

## ANNEX II

### BEST PRACTICE

This Annex lists examples of guidance and other best practice documents, industry standards, economic incentives, regulatory mechanisms, information mechanisms and product-type specific documents, referred to in the questionnaire responses received from Member State competent authorities, industry and non-governmental organisations (see section 3.3 of the report).

#### **Guidance and other best practice documents**

<b>Guidance and other best practice documents</b>	
1.	'Authorisation of Anticoagulant Rodenticides in Germany - Risk Mitigation Measures, Best Practice Code and FAQs' (2014) - This guidance was developed because a sustainable use of anticoagulant rodenticides could not be ensured solely with authorisation of the products. <a href="http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/authorisation-of-anticoagulant-rodenticides-in">http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/authorisation-of-anticoagulant-rodenticides-in</a>
2.	'Guideline on Best Practice in the Use of Rodenticide Baits as Biocides in the European Union' (2013) - The main purpose of the document is to provide Best Practice guidance to those using rodenticides in the EU as professional pest control technicians. The document describes what to do before, during and after rodenticide applications; gives practical guidance that should be followed in the many varied situations of rodenticide use; discusses alternatives to rodenticides; provides advice on where to obtain information about anticoagulant resistance and the best way to manage it; and provides web-site links and further reading. <a href="http://www.cefic.org/Documents/Industry%20sectors/EBPF/Guideline-on-Best-Practice-in-the-Use-of-Rodenticides-in-the-EU.pdf">http://www.cefic.org/Documents/Industry%20sectors/EBPF/Guideline-on-Best-Practice-in-the-Use-of-Rodenticides-in-the-EU.pdf</a> -
3.	Rodent control in agriculture - Home Grown Cereals Authority guide (2012) – Presents a planned Integrated Pest Management strategy for effective rodent control to maintain rodent-free environments through combined efforts designed to kill the rodents with measures designed to try and make sure that they are not there in the first place. <a href="http://www.hgca.com/publications/2012/october/08/rodent-control-in-agriculture-an-hgca-guide.aspx">http://www.hgca.com/publications/2012/october/08/rodent-control-in-agriculture-an-hgca-guide.aspx</a>
4.	'British Pest Management Manual' (2012) – The purpose of this reference manual is to ensure technical competence and knowledge of legislation, pesticide use, resistance to pesticides and health and safety issues: <a href="http://www.bpca.org.uk/pages/index.cfm?page_id=81">http://www.bpca.org.uk/pages/index.cfm?page_id=81</a>
5.	Tips for the Sustainable Use of Biocides by professional (2011/2012) – Document consists of DO's and DON'T's for professional users: <a href="http://www.aise.eu/library/artwork/sustainable-use-of-disinfectants-by-professionals.aspx">http://www.aise.eu/library/artwork/sustainable-use-of-disinfectants-by-professionals.aspx</a>
6.	'Sustainable use of rodenticides as biocides in the EU' (2010) – Produced under the auspices of the European Biocidal Products Forum specifically for rodenticides but also to provide a 'template' for other Product Types. It is intended to establish practices and initiatives that support the long-term effectiveness of rodenticides, while reducing to a minimum any risk to human health and the environment entailed in their use. <a href="http://www.cefic.org/Documents/Industry%20sectors/EBPF/EBPF-Sustainable-use-of-rodenticides-as-biocides.pdf">http://www.cefic.org/Documents/Industry%20sectors/EBPF/EBPF-Sustainable-use-of-rodenticides-as-biocides.pdf</a>
7.	CEPE: 'Personal Health Protection during Application of Antifouling Paint' (2009) - <a href="http://cepe-myeteam.eudata.be/EPUB//easnet.dll/GetDoc?APPL=1&amp;DAT_IM=101ED4&amp;DWNLD=2009PersonalHealthProtectionDuringApplicationofAntifoulingPaint-22June.doc">http://cepe-myeteam.eudata.be/EPUB//easnet.dll/GetDoc?APPL=1&amp;DAT_IM=101ED4&amp;DWNLD=2009PersonalHealthProtectionDuringApplicationofAntifoulingPaint-22June.doc</a>
8.	CEPE: 'Safe Application of Yacht Coatings' (2009) - <a href="http://cepe-">http://cepe-</a>

