The purpose of the guidance document is to provide a framework and practical methods for identifying HHPs, along with methods for their control. The definition of HHPs in the new Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (adopted by FAO and WHO in 2013) is:

“Highly Hazardous Pesticides means pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as WHO or GHS or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous.”

⁶ The minutes of the panel of experts meeting October 2007 are available at: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/code/panelcode/en/>

⁷ PAN and IPEN (2013): Thought starter paper on Highly Hazardous Pesticides and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management submitted by PAN and IPEN. SAICM/RM/LAC.4/INF/9. 4th Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and related consultations, Mexico City, 19 to 22 August 2013

The Code also contains a definition of the term 'hazard':

“Hazard means the inherent property of a substance, agent or situation having the potential to cause undesirable consequences (e.g. properties that can cause adverse effects or damage to health, the environment or property).”

In order to implement a progressive ban of HHPs as supported by the FAO Council, the COAG, the JMPM and others, all stakeholders mentioned in the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides should develop plans of action for a progressive ban of HHPs. These stakeholders include governments, the pesticide industry, the food industry, farmers and farmer organisations and public interest groups.

This active stakeholder participation is especially important as there are currently no legal instruments available to achieve a structured and clearly targeted global progressive ban of HHPs other than the Stockholm Convention for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which focuses only on a very small group of HHPs.

The PAN International List of HHPs provides a basis for action to implement the progressive ban of highly hazardous pesticides and replace them with safer, agro-ecological and other appropriate non-chemical alternatives. PAN would like to encourage individuals, institutions, organisations and companies to develop a plan of action with priorities, timeframes and concrete measures. PAN itself will support such initiatives wherever possible.

*Carina Weber, PAN Germany, on behalf of the PAN International Regional Centers
PAN Africa
PAN Asia and the Pacific
PAN Europe (PAN Germany and PAN UK)
PAN Latin America
PAN North America*

About this List

History

The *PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides* was initially developed by PAN Germany for PAN International to answer the question "What are highly hazardous pesticides?" (for details see 'Background and Introduction'). It was agreed by the PAN International Working Group on Pesticides & Corporations (now WG on Highly Hazardous Pesticides - HHP WG) and the PAN International Regional Coordinators (the PAN International Steering Board) in 2008. The first version of this HHP List was published January 16th, 2009 and updated if major changes in the classification of any of the pesticides were made by the classifying institutions referred to in this list.

In 2013/2014 the PAN International HHP WG for the first time reviewed the hazard criteria used in this list. Changes to the criteria were agreed by the HHP WG and by all PAN International Regional Coordinators (PAN International Steering Board) in June 2014. The changes made are explained in the section 'What is new in this list?'

Purpose

This publication describes how PAN International defines Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) by identifying the hazard criterion indicators. An explanation of the different hazard criteria selected is followed by a list of HHPs generated on the basis of these criteria.

The PAN International HHP List serves as a list of pesticides to be progressively banned. All stakeholder groups can use it as a decision tool for their pesticide policies, such as developing prohibited or restricted lists in private standards or to prioritise actions for reducing pesticide hazards and risks in a specific country.

Focus and scope

The PAN HHP list contains active ingredients intended to destroy, deter, render harmless, prevent the action of, or otherwise exert a controlling effect on any harmful or annoying organism, or manage vegetative growth, with the exception of those used as disinfectants, or internal human or veterinary medicines. It includes: pesticides used in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, vector control, homes, other buildings, and transport; those used for control of ectoparasites (e.g. ticks on livestock); rodenticides and other vertebrate poisons; wood preservatives; plant growth regulators; fumigants; and those incorporated into materials and other products.

It excludes: synergists, safeners and other additives in formulated pesticide products; and all the break-down products (metabolites) of pesticide active ingredients.

Basis

The PAN HHP list is currently based only on classifications by recognised authorities. In future it will also be based on recorded cases of pesticide active ingredients and formulations that have shown a **high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects** on human health or the environment, when robust, evidence-based and publicly accessible data becomes available.

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Structure

The hazard criteria are grouped into:

- acute toxicity
- long term (chronic) health effects
- environmental hazard criteria
- international regulations (global pesticide-related conventions).

Limitations

It is important to note that the list of HHPs presented in this publication is *still not complete*. There are several reasons for these limitations:

- One major reason is that the criteria used for the PAN definition of HHPs are based on widely accepted classifications. Due to the time needed for achieving consensus on individual pesticides' class or category these classifications do have shortcomings, as explained in this publication.
- Another reason is that science research shows a number of so-called "emerging properties" about new or poorly understood side effects, e.g. pesticides with endocrine disrupting properties. Such properties and appropriate definitions, hazard classifications and threshold values are not sufficiently operationalised for pesticides as yet.
- Measures to identify substances of high environmental concern are currently restricted to selected criteria which do not reflect the overall environmental concerns.
- In addition, pesticides that may be shown to be linked with a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health or the environment are not identified systematically yet. On the basis of ongoing community monitoring of pesticide impacts and scientific literature research, PAN will identify and list such highly hazardous pesticides in the future.
- Experiences in the past show that pesticides classified as only "moderately hazardous" by the World Health Organization (WHO Class II) nevertheless give valid reason for concern. Examples are endosulfan and paraquat, pesticides that have caused thousands of poisonings, especially in developing countries, or pyrethroids which are known to cause various ill health incidences in the US. However, with a view to prioritisation, PAN decided not to add WHO II ("moderately hazardous") pesticides to the list of hazard criteria for acute toxicity.
- Contamination with dioxin: in the context of the Stockholm Convention, the Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and Other Unintentional POPs (January 2013), identified a number of pesticides that can be contaminated with the highly toxic by-product dioxin during the production process and remain in the final product; these pesticides include: 2,4-D, chlornitrofen, or 2,4,6-trichlorophenyl-4-nitrophenylether (CNP), pentachlorophenol (PCP), and PCP-Na. This is a hazard feature the list is not considering currently.
- Pesticides classified as obsolete pesticides by FAO and WHO are not included in the list. Accordingly, the 2013 update of the PAN HHP List removed several pesticides now classified as obsolete by FAO. However, it could be that limited uses still happen illegally, especially if obsolete stockpiles remain.

What is new in this List

This June 2015 version simply serves as update triggered by new evaluations, specifically by the new cancer classification of glyphosate, malathion and diazinon which were classified as *probably carcinogenic to humans* (Group 2A) by the IARC.

The previous June 2014 version of the PAN HHP List included major changes regarding the threshold values for four criteria: carcinogenicity, endocrine disruption, environmental toxicity and environmental fate (persistent, bioaccumulating, toxic - PBT).

