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Organization of the
United Nations**



PIC CIRCULAR LI (51) – June 2020



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

**SECRETARIAT OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION
ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE
FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES
IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

PIC CIRCULAR LI (51)

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Contents

INTRODUCTION

1.	THE PURPOSE OF THE PIC CIRCULAR.....	1
2.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION	1
2.1	Designated national authorities	1
2.2	Notifications of final regulatory action	1
2.3	Proposals for the listing of severely hazardous pesticide formulations	2
2.4	Chemicals subject to the PIC procedure.....	2
2.5	Information exchange on exports and export notifications.....	2
2.6	Information to accompany exported chemicals	3
2.7	Information on responses concerning import of chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention.....	3
2.8	Information on chemicals for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision	4
2.9	Information on transit movements	4
3.	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	4
3.1	Information on the status of ratification of the Rotterdam Convention.....	4
3.2	Documents relevant to the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention	4
3.3	Resource Kit of information on the Rotterdam Convention.....	5

APPENDIX I

SYNOPSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST PIC CIRCULAR	6
---	---

APPENDIX II

PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS IN THE PIC PROCEDURE	41
---	----

APPENDIX III

CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE PIC PROCEDURE.....	42
---	----

APPENDIX IV

LISTING OF ALL IMPORT RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM PARTIES AND CASES OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT RESPONSES.....	45
---	----

APPENDIX V

NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED IN ANNEX III	50
--	----

APPENDIX VI

**INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMICAL
REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR LISTING IN ANNEX III BUT FOR WHICH THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES HAS YET TO TAKE A FINAL DECISION.....69**

INTRODUCTION

1. THE PURPOSE OF THE PIC CIRCULAR

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade entered into force on 24 February 2004.

The purpose of the PIC Circular is to provide all Parties, through their designated national authorities, with the information required in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of the Convention. The decision guidance documents on relevant chemicals dispatched to Parties in line with paragraph 3 of Article 7 are sent out in a separate communication.

The PIC Circular is published every six months, in June and December. The present Circular contains information related to and received during the period from **1 November 2019 to 30 April 2020**. Information received after 30 April 2020 will be included in the next PIC Circular.

Designated national authorities are requested to review the information relating to their countries and communicate any inconsistencies, errors or omissions to the Secretariat.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

2.1 Designated national authorities

In line with paragraph 3 of Article 4, Parties shall notify the Secretariat on designations of or changes to designated national authorities. A register of designated national authorities is distributed together with the present PIC Circular and is also available on the Rotterdam Convention website.¹

2.2 Notifications of final regulatory action

Parties that have adopted final regulatory actions shall notify the Secretariat within the timeframes established in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 5.

Appendix I of the PIC Circular contains a synopsis of