<b>Guidance and other best practice documents</b>	
	<a href="http://myeteam.eudata.be/EPUB//easnet.dll/GetDoc?APPL=1&amp;DAT_IM=10264D&amp;DWNLD=2009">myeteam.eudata.be/EPUB//easnet.dll/GetDoc?APPL=1&amp;DAT_IM=10264D&amp;DWNLD=2009</a> <a href="#">Personal Health Protection During Application of Antifouling Paint - 22 June.doc</a>
9.	Chartered Institute for Environmental Health: 'Pest Control Procedures in the Social Care Sector' 2009 <a href="http://www.cieh.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=39642">http://www.cieh.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=39642</a>
10.	Chartered Institute for Environmental Health: 'Pest minimisation - Best practice for the hospitality industry' <a href="http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Core/Policy/Publications_and_information_services/Policy_publications/Publications/Pest_Minimisation-Best_practice_for_the_hospitality_industry.pdf">http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Core/Policy/Publications_and_information_services/Policy_publications/Publications/Pest_Minimisation-Best_practice_for_the_hospitality_industry.pdf</a>
11.	'Hygiene Rules in the Catering Sector' - Include preventive measures to maintain a good hygiene status without promoting an unnecessary use of disinfectants. <a href="http://www.bfr.bund.de/cm/350/hygienerregeln-in-der-gemeinschaftsgastronomie-englisch.pdf">http://www.bfr.bund.de/cm/350/hygienerregeln-in-der-gemeinschaftsgastronomie-englisch.pdf</a>
12.	Chartered Institute for Environmental Health: 'Pest Control Procedures in the Food Industry, Pest Control Procedures in the Housing Sector' <a href="http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Core/Policy/Environmental_protection/Pest_management/NPAP/pest_control_procedures_in_the_housing_sector.pdf">http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Core/Policy/Environmental_protection/Pest_management/NPAP/pest_control_procedures_in_the_housing_sector.pdf</a>

### ***Industry standards***

<b>Industry standards</b>	
1.	CEN FprEN 16636, 'Pest management services – Requirements and competences' (under approval) <sup>1</sup>
2.	ISO 14001 – Environmental management
3.	ISO 13073: Ships and marine technology - Risk assessment on anti-fouling systems on ships -- Part 1: Marine environmental risk assessment method of biocidally active substances used for anti-fouling systems on ships
4.	Ireland: CEN Standard (CEN TC 404 – Pest management services) – under approval
5.	Maltese standard: MSA 2000:2009- Control of Public Health Pests -Operators' Management System Requirements.
6.	TRGS 513 "Tätigkeiten an Sterilisatoren mit Ethylenoxid und Formaldehyd" (Operation of Sterilisers with Ethylene Oxide and Formaldehyde) (national technical rule, Germany)
7.	EN ISO 11135 - Sterilization of health care products - Ethylene oxide - Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices.
8.	EN 1422 - Sterilizers for medical purposes - Ethylene oxide sterilizers - Requirements and test methods.
9.	EN 15288-2 'Swimming Pools - Safety Requirements for Operation'
10.	DIN 19606 "Chlorinators for water treatment - Equipment, installation and operation" (German standard)
11.	DIN 19643 "Treatment of water of swimming pools and baths" (German standard)
12.	DVGW W 229 "Process for the disinfection of drinking water by chlorine and hypochlorites" (German standard)
13.	GEST 96/218 'Safe use of sodium hypochlorite at swimming pools'

<sup>1</sup>[http://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:110:0::::FSP\\_PROJECT,FSP\\_LANG\\_ID:36612,25&cs=1](http://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:110:0::::FSP_PROJECT,FSP_LANG_ID:36612,25&cs=1)  
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### ***Economic incentives***

<b>MS</b>	<b>Fee-based approach</b>
AT	Under the future Austrian fee-Regulation, the fees for the simplified authorisation procedure according to Article 25 BPR are to be significantly lower than for a normal authorisation procedure. The simplified authorisation procedure is applicable if a) all the active substances contained in the biocidal product appear in Annex I and satisfy any restriction specified in that Annex; b) the biocidal product does not contain any substance of concern; c) the biocidal product does not contain any nanomaterials; d) the biocidal product is sufficiently effective; and e) the handling of the biocidal product do not require personal protective equipment. The fee-Regulation will be applied at the national level.
BE	Belgium already has an authorisation scheme in place for all biocides for which the active substance is taken up in the review program. All authorisation holders have to pay, at the beginning of each year, an annual fee of which the amount depends on i) the annual quantity of biocide placed on the Belgian market in the previous year and ii) the score assigned to the product (this varies in accordance with the hazard categories assigned to the product and is given at the stage of product authorisation or notification act). This measure applies at the national level.
FR	In order for a biocidal product to be placed on the market in France, the fee for the permit ranges from EUR 500 to EUR 165,000. This wide range depends on the circumstances of the authorisation. For instance, when a product is sought to be authorised for the first time in the EU it is subject to the highest fee, whilst the fee will be considerably less if the product has already been recognised and tested elsewhere in the EU. The presence/absence of "substances of concern" shall be taken into account in the calculation of the authorisation fee.
LU	In Luxembourg, a fee-based approach is currently being introduced under Project de loi 6689. Art. 7 of the draft law, as submitted by the Government last year, sets out the fees for introducing biocidal products on the market. There is a maximum fee of EUR 300,000 for an application for authorisation of biocidal products and EUR 400,000 for an application for product type. Depending on the expertise required, these amounts may be increased to reflect the real cost. A 10-60% deduction applies for SMEs. In case of refusal of the authorisation, 50% may be reimbursed upon request. As the fees structure will be based on the Commission's Guidance document CA-DEC12-Doc.5.1.b-Final, the presence/absence of "substances of concern" shall be taken into account in the calculation of the authorisation fee.
SE	Sweden has a pesticides tax ("Bekämpningsmedel skatt") the intention of which was to reduce the use of biocides when the tax was first imposed. However, due to the increase in the cost of pesticides, the tax has lost its effect as is so minimal in comparison to the cost of dossiers and applications for authorisation. In addition, the tax depends only on the amount of active substance sold, and does not vary due to the hazardous nature of the active substance.