In the June 2014 version of the PAN HHP List, changes have been made to the selection rationale and/or threshold values for four of the hazard criteria, as follows:

1. 'Possible' carcinogens were deleted as threshold values for carcinogenicity, in order to strengthen the focus on the most hazardous pesticides and to make it consistent with the criteria for mutagenicity and reproductive toxicity (where only the two highest classification categories serve as HHP threshold values).
2. The endocrine disruption criterion 'EDC Category 2' was deleted to strengthen the focus on the most hazardous pesticides. The EU no longer uses or continues to develop this category, so that the (rather weak) classification has become outdated.
3. With regard to the environmental toxicity threshold values used:
 - The bio-accumulation value was edited to include the Kow logP > 5 as the threshold (adjusted to the threshold value used in the Stockholm POPs Convention's Annex D)
 - The soil half-life value was added (adjusted to Stockholm Convention's Annex D: Information Requirements and Screening Criteria)
4. With regard to PBT (persistent, bioaccumulation, toxic):
 P (persistent) and B (bioaccumulation) alone do not define a HHP anymore. In former versions of the HHP List just one of two criteria (P or B) was enough to qualify a pesticide for the PAN HHP List. Now, the condition to qualify as PBT is any two of the PBT criteria: P&B; or P&T; or B&T, where acute toxicity (LC/EC50 48 hours⁸) to *Daphnia* spp. represents the toxicity value (T). Acute toxicity of *Daphnia* spp. is used as the threshold value because data for this are widely available and because it correlates very strongly with (a) acute fish toxicity and (b) with the chronic (21 day) no-observed effect concentrations (NOEC) for fish and for aquatic invertebrates with correlation coefficients well above 0.9⁹. (For details see the table below.)

PBT related criteria in the PAN HHP List are now:

High environmental concern – International Conventions Pesticides listed in Annex A & B of the Stockholm Convention or Ozone depleting according to the Montreal Protocol, or	
High environmental concern – where <u>two</u> of the three following criteria are met:	
'Very persistent' half-life > 60 days in marine- or freshwater or half-life > 180 days in soil, marine or freshwater sediment) (Indicators and thresholds according to the Stockholm Convention) or	P

⁸ or less

⁹ Calculation using the Footprint Pesticide Property Database (values with ">" or "<" operators were excluded).

'Very bioaccumulative' (BCF >5000) or Kow logP > 5 (existing BCF data supercede Kow log P data) (Indicators and thresholds according to the Stockholm Convention)	B
Very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC/EC 50 [48h] for Daphnia spp, < 0,1 mg/l)	T

Work in progress

The FAO definition of a HHP includes **pesticides linked with a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health or the environment**. However, such pesticides are not yet systematically identified via a single, globally recognised assessment or classification process (as mentioned above under limitations).

PAN International is now working on indicators, threshold values and reliable and consistent data sources to identify pesticides causing irreversible adverse effects on **humans**. PAN International already agrees on suitable criteria for intentional and occupational or accidental poisoning: the Poisoning Severity Score (PSS) and/or the case fatality rate (CFR).¹⁰

However, setting the threshold value for what level or scale of poisoning incidence should qualify as an HHP is a subjective question, based on personal judgement of the ethical aspects, for which PAN has not yet developed an agreed position. In addition, poisoning data based upon active ingredients are not widely available. It was therefore decided to start by collecting available, robust and well-documented data and then to discuss appropriate threshold values to be considered.

Another area of work is to look at environmental hazard criteria for other ecosystem services, beyond pollination. Especially relevant for pesticide policy is the service of natural pest control provided by a range of beneficial organisms (natural enemies of insect pests, crop diseases and weeds). These beneficial organisms are of such major agro-ecological (and economic) importance that pesticides severely interfering with their 'services' should not be used. However, a robust or comprehensive classification which could be used for this natural pest control criterion is not yet available.

PAN International plans to work on this issue very soon and invites scientists who are interested in supporting the development of such a criterion to contribute their suggestions and expert advice.

Feedback welcome!

PAN International warmly welcomes constructive feedback from any stakeholders involved in pesticide risk management or policy on this updated and revised version of the PAN HHP List. In particular, we are keen to learn how the List is being used in decision-making in public or private sector organisations, along with any suggestions of how it could be improved in the next version or disseminated more widely.

Please send your feedback to:
 carina.weber@pan-germany.org

¹⁰ www.who.int/ipcs/poisons/pss.pdf

PAN International Indicators for Identifying 'Highly Hazardous Pesticides'

The following Table shows the criteria and sources used by PAN to identify pesticides considered to be highly hazardous according to PAN.

High acute toxicity
'Extremely hazardous' (Class Ia) according to WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard or
'Highly hazardous' (Class Ib) according to WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard or
'Fatal if inhaled' (H330) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) or
Long term toxic effects
Carcinogenic to humans according to IARC, US EPA or 'Known or presumed human carcinogens' (Category I) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) or
Probable/likely carcinogenic to humans according to IARC, US EPA or
'Substances known to induce heritable mutations or to be regarded as if they induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans', 'Substances known to induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans' (Category I) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) or
'Known or Presumed human reproductive toxicant' (Category I) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) or
Endocrine disruptor
'Suspected human reproductive toxicant' (Category 2) AND 'Suspected human carcinogen' (Category 2) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) or
potential endocrine disruptor according to EU Category 1 or
High environmental concern
Pesticides listed in Annex A & B of the Stockholm Convention or Ozone depleting according to the Montreal Protocol or
High environmental concern – where <u>two</u> of the three following criteria are met:
P = 'Very persistent' half-life > 60 days in marine- or freshwater or half-life > 180 days in soil ('typical' half-life), marine or freshwater sediment) (Indicators and thresholds according to the Stockholm Convention) and/or
B = 'Very bioaccumulative' (BCF >5000) or Kow logP > 5 (existing BCF data supersede Kow log P data) (Indicators and thresholds according to the Stockholm Convention) and/or
T = Very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC/EC 50 [48h] for Daphnia spp. < 0,1 mg/l)
Hazard to ecosystem services
'Highly toxic for bees' according to U.S. EPA (LD50, µg/bee < 2) or
Known to cause a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects
Pesticides listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

Explanatory notes and comments regarding the classification systems, lists and indicators being used by PAN to identify Highly Hazardous Pesticides

The Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

The aim of the GHS is a global harmonization of the classification and labelling of chemicals. The Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), adopted in Johannesburg in 2002, encourages countries to implement the GHS. However, on global scale it has not been fully implemented yet. The European Union already started to convert its classification and labelling system (Directives 67/548/EC and 1999/45/EC) to the GHS system (Regulation 1272/2008/EC). By 2015 the older Directive will be replaced, until then both systems will exist in parallel.

Source used:

Since the GHS classification has not been established on a global scale PAN International applies the EU GHS (Regulation 1272/2008/EC and its amendments) for the development of the PAN List of HHPs.

The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard

The latest revision of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazards was conducted in 2009 and contains about 870 pesticides. PAN included those pesticides listed in WHO Class Ia and Ib into the PAN HHP list.

The most recent version of the WHO classification must be considered incomplete for the following reasons:

- The WHO classification for the oral acute toxicity to rats presents in some cases a gross underestimation of the real risk for humans (see Dawson et al. 2010¹¹). Pesticides with the highest documented human fatality rates: Paraquat dichloride and Endosulfan (ibid.) are neither rated 'Extremely hazardous' nor 'Highly hazardous'.
- Since the last revision a large number of new active ingredients have entered the market, but their hazards have not yet been classified by WHO. Some of these new pesticides may qualify as HHPs once hazard data becomes available.
- LD50 values for inhalation toxicity are not included in the WHO classification. This is a major deficiency because users of pesticides are often exposed via inhalation.
- Endocrine disruption is not included in the WHO classification.
- Formulations are not included in the classification. The acute toxicity of formulations and mixtures can be calculated based on the percentage and the LD50 values of the active ingredients in the formulation or mixture. However, so-called 'inert' ingredients or

¹¹ Dawson AH, Eddleston M, Senarathna L, Mohamed F, Gawarammana I, Bowe SJ, Manuweera G, Buckley NA (2010): Acute Human Lethal Toxicity of Agricultural Pesticides: A Prospective Cohort Study. PLoS Medicine 7(10): e1000357.

solvents¹² are neglected in this calculation although they may have an influence on the toxicity of the formulation or the mixture.

