# Criteria for accepting alternative toxicity data to support an HOCNF application

Ecoxicological data from protocols other than those listed below may be submitted when making HOCNF applications, including the results from freshwater tests.

| **Test end point** | **Species** | **Protocol** | **Test duration** |
|---|---|---|---|
| $LC_{50}$ | *Acartia tonsa* (alternative species is *Mysidopsas bahia*) | ISO TC 147/SC5/WG2 CD 14669 | 48 hours |
| $LC_{50}$ | *Corophium volutator* (alternative species is *Corophium* Sp,) | OSPAR | 10 days |
| $LC_{50}$ | *Scophthalmus maximus* (alternative species is *Cyprinodon variegatus*) | OSPAR | 96 hours |
| $EC_{50}$ | *Skeletonema costatum* (alternative species is *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*) | ISO SC5/WG 5 10253 | 72 hours |

Whenever possible, ecotoxicological data should be derived from tests performed according to recognised international standard protocols or guidelines (e.g. OSPAR guidelines, ISO test guidelines and OECD test guidelines) and conducted by laboratories working in compliance with the current OECD principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) at the time of testing.

Where it is necessary to commission new tests Government strongly prefers that they should be selected from those listed above. Suppliers intending to submit data on alternative species or protocols should discuss their acceptability with CEFAS, **before** they commission the test.

The HOCNF will still require that every component should be supported by bioaccumulation and biodegradation data, and aquatic toxicity data from three trophic levels (algae, crustacea and fish). Where the component meets the following criteria, sediment reworker data will be required.

The component criteria are that they:

a. are "sinkers", or
b. have a Log $P_{ow}$ >4, or
c. are in any other way known to adsorb to particles or end up in the sediment
d. contain surfactants.

Other types of information may be sufficient for completing the HOCNF, especially when used in a weight-of-evidence approach. Such information could include:

a. data from *in vitro* or *in vivo* studies that have not been generated in accordance with the latest adopted/accepted version of the corresponding (validated) test method or to GLP (or equivalent)
b. QSAR model outputs
c. SAR model outputs, read-across and category approaches.

Further information can be found in the OSPAR guidelines for completing the HOCNF.