### ***Regulatory mechanisms***

<b>MS</b>	<b>Regulatory mechanisms</b>
AT	The chemical and biocidal legislation the "Begasungssicherheitsverordnung, BGBl. II Nr. 287/2005" stipulates requirements for fumigation, for instance to control rodenticides, product-type 14.
BE	In the Flemish Region, a Flemish decree prohibits (or limits) the use of pesticides and biocides by local authorities for outdoor use. An annual list of PT14 products (rodenticides) that can be used by way of exception is published annually.
CY	Under the Cypriot legislation 290/2011, the use of biocides labelled "professionals only" by non-professionals who are not registered as "professional users" at the Ministry of Agriculture is prohibited.
FR	The Order of 9 October 2013 on conditions for the practice of the activity of professional user and distributor of certain types of biocidal products sets out a certification scheme, detailing the programmes, duration of training, and conditions for obtaining the certificate

for the 'practice of the activity of professional user and distributor of certain types of biocidal products'.

### **Information mechanisms**

<b>Information campaign</b>	
1.	Following 10 years of campaigns, the Danish EPA launched in 2014 the 'Think' ("hverdagsgifte") campaign. The campaign includes a music video, an app for mobiles, pc's and tablets and a website – <a href="http://eng.mst.dk/topics/biocides/think!-before-you-use-everyday-products-containing-poison/">http://eng.mst.dk/topics/biocides/think!-before-you-use-everyday-products-containing-poison/</a>
2.	The Campaign for the Responsible Rodenticide Use (CRRU) in Ireland was established to promote responsible use of rodenticides among all user groups, including professional pest controllers, farmers and gamekeepers. As such a number of initiatives were taken. These include "Wildlife Aware" (2013), which provides guidance and training (with accreditation) following concerns over wildlife poisonings from pesticides (including biocides) and secondary effects of residues of persistent pesticides (such as anticoagulants) – <a href="http://www.thinkwildlife.org/">http://www.thinkwildlife.org/</a> and a seven point Code of Practice promoting responsible use – <a href="http://www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code/">http://www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code/</a> .
3.	CEFIC, 'Biocides: Protecting our health and our environment' (2009) was produced by the biocides industry in order to explain the purpose and need for biocides – <a href="http://www.cefic.org/Documents/Industry%20sectors/EBPF/Biocides-brochure-FINAL.pdf">http://www.cefic.org/Documents/Industry%20sectors/EBPF/Biocides-brochure-FINAL.pdf</a>
4.	The Austrian Bundesländer provide information on biocides (e.g. City of Vienna, in German). The information is clearly represented, illustrated and generally understandable for broad levels of population. In addition preventive measures to avoid the use of biocidal products are described – <a href="http://www.wien.gv.at/umweltschutz/oekokauf/pdf/biozide.pdf">www.wien.gv.at/umweltschutz/oekokauf/pdf/biozide.pdf</a>
5.	In Belgium, the authorities have produced a number of brochures for the general public, which are available online in a number of languages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is a biocide ? (NL and FR)</li> <li>- biocides and pesticides, not risk-free! (NL, FR, EN and DE)</li> <li>- Read the label, it protects you! (NL, FR, EN and DE)</li> <li>- Biocides and their impact on pollinators (NL and FR, available 5/2014)</li> </ul> <p>Studies on intoxication due to pesticides, carried out in collaboration with the Poison Control Center are available online, with specific campaigns on this issue to follow in 2014/2015.</p>
6.	In Finland, in addition to specific information on rodenticides, Information releases on proper use of certain biocidal products, i.e. insecticides, wood preservatives, disinfection substances have been produced and distributed regularly, often during the spring, when people are starting to use more certain biocidal products. These are often current and seasonal leaflets.
7.	In Germany, the UBA runs a website on alternatives to biocides ( <a href="http://www.biozid.info">www.biozid.info</a> ) to inform multipliers and consumers about alternatives and preventive measures to reduce the use of biocides. Information on alternatives can also be found on the following website of BAuA: <a href="http://www.baua.de/de/Chemikaliengesetz-Biozidverfahren/Biozide/Alternativen/Alternativen.html">http://www.baua.de/de/Chemikaliengesetz-Biozidverfahren/Biozide/Alternativen/Alternativen.html</a>
8.	NGO (PAN Germany) provides information on its website and as print materials (leaflets, fact sheets, brochures), and gives advice via email, phone, at consumer events, meetings and workshops. In addition, this information has been fed into the online portal of the Germa, UBA. See <a href="http://www.biozid.info">www.biozid.info</a> . A number of PDF-downloads (mostly in German language) are available via the link above.
9.	In Hungary, National and regional conferences for professional pest control operators and fumigators (annual) (for PT. 14, 18, 19). The National Centre for Epidemiology also maintains a website, which is available for the general public.
10	In Luxembourg, a general campaign is run under with the title "sans pesticide", providing information to the general public but also to the public administration. The campaign is supported by several public partners and organisations. See