Source used:

WHO (2010): The WHO recommended classification of pesticides by hazard and guidelines to classification 2009, International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS) & World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva.

Regulation 1272/2008/EC – EU GHS

The EU Regulation 1272/2008/EC on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures entered into force in January 2009. It implements the Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

Classification and labelling of chemicals according to EU Regulation 1272/2008/EC follows very similar criteria to those in the older Council Directive 67/548/EC, but uses new pictograms instead of the old danger symbols and instead of the earlier ‘Risk’ and ‘Safety’ phrases it uses ‘Hazard Statements’ and ‘Precautionary Statements’, respectively.

PAN uses EU Regulation 1272/2008/EC and its amendments to identify pesticides which are considered highly toxic via inhalation, carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or toxic to reproduction.

Sources used:

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Official Journal of the European Union L 353/1 and its amendments

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) is part of the World Health Organization (WHO). The goal of IARC is to evaluate, with the assistance of international working groups of experts, critical reviews and evaluations of evidence of carcinogenicity and to publish them in monographs. This series of monographs started in 1972 and since then, almost 900 agents have been reviewed. Participants in the working groups are individual scientists who do not represent organizations, industry or governments.

Only those pesticides which are classified as ‘carcinogenic to humans’ or ‘probably carcinogenic to humans’ have been included in this revised version of the PAN List of HHPs.

Source used:

IARC (2015): Agents reviews by the IARC Monographs, Volumes 1-112 (by CAS Numbers), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Lion, France. Website: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/ClassificationsCASOrder.pdf>

¹² “Inert” ingredients are substances which can enhance the efficiency of the active substance, make a product more degradable or easier to use. ‘Inerts’ are mostly handled as trade secrets of the manufacturer, which means they are not labeled on the product.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)

The U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs maintains a List of Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential¹³. This list is a product of the general risk assessment included in the process of pesticide registration. This classification can be seen as a further development of the IARC classification system, but also includes the potential exposure of humans¹⁴. Therefore, a low exposure potential can place a pesticide in a lower category even when sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity exists. U.S. EPA's classification of carcinogenicity has changed several times over the last 20 years. The list is updated annually, but its focus is mostly on pesticides registered in the USA.

Source used:

US EPA (2014): Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential, October 2014, Science Information Management Branch, Health Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), Washington DC, USA

Classification for bee toxicity

The US EPA also defines categories for environmental toxicity of pesticides¹⁵. US EPA defines a pesticide as highly toxic to bees if the LD50 is lower than 2 microgram/bee ($\mu\text{g}/\text{bee}$). Pesticides highly toxic to bees are included in the PAN List of HHP.

EU categorization of endocrine disruptors

The issue of endocrine disrupting pesticides gained widespread public, political and scientific attention at the beginning of the 1990s. Today there are still no confirmed lists of pesticides with endocrine disrupting properties on any official national or international level (e.g. EU, WHO). However, the EU has developed a priority list of pesticides with evidence for endocrine disrupting properties.

In the PAN list of HHPs all EU Category 1 pesticides (at least one study providing evidence of endocrine disruption in an intact organism) are included.

With Regulation 1107/2009/EC the European Union decided to exclude from EU authorization those pesticide active ingredients, which have endocrine disrupting properties that may cause adverse effects in humans. By 14 December 2013, the European Commission was scheduled to present a draft of the measures concerning specific scientific criteria for the determination of endocrine disrupting properties. Pending the adoption of these criteria, substances that are or have to be classified in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as carcinogenic category 2 and toxic for reproduction category 2 shall be considered to have endocrine disrupting properties (EC 2009).

¹³ US EPA (2012): Chemicals Evaluated for Carcinogenic Potential, November 2012, Science Information Management Branch, Health Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), Washington DC, USA

¹⁴ Altenburger, R., Bödeker, W., Brückmann, S., Oetken, G., Weber, C. (1999): Zur Human- und Ökotoxizität von Pestiziden, die im Bananenbau verwendet werden, Pestizid Aktions-Netzwerk e.V. (PAN Germany), Hamburg, Germany

¹⁵ US EPA (2013): Technical Overview of Ecological Risk Assessment Analysis Phase: Ecological Effects Characterization, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC
www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk_ders/toera_analysis_eco.htm

PAN International used these criteria for the identification of endocrine disrupting chemicals and included pesticides which are classified in Regulation 1272/2008/EC as carcinogenic category 2 and toxic for reproduction category 2 as endocrine disruptors.

Sources used:

EC (2000): Towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption – preparation of a candidate list of substances as a basis for priority setting, European Commission, Delft

EC (2004): Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2004) 1372 on implementation of the Community Strategy for Endocrine Disruptors – a range of substances suspected of interfering with the hormone systems of humans and wildlife (COM (1999) 706), European Commission, Brussels

EC (2007): Commission staff working document on the implementation of the “Community Strategy for Endocrine Disruptors” – a range of substances suspected of interfering with the hormone systems of humans and wildlife (COM (1999) 706), (COM (2001) 262) and (SEC (2004) 1372). SEC(2007) 1635. European Commission (EC). Brussels, 30.11.2007

EC (2008): Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Official Journal of the European Union L 353/1 and its amendments

EC (2009): Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC. Official Journal of the European Union, L 309, 24.11.2009

International Regulations

The **Stockholm Convention** aims at the global elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), some of the most unwanted chemicals in the world. POPs are toxic, bioaccumulative, highly persistent, capable of long-range transport and pose a global threat to living beings, especially in the arctic region where they biomagnify. All pesticides formally adopted under these criteria to the Stockholm Convention are on the PAN HHP list.

The **Rotterdam Convention** on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade regulates the exchange of information in international trade in certain hazardous pesticides (active ingredients and formulations). All pesticides formally adopted under the Rotterdam Convention are on the PAN list of HHP.

Certain pesticide formulations are included in Annex 3 of the Rotterdam Convention as Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPFs). It is important to note that active ingredients in these SHPFs are included in the PAN list even though they are regulated only in specific formulations. These active ingredients are marked in the attachment.

The **Montreal Protocol** on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of a number of substances believed to be responsible for ozone depletion. Currently, there is one pesticide listed as ozone depleting chemical. This pesticide (methyl bromide) is on the PAN list of HHP.

Sources used:

Website of the Stockholm Convention at <http://www.pops.int>; Website of the Rotterdam Convention at <http://www.pic.int>; Website of Montreal Protocol at <http://ozone.unep.org>

Toxicity to aquatic organisms

The U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs summarizes the toxicity of pesticides to certain species groups. The ecological effect characterization uses a three to five-step scale.¹⁶ Pesticides characterized as *very highly toxic to aquatic organisms*, have a lethal or environmental concentration LC/EC50 [48h] of < 0.1mg/l. These pesticides are listed in the PAN HHP list **IF** they are also persistent or bioaccumulative.

Source used:

FOOTPRINT (2014): The FOOTPRINT Pesticide Properties DataBase. Database collated by the University of Hertfordshire as part of the EU-funded FOOTPRINT project (FP6-SSP-022704) (<http://www.eu-footprint.org>)

Ecosystem services – pollination by bees

The U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs after reviewing individual toxicity or ecological effect studies for a pesticide summarizes the toxicity of pesticides to certain species groups. In developing its ecological effect characterization, EPA uses a three-step scale¹⁷ of toxicity categories to classify pesticides based on bee toxicity data. All pesticides classified as 'highly toxic to bees' are listed in the PAN HHP list.

Source used:

FOOTPRINT (2014): The FOOTPRINT Pesticide Properties DataBase. Database collated by the University of Hertfordshire as part of the EU-funded FOOTPRINT project (FP6-SSP-022704) (<http://www.eu-footprint.org>)

Method applied to identify highly hazardous pesticides

The classification systems and lists mentioned above have been integrated by PAN in a relational pesticide database consisting of numerous tables representing the classification systems and lists. Matching fields between the tables are either CAS numbers or unique identification numbers (IDs). Data were usually imported from Excel, Access or PDF files. A table (list) of all pesticides is linked to all tables containing classification systems and lists mentioned above, and this table/list was searched for the criteria defining highly hazardous pesticides. Pesticides which are considered to be 'obsolete' by the WHO/IPCS were omitted, except any obsolete pesticides which were found on current authorization lists.

The FOOTPRINT Pesticide Properties Database has been used to identify pesticides with the characteristics of being toxic to bees (LD50 <2 microgram/bee); persistent, bioaccumulative and/or highly toxic to aquatic organisms (LC/EC50 *Daphnia* spp. < 0.1 mg/l).

¹⁶ http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk_ders/toera_analysis_eco.htm

¹⁷ http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk_ders/toera_analysis_eco.htm

Evolution of the PAN List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides

The number of active ingredients on the PAN HHP List changed over time. The version November 2013 was longer than the 1st version of the list dated January 16th, 2009, but shorter than the 2011 version. The reasons for changes were mainly changes in classifications made by organisations referred to in this list such as WHO, EU, EPA or IARC. In 2010 e.g. more pesticides were classified as toxic to bees and as persistent. In 2013, numerous substances, which are not agricultural pesticides or obsolete, were deleted.

This new version (June 2014) is significantly shorter than the previous versions. The main reasons are: (a) the deletion of those pesticides classified as “possible carcinogens”, and (b) the required combination of two of the three Persistence, Bioaccumulative and Toxic characteristics (i.e. P&B; B&T or P&T). Nevertheless, 12 pesticides have been added to this version, as new data or classification changes mean they now qualify as HHPs.

Pesticides added to the PAN HHP List since January 2009

2009-2011

Alanycarb
Amidosulfuron
Asulam, sodium salt
Benfuracarb
Bensulide
beta-HCH; beta-BCH
Bioresmethrin
Blastidicin-S
Borax; disodium tetraborate decahydrate
Boric acid
Carbosulfan
Chlordimeform
Chlorphropham
Clopyralid
Cyhalothrin
Cyhalothrin, gamma
Diafenthiuron
Dimefuron
Dimoxystrobin
Dinotefuran
Diquat dichloride
Dithianon
E-Phosphamidon
EPTC
Ethaboxam
Ethirimol
Fenchlorazole-ethyl
Fenothiocarb
Fenpropidin
Flufenoxuron
Glufosinate-ammonium
Lenacil
Metazachlor
Metobromuron
Metoxuron
Metsulfuron-methyl
Milbemectin
Naled
Napropamide
Nicosulfuron

Nitenpyram
Nitrobenzene
Oxycarboxin
Penconazole
Pentachlorobenzene
Pirimiphos-methyl
Prallethrin
Profenofos
Pyraclofos
Pyrazophos
Pyridaben
Pyridiphenthion
Pyrifenox
Quinmerac
Rotenone
Silaflofen
Sintofen
Temephos
Tralomethrin
Tributyltin compounds
Tridiphane
Validamycin
XMC

Since 2011

Penthiopyrad
Penflufen
Sedaxane
o-phenylphenol

Group: Paraffin oils, Mineral oils

Paraffin oil/(CAS 64741-89-5)
Paraffin oil/(CAS 64741-97-5)
Paraffin oil/(CAS 64742-46-7)
Paraffin oil/(CAS 64742-54-7)
Paraffin oil/(CAS 64742-55-8)
Paraffin oil/(CAS 64742-65-0)
Paraffin oil/(CAS 72623-86-0)
Paraffin oil/(CAS 97862-82-3)
Isopyrazam
Amisulbrom

Spinetoram
Pyridalyl
Penflufen
Isopyrazam
Ipconazole
Penthiopyrad
Sedaxane
Fluxapyroxad
Metazachlor
Fuberidazole
Oxadiargyl
Zinc phosphide
Cyflufenamid

Since June 2013

Magnesium phosphide
Proquinazid
Aclonifen
Imiprothrin
Sulfoxaflor
Climbazole
Metaflumizone
Aminocyclopyrachlor

Since November 2013

Anthraquinone
Bromoxynil heptanoate
Bromoxynil octanoate
Chlorantraniliprole
Chlorfluazuron
Copper (II) hydroxide
Fluazolate
Flumetralin
Halfenprox
Prothiofos
Pyrazachlor
Tolfenpyrad

Since June 2014

Glyphosate

Pesticides deleted from the PAN HHP List since January 2009

2009-2011

2,4-dichlorophenol
 Bacillus subtilis GBO3
 Chlordimeform hydrochloride
 Chlorsulfuron
 Sulfosulfuron

Since 2011

1,2,4-triazole
 2,4,6-trichlorophenol
 2,6-Dichlorobenzamid
 Aniline
 Azobenzene
 Bis (chloroethyl) ether
 Chlorbenside
 Coconut diethanolamide
 Dichloro acetic acid
 Dimethoxane
 Doxorubicin
 Heptachlor epoxide
 Hydrazine
 Isophorone
 Mepronil
 Methylene chloride
 P-chloroaniline
 Pentachlorobenzene
 Picloram, diethanolamine salt
 piperonyl butoxid
 Trichlorophenol
 Tridiphane

Since June 2013

2,4,5-T (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
 Aldrin
 Binapacryl
 Chlordimeform
 Chlorobenzilate
 Cholecalciferol; Vitamin D3
 Dieldrin
 Dinoseb
 Endrin
 Heptachlor
 Mirex
 Toxaphene
 Metobromuron
 Chlordecone
 8-hydroxyquinoline
 Oxadiargyl
 Methyl isothiocyanate

Since November 2013

2,4,5-T, butyric acid
 2,4,5-trichlorophenol
 2,4-D
 2,4-DP, isoctyl ester
 3-CPA
 Acifluorfen, sodium salt
 Aclonifen
 Allethrin; Bioallethrin
 Amidosulfuron
 Aminocyclopyrachlor
 Aminopyralid
 Amitraz
 Asulam
 Asulam, sodium salt
 Azoxystrobin