<b>Information campaign</b>	
11.	<p><a href="http://www.environnement.public.lu/sanspesticides/">http://www.environnement.public.lu/sanspesticides/</a></p> <p>In the UK, the Health and Safety Executive are working with industry to promote safe and sustainable use of second generation anticoagulant rodenticides by means of an industry-led stewardship scheme. Elements of this scheme will rely on effective communication with professional purchasers and users of these products.</p>

### **Product-type specific**

<b>PT</b>	<b>Guidance document</b>
PT 8	<p>Webpages of the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (TUKES):</p> <p>1) Wood impregnated with creosote - <a href="http://www.tukes.fi/en/Branches/Chemicals-biocides-plant-protection-products/Biocides/Restrictions-on-the-use-of-biocidal-products/Wood-impregnated-with-creosote/">http://www.tukes.fi/en/Branches/Chemicals-biocides-plant-protection-products/Biocides/Restrictions-on-the-use-of-biocidal-products/Wood-impregnated-with-creosote/</a></p> <p>2) How to use and dispose of impregnated wood (for consumers) - <a href="http://www.tukes.fi/en/For-Consumers/Home-and-home-technology/How-to-use-and-dispose-of-impregnated-wood/">http://www.tukes.fi/en/For-Consumers/Home-and-home-technology/How-to-use-and-dispose-of-impregnated-wood/</a></p> <p>TRGS 512 (2012): Fumigations.</p> <p>CEN/TR 15003; DIN SPEC 68001 (2012): Durability of wood and wood-based products - Criteria for hot air processes for curative uses against wood destroying organisms (technical report).</p> <p>European Wood Protection Association (2011): Timber Treatment Installations – Code of Practice for Safe Design and Operation.</p> <p>Wood preservation with chemicals: Best Available Techniques (BAT) (Salminen et al 2014)</p>
PT 18	<p>Royal Horticultural Society, 'Pesticides for Home Gardeners', RHS Advisory Service, February 2014</p> <p><a href="https://www.rhs.org.uk/advice/pdfs/pesticides-for-home-gardeners">https://www.rhs.org.uk/advice/pdfs/pesticides-for-home-gardeners</a></p> <p>Handbuch für den Schädlingsbekämpfer (Karg 2014)</p> <p>'The European Code of Practice (ECoP) – Bed Bug Management' (2013) – The second version of this document prepared by the Bed Bug Foundation is targeted mainly at PCOs, with the aim of providing the most up to date advice for the treatment of bedbug infestations:</p> <p><a href="http://bedbugfoundation.org/#/ecop/">http://bedbugfoundation.org/#/ecop/</a></p> <p>Chartered Institute for Environmental Health: 'Pest Control Procedures Manual – Cockroaches' 2013</p> <p><a href="http://www.cieh.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=47394">http://www.cieh.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=47394</a></p> <p>BASF: 'Bed Bug Guide' (2012) - Produced by BASF to provide a Best Practice treatment regime to ensure efficacious treatment and prevention of the development to resistance: <a href="http://www.pestcontrol.basf.co.uk/agroportal/pc_uk/en/professional_pest_control/news_p_ropi/archived/bed_bug_guide.html">http://www.pestcontrol.basf.co.uk/agroportal/pc_uk/en/professional_pest_control/news_p_ropi/archived/bed_bug_guide.html</a></p> <p>Chartered Institute for Environmental Health: 'Pest control procedures manual – Bedbugs' 2011</p> <p><a href="http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Core/Policy/Publications_and_information_services/Policy_publications/Publications/CIEH_Bedbug_doc.pdf">http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Core/Policy/Publications_and_information_services/Policy_publications/Publications/CIEH_Bedbug_doc.pdf</a></p> <p>Malis Handbook of Pest Control (Malis et al. 2011)</p> <p>Mosquitoes and Their Control (Becker et al. 2010)</p>