Benfluralin
 Bentazone
 Boscalid; Nicobifen; BAS 510 F
 Bromacil
 Bromuconazole
 Buprofezin
 Captan
 Chlorpropham
 Chlozolate
 Cinidon-ethyl
 Clodinafop-propargyl
 Clofencet
 Clofentezine
 Clopyralid
 Cumyluron
 Cyanazine
 Cyproconazole
 Cyromazine
 Dacthal (DCPA); Chlorthal-dimethyl
 Dichlobenil
 Dichlorophene
 Dichlorprop-P
 Dicofof
 Difenconazole
 Dimefuron
 Dimethenamid
 Dimethipin
 Dithianon
 Esbiothrin; S-Bioallethrin
 Ethaboxam
 Ethalfuralin
 Ethiozin
 Ethiprole
 Ethofumesate
 Fenbuconazole
 Fenpropidin
 Flonicamid
 Fluazinam
 Fludioxonil
 Fluometuron
 Fluopicolide
 Flutolanil
 Fluxapyroxad
 Forchlorfenuron
 Fuberidazole
 Furfural; 2-furaldehyde
 Glyphosate trimesium
 Hexachloroethane
 Hexaconazole
 Hydramethylnon
 Hydrogen cyanamide
 Imazaquin
 Iodomethane
 Ipconazole
 Isoproturon
 Isoxaben
 Lactofen
 Lenacil
 MCPA
 MCPB
 MCPP
 Mecoprop-P
 Mercaptobenzothiazole, 2-
 Metaldehyde
 Metazachlor
 Metconazole

Methylphenol, 3-; Meta-Cresol
 Metolachlor
 Metoxuron
 Metrafenone
 Metronidazole
 Metsulfuron-methyl
 Myclobutanil
 Napropamide
 Nicosulfuron
 Norflurazon
 O-phenylphenol
 Orthosulfamuron
 Oxadixyl
 Oxycarboxin
 Paclobutrazol
 p-Dichlorobenzene; Paradichlorobenzene
 Penconazole
 Pendimethalin
 Penflufen
 Penoxsulam
 Penthiopyrad
 Piperonyl butoxide
 Polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB)
 Prochloraz
 Prodiamine
 Prometryn
 Propanil
 Propazine
 Propiconazole
 Proquinazid
 Prosulfocarb
 Pyrasulfotole
 Pyrethrins
 Pyrifenox
 Pyrimethanil
 Pyriithiobac-sodium
 Pyroxasulfone
 Quinmerac
 Quintozene; (PCNB)
 Silthiofam
 Simazine
 Sintofen
 S-Metolachlor
 Tebuconazole
 Tebufenpyrad
 Tembotrione
 Thiabendazole
 Thiazopyr
 Topramezone
 Tralkoxydim
 Triadimefon
 Triadimenol
 Triasulfuron
 Tribenuron methyl
 Tribufos
 Triclosan
 Tricyclazole
 Triflusulfuron-methyl
 Triforine
 Triticonazole
 Uniconazole

Since June 2014

Fluopyram

Explanatory notes regarding the table of active ingredients

WHO Ia:	Extremely hazardous (Class 1a) according to World Health Organisation
WHO Ib:	Highly hazardous (Class 1b) according to World Health Organisation
H330	'Fatal if inhaled' hazard classification according to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS)
max = 1	This active ingredient meets at least one criteria in this Group
EPA carc	Human carcinogen according to EPA
IARC carc	Human carcinogen according to IARC
EU GHS (1A, 1B):	Known or presumed human carcinogens (1A or 1B) according to EU GHS Regulation 1272/2008/EC
EPA prob/likel carc	Probable/ Likely carcinogen according to EPA
IARC prob carc	Probable carcinogen according to IARC
EU GHS (2):	Suspected human carcinogen (Cat. 2) according to EU GHS Regulation 1272/2008/EC
EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	Substances known to induce heritable mutations or to be regarded as if they induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans. Substances known to induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans' (Category 1A or 1B) according to EU Regulation 1272/2008/EC
EU GHS repro (1A, 1B):	Known or presumed human reproductive toxicant according to EU GHS Regulation 1272/2008/EC
EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS:	Endocrine disruptor or potential endocrine disruptor according to EU Category 1 or pesticides classified GHS Carcinogen Category 2 AND EU Reproductive Category 2
Very bio acc:	Very bioaccumulative (BCF >5000) or Kow logP >5 (BCF values supersede Kow logP data)
Very persistent water, soil or sediment:	Very persistent in water (half-life > 60 days), soils or sediments (half-life > 180 days)
Very toxic to aq. Organism:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms (Acute LC/EC50 <0,1 mg/l for Daphnia species)
Highly toxic bees:	Hazard to ecosystem services – Highly toxic to bees (<2 µg/bee) according to U.S. EPA as listed by FOOTPRINT data
Montr Prot:	Ozone depleting chemical according to the Montreal Protocol
PIC:	Listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention
POP:	Listed in Annex III of the Stockholm Convention

Grouped Pesticides

Some pesticides are grouped in the list as follows:

Group/ pesticides	CAS Number
Arsen and its compounds	
<i>Arsenic pentoxide</i>	1303-28-2
<i>Cacodylic acid; dimethylarsinic acid</i>	75-60-5
<i>MSMA</i>	2163-80-6
<i>Sodium arsenate</i>	13464-38-5
<i>Cacolydate; sodium dimethylarsinate</i>	124-65-2
<i>Chromated copper arsenate; CCA</i>	75-60-5
<i>Arsenic trioxide</i>	1327-53-3
<i>Calcium arsenate</i>	7778-44-1
<i>Copper arsenate</i>	10103-61-4
<i>Lead arsenate</i>	7784-40-9
<i>Sodium arsenite</i>	7784-46-5
DNOC and its salts	
<i>DNOC, ammonium salt</i>	2980-64-5
<i>DNOC, potassium salt</i>	5787-96-2
<i>DNOC, sodium salt</i>	2312-76-7
<i>DNOC</i>	534-52-1
Mercury and its compounds	
<i>Mercuric chloride</i>	7487-94-7
<i>Mercuric oxide</i>	21908-53-2
<i>Chloromethoxypropylmercuric acetate; CPMA</i>	1319-86-4
<i>Diphenylmercurydodecenylsuccinate; PMDS</i>	27236-65-3
<i>Phenylmercuric oleate; PMO</i>	104-68-9
<i>Phenylmercury acetate; PMA</i>	62-38-4
Tributyltin compounds	
<i>Tributyltin oxide</i>	56-35-9
<i>Tributyltin fluoride</i>	1983-10-4
<i>Tributyltin methacrylate</i>	2155-70-6
<i>Tributyltin benzoate</i>	4342-36-3
<i>Tributyltin chloride</i>	1461-22-9
<i>Tributyltin linoleate</i>	24124-25-2
<i>Tributyltin naphthenate</i>	85409-17-2
Paraffin oils; mineral oils containing > 3% Dimethylsulfoxid (DMSO)	
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	64741-88-4
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	64741-89-5
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	64741-97-5
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	64742-46-7
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	64742-54-7
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	64742-55-8
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	64742-65-0
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	72623-86-0
<i>Paraffin oil</i>	97862-82-3

PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides - June 2015

		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions									
CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PIC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
				0				27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115		1
1	542-75-6		1				0					1			1						0					0
2	94-82-6		1				0								1	1					0					0
3	71751-41-2		2			1	1													1	1					0
4	30560-19-1		1				0													1	1					0
5	34256-82-1		1				0								1	1					0					0
6	101007-06-1		1				0													1	1					0
7	107-02-8		1		1	1	1														0					0
8	15972-60-8		2				0								1	1					0		1			1
9	83130-01-2		1				0													1	1					0
10	116-06-3		3	1		1	1									0				1	1		1			1
11	319-84-6		1				0									0					0				1	1
12	96-24-2		1		1		1									0					0					0
13	20859-73-8		2			1	1									0				1	1					0
14	348635-87-0		1				0									0		1	1		1					0
15	61-82-5		1				0								1	1					0					0
16	90640-80-5		1				0			1						1					0					0
17	84-65-1		1				0					1				1					0					0
18	7778-39-4		x	1			0	1	1	1						1					0					0
19	1912-24-9		1				0								1	1					0					0
20	68049-83-2		1				0							1		1					0					0

PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides - June 2015

		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions										
	CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
					0					27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115	
21	35575-96-3	Azamethiphos		1				0									0				1	1					0
22	2642-71-9	Azinphos-ethyl		2		1		1									0				1	1					0
23	86-50-0	Azinphos-methyl		3		1	1	1									0				1	1		1			1
24	41083-11-8	Azocyclostin		2			1	1									0	1		1		1					0
25	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb		1				0									0				1	1					0
26	82560-54-1	Benfuracarb		1				0									0				1	1					0
27	17804-35-2	Benomyl		2				0						1	1		1					0		1	X		1
28	741-58-2	Bensulide		1				0									0				1	1					0
29	177406-68-7	Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl		1				0					1				1					0					0
30	68359-37-5	Beta-cyfluthrin; Cyfluthrin		2		1	1	1									0				1	1					0
31	319-85-7	beta-HCH; beta-BCH		2				0								1	1					0				1	1
32	82657-04-3	Bifenthrin		2				0								1	1				1	1					0
33	28434-01-7	Bioresmethrin		1				0									0				1	1					0
34	2079-00-7	Blasticidin-S		1		1		1									0					0					0
35	1303-96-4	Borax; disodium tetraborate decahydrate		1				0							1		1					0					0
36	10043-35-3	Boric acid		1				0							1	1	1					0					0
37	56073-10-0	Brodifacoum		1	1			1									0					0					0
38	28772-56-7	Bromadiolone		1	1			1									0					0					0
39	63333-35-7	Bromethalin		2	1			1									0	1		1		1					0

PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides - June 2015

		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions										
	CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
					0					27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115	
40	1689-84-5	Bromoxynil		1			1	1									0					0					0
41	56634-95-8	Bromoxynil heptanoate		1			0										0	1		1	1						0
42	1689-99-2	Bromoxynil octanoate		1			0										0	1		1	1						0
43	23184-66-9	Butachlor		1			0					1					1					0					0
44	34681-10-2	Butocarboxim		1			0										0			1	1						0
45	34681-23-7	Butoxycarboxim		1	1		1										0					0					0
46	95465-99-9	Cadusafos		2	1		1										0		1	1	1	1					0
47	2425-06-1	Captafol		3	1		1			1	1	1				1						0		1			1
48	63-25-2	Carbaryl		2			0					1			1	1				1	1						0
49	10605-21-7	Carbendazim		1			0							1	1		1					0					0
50	1563-66-2	Carbofuran		3	1	1	1										0				1	1		1	X		1
51	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan		2		1	1										0				1	1					0
52	2439-01-2	Chinomethionat; Oxythioquinox		1			0					1				1						0					0
53	500008-45-7	Chlorantraniliprole		1			0										0		1	1		1					0
54	57-74-9	Chlordane		3			0						1			1	1	1				1		1		1	1
55	54593-83-8	Chlorethoxyphos		2	1		1										0				1	1					0
56	122453-73-0	Chlorfenapyr		1			0										0				1	1					0
57	470-90-6	Chlorfenvinphos		2	1		1										0				1	1					0
58	71422-67-8	Chlorfluazuron		1			0										0	1		1	1						0

PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides - June 2015

		Group 1: Acute Toxicity					Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions								
CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montt Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
				0				27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115		1
59	24934-91-6		1	1			1									0					0					0
60	67-66-3		1				0					1				1					0					0
61	3691-35-8		1	1			1									0					0					0
62	76-06-2		1			1	1									0					0					0
63	1897-45-6		2			1	1					1			1	1					0					0
64	15545-48-9		1				0								1	1					0					0
65	2921-88-2		1				0									0				1	1					0
66	5598-13-0		1				0									0				1	1					0
67	38083-17-9		1				0									0				1	1					0
68	210880-92-5		1				0									0				1	1					0
69	20427-59-2		1				0									0		1	1		1					0
70	56-72-4		1		1		1									0					0					0
71	5836-29-3		1		1		1									0					0					0
72	8001-58-9		1				0			1	1	1				1					0					0
73	180409-60-3		1				0					1				1					0					0
74	68085-85-8		1				0									0				1	1					0
75	76703-62-3		1				0									0				1	1					0
76	13121-70-5		1				0									0	1		1		1					0
77	52315-07-8		1				0									0				1	1					0
78	67375-30-8		1				0									0				1	1					0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions							
	CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330 max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees max = 1	Montr Prot	PIC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
0					27	48	42	1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52	20	14	28	115	1	25		7	
79	65731-84-2	Cypermethrin, beta	1				0								0			1	1					0
80	1596-84-5	Daminozide	1				0					1			1				0					0
81	50-29-3	DDT	3				0					1		1	1		1	1			1		1	1
82	52918-63-5	Deltamethrin	2				0								1	1		1	1					0
83	919-86-8	Demeton-S-methyl	2		1		1								0			1	1					0
84	80060-09-9	Diafenthiuron	1				0								0			1	1					0
85	333-41-5	Diazinon	2				0			1					1			1	1					0
86	62-73-7	Dichlorvos; DDVP	2		1	1	1								0			1	1					0
87	51338-27-3	Diclofop-methyl	1				0					1			1				0					0
88	141-66-2	Dicrotophos	2		1		1								0			1	1					0
89	56073-07-5	Difenacoum	2	1			1								0	1			1					0
90	104653-34-1	Difethialone	1	1			1								0				0					0
91	60-51-5	Dimethoate	1				0								0			1	1					0
92	149961-52-4	Dimoxystrobin	2				0							1	1		1	1						0
93	39300-45-3	Dinocap	1				0						1		1				0					0
94	165252-70-0	Dinotefuran	1				0								0			1	1					0
95	1420-07-1	Dinoterb	2		1		1						1		1				0					0
96	82-66-6	Diphacinone	1	1			1								0				0					0
97	85-00-7	Diquat dibromide	1			1	1								0				0					0
98	4032-26-2	Diquat dichloride	1			1	1								0				0					0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity					Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions								
CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PIC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
				0				27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115		1
99	298-04-4		1	1			1									0					0					0
100	330-54-1		1				0					1				1					0					0
101	534-52-1	x	2		1	1	1									0					0		1			1
102	17109-49-8		1		1		1									0					0					0
103	115-29-7		2			1	1									0					0		1		1	1
104	297-99-4		1	1			1									0					0					0
105	106-89-8		1				0			1	1	1			1	1					0					0
106	2104-64-5		2	1			1									0				1	1					0
107	133855-98-8		1				0					1		1	1	1					0					0
108	66230-04-4		1				0									0				1	1					0
109	29973-13-5		1		1		1									0					0					0
110	23947-60-6		1				0									0				1	1					0
111	13194-48-4		2	1		1	1					1				1					0					0
112	106-93-4		2				0			1	1	1			1	1					0		1			1
113	107-06-2		2				0			1		1				1					0		1			1
114	75-21-8		2				0		1	1			1			1					0		1			1
115	96-45-7		1				0					1		1	1	1					0					0
116	80844-07-1		1				0									0		1	1	1	1					0
117	52-85-7		1		1		1									0					0					0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions									
CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
				0				27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115		1
118	22224-92-6		2		1	1	1									0				1	1					0
119	60168-88-9		1				0								1	1					0					0
120	120928-09-8		1				0									0				1	1					0
121	13356-08-6		2			1	1									0		1	1		1					0
122	103112-35-2		1				0			1						1					0					0
123	122-14-5		2				0								1	1				1	1					0
124	72490-01-8		2				0					1				1				1	1					0
125	39515-41-8		2			1	1									0				1	1					0
126	55-38-9		1				0									0				1	1					0
127	900-95-8		2			1	1								1	1					0					0
128	76-87-9		2			1	1					1			1	1					0					0
129	51630-58-1		1				0									0				1	1					0
130	120068-37-3		1				0									0				1	1					0
131	90035-08-8		1	1		1	1									0					0					0
132	69806-50-4		1				0						1			1					0					0
133	174514-07-9		1				0									0	1		1		1					0
134	70124-77-5		2		1		1									0				1	1					0
135	101463-69-8		1				0									0	1		1		1					0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions										
	CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
					0					27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115	
136	62924-70-3	Flumetralin		1				0									0	1		1		1					0
137	103361-09-7	Flumioxazin		1				0							1		1					0					0
138	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide		2		1		1									0					0		1			1
139	85509-19-9	Flusilazole		1				0							1		1					0					0
140	117337-19-6	Fluthiacet-methyl		1				0					1				1					0					0
141	133-07-3	Folpet		1				0					1				1					0					0
142	50-00-0	Formaldehyde		1				0		1			1				1					0					0
143	22259-30-9	Formetanate		2		1	1	1									0				1	1					0
144	98886-44-3	Fosthiazate		1				0									0				1	1					0
145	65907-30-4	Furathiocarb		1		1	1	1									0					0					0
146	121776-33-8	Furilazole		1				0					1				1					0					0
147	77182-82-2	Glufosinate-ammonium		1				0							1		1					0					0
148	1071-83-6	Glyphosate		1				0			1						1					0					0
149	111872-58-3	Halfenprox		1				0									0	1		1		1					0
150	69806-40-2	Haloxyfop-methyl (unstated stereochemistry)		1				0					1				1					0					0
151	23560-59-0	Heptenophos		2		1		1									0				1	1					0
152	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene		4	1			1		1			1		1	1	1	1				1		1	1	1	1
153	86479-06-3	Hexaflumuron		1				0									0				1	1					0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions							
	CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330 max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees max = 1	Monti Prot	PIC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
0					27	48	42	1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52	20	14	28	115	1	25		7	1
154	608-73-1	Hexchlorocyclohexane; BHC mixed isomers		2			0					1			1	1			0		1			1
155	78587-05-0	Hexythiazox		1			0					1			1				0					0
156	35554-44-0	Imazalil		1			0					1			1				0					0
157	81335-77-5	Imazethapyr		1			0								0			1	1					0
158	138261-41-3	Imidacloprid		1			0								0			1	1					0
159	72963-72-5	Imiprothrin		1			0								0			1	1					0
160	173584-44-6	Indoxacarb		1			0								0			1	1					0
161	1689-83-4	loxynil		1			0							1	1				0					0
162	36734-19-7	Iprodione		1			0					1			1				0					0
163	140923-17-7	Iprovalicarb		1			0					1			1				0					0
164	881685-58-1	Isopyrazam		2			0					1			1		1	1	1					0
165	141112-29-0	Isoxaflutole		1			0					1			1				0					0
166	18854-01-8	Isoxathion		2		1	1								0			1	1					0
167	143390-89-0	Kresoxim-methyl		1			0					1			1				0					0
168	91465-08-6	Lambda-cyhalothrin		3			1	1							1	1		1	1					0
169	58-89-9	Lindane		3			0								1	1		1	1		1		1	1
170	330-55-2	Linuron		1			0						1	1	1				0					0
171	103055-07-8	Lufenuron		1			0								0	1	1	1	1					0
172	12057-74-8	Magnesium phosphide		1			1	1							0				0					0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions									
CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
				0				27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115		1
173	121-75-5		2				0				1					1				1	1					0
174	8018-01-7		1				0					1			1	1					0					0
175	12427-38-2		1				0					1			1	1					0					0
176	2595-54-2		1		1		1									0					0					0
177	110235-47-7		1				0					1				1					0					0
178	7439-97-6	x	2			1	1									0					0		1			1
179	139968-49-3		1				0									0				1	1					0
180	137-41-7		1				0					1				1					0					0
181	137-42-8		1				0					1			1	1					0					0
182	18691-97-9		1				0									0				1	1					0
183	10265-92-6		3		1	1	1									0				1	1		1	X		1
184	950-37-8		2		1		1									0				1	1					0
185	2032-65-7		2		1		1									0				1	1					0
186	16752-77-5		2		1		1									0				1	1					0
187	72-43-5		1				0								1	1					0					0
188	74-83-9		1				0									0					0	1				1
189	9006-42-2		1				0					1			1	1					0					0
190	21087-64-9		1				0								1	1					0					0
191	7786-34-7		2	1			1									0				1	1					0
192	136-45-8		1				0					1				1					0					0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity					Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions									
	CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PIC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
					0					27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115	
193	51596-10-2	Milbemectin		1			0									0				1	1						0
194	2212-67-1	Molinate		1			0								1	1					0						0
195	71526-07-3	MON 4660; AD 67		1			0					1				1					0						0
196	6923-22-4	Monocrotophos		3	1	1	1									0				1	1		1				1
197	300-76-5	Naled		1			0									0				1	1						0
198	54-11-5	Nicotine		1	1		1									0					0						0
199	150824-47-8	Nitenpyram		1			0									0				1	1						0
200	1929-82-4	Nitrapyrin		1			0					1				1					0						0
201	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene		1			0							1	1	1					0						0
202	1113-02-6	Omethoate		3	1		1								1	1				1	1						0
203	19044-88-3	Oryzalin		1			0					1				1					0						0
204	19666-30-9	Oxadiazon		1			0					1				1					0						0
205	23135-22-0	Oxamyl		2	1	1	1									0				1	1						0
206	301-12-2	Oxydemeton-methyl		2	1		1									0				1	1						0
207	42874-03-3	Oxyfluorfen		1			0					1				1					0						0
208	64741-88-4	Paraffin oils; mineral oils	x	1			0			1						1					0						0
209	1910-42-5	Paraquat dichloride		1		1	1									0					0						0
210	56-38-2	Parathion		3	1		1									0				1	1		1				1
211	298-00-0	Parathion-methyl		2	1		1									0					0		1	X			1
212	87-86-5	PCP; Pentachlorophenol		3	1	1	1					1			1	1					0		1				1

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions									
CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
				0				27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115		1
213	52645-53-1		2				0					1				1				1	1					0
214	2597-03-7		1				0									0				1	1					0
215	298-02-2		2	1			1									0				1	1					0
216	732-11-6		1				0									0				1	1					0
217	13171-21-6		3	1			1									0				1	1		1	X		1
218	7803-51-2		1			1	1									0										0
219	1918-02-1		1				0							1	1											0
220	23103-98-2		2				0					1				1		1	1		1					0
221	29232-93-7		1				0									0				1	1					0
222	299-45-6		1			1	1									0										0
223	23031-36-9		1				0									0				1	1					0
224	32809-16-8		1				0					1		1	1											0
225	41198-08-7		1				0									0				1	1					0
226	139001-49-3		1				0							1	1											0
227	1918-16-7		1				0					1				1										0
228	2312-35-8		2				0					1				1	1	1	1		1					0
229	31218-83-4		1		1		1									0										0
230	114-26-1		2				0					1				1				1	1					0
231	75-56-9		1				0			1		1	1			1										0
232	23950-58-5		1				0					1				1										0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions							
	CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330 max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees max = 1	Monti Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
0					27	48	42	1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52	20	14	28	115	1	25		7	
233	34643-46-4	Prothiofos	1				0								0	1		1	1					0
234	123312-89-0	Pymetrozine	1				0					1			1				0					0
235	77458-01-6	Pyraclufos	1				0								0			1	1					0
236	129630-19-9	Pyraflufen-ethyl	1				0					1			1				0					0
237	6814-58-0	Pyrazachlor	1				0					1			1				0					0
238	13457-18-6	Pyrazophos	1				0								0			1	1					0
239	108-34-9	Pyrazoxon	1			1	1								0				0					0
240	96489-71-3	Pyridaben	1				0								0			1	1					0
241	179101-81-6	Pyridalyl	1				0								0	1	1	1	1					0
242	119-12-0	Pyridiphenthion	1				0								0			1	1					0
243	13593-03-8	Quinalphos	2				0							1	1			1	1					0
244	2797-51-5	Quinoclamine	1				0								0			1	1					0
245	124495-18-7	Quinoxifen	1				0								0	1		1	1					0
246	119738-06-6	Quizalofop-p-tefuryl	1				0						1		1				0					0
247	10453-86-8	Resmethrin	2				0					1		1	1			1	1					0
248	83-79-4	Rotenone	1				0								0			1	1					0
249	874967-67-6	Sedaxane	1				0					1			1				0					0
250	105024-66-6	Silafluofen	2				0						1		1			1	1					0
251	128-04-1	Sodium dimethyl dithio carbamate	1				0					1			1				0					0

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		Group 1: Acute Toxicity				Group 2: Long term effects							Group 3: Environmental toxicity				Group 4: Conventions									
CAS number	Pesticide	Grouped (see page 21)	Sum of max=1 in Groups 1-4	WHO Ia	WHO Ib	H330	max = 1	EPA carc	IARC carc	EU GHS carc (1A, 1B)	IARC prob carc	EPA prob likel carc	EU GHS muta (1A, 1B)	EU GHS repro (1A, 1B)	EU EDC (1) or C2 & R2 GHS	max = 1	very bio acc	very pers water, soil or sediment	very toxic to aq. organism	highly toxic bees	max = 1	Montr Prot	PLC	See note below the table	POP	max = 1
				0				27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115		1
252	62-74-8	Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)	1	1		1	1									0					0					0
253	187166-15-0	Spinetoram	1			0										0				1	1					0
254	168316-95-8	Spinosad	1			0										0				1	1					0
255	148477-71-8	Spirodiclofen	1			0					1					1					0					0
256	57-24-9	Strychnine	1		1		1									0					0					0
257	3689-24-5	Sulfotep	1	1			1									0					0					0
258	946578-00-3	Sulfoxaflor	1			0										0				1	1					0
259	21564-17-0	TCMTB	1			1	1									0					0					0
260	96182-53-5	Tebupirimifos	2	1			1									0		1	1		1					0
261	79538-32-2	Tefluthrin	2		1		1									0				1	1					0
262	3383-96-8	Temephos	1			0										0				1	1					0
263	149979-41-9	Tepraloxym	1			0								1	1						0					0
264	13071-79-9	Terbufos	1	1			1									0					0					0
265	886-50-0	Terbutryn	1			0								1	1						0					0
266	2593-15-9	Terrazole; Etridiazole	1			0					1					1					0					0
267	22248-79-9	Tetrachlorvinphos	2			0						1				1				1	1					0
268	112281-77-3	Tetraconazole	1			0						1				1					0					0
269	7696-12-0	Tetramethrin	1			0										0				1	1					0
270	111988-49-9	Thiacloprid	1			0					1					1					0					0
271	153719-23-4	Thiamethoxam	1			0										0				1	1					0

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0					27	48	42	1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52	20	14	28	115	1	25		7	
272	59669-26-0	Thiodicarb		2			0					1			1			1	1					0
273	39196-18-4	Thiofanox		2		1	1								0			1	1					0
274	640-15-3	Thiometon		2		1	1								0			1	1					0
275	23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl		1			0				1				1				0					0
276	62-56-6	Thiourea		1			0							1	1				0					0
277	137-26-8	Thiram in formulations with benomyl and carbofuran		2			0							1	1				0		1	X		1
278	129558-76-5	Tolfenpyrad		1			0								0	1		1	1					0
279	731-27-1	Tolyfluanid		2			1	1				1			1				0					0
280	66841-25-6	Tralomethrin		1			0								0				1	1				0
281	2303-17-5	Tri-allate		1			0								0		1	1	1					0
282	24017-47-8	Triazophos		1		1	1								0				0					0
283	nocas 8	Tributyltin compounds		1			0							1	1				0					0
284	52-68-6	Trichlorfon		2			0							1	1			1	1					0
285	81412-43-3	Tridemorph		1			0						1		1				0					0
286	1582-09-8	Trifluralin		2			0							1	1	1			1					0
287	37248-47-8	Validamycin		1			0								0			1	1					0
288	2275-23-2	Vamidotion		2		1	1								0			1	1					0
289	50471-44-8	Vinclozolin		1			0						1	1	1				0					0
290	81-81-2	Warfarin		2		1	1						1		1				0					0

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				0				27	48	42		1	3	12	7	73	4	20	52		20	14	28	115		1
291	2655-14-3		1				0									0				1	1					0
292	52315-07-8z		2		1		1									0				1	1					0
293	1314-84-7		1		1		1									0										0
294	12122-67-7		1				0							1	1											0
295	137-30-4		1			1	1									0										0
296	23783-98-4		1	1			1									0										0

X: Annex III of the PIC/Rotterdam Convention refers to certain formulations of those chemical indicated with an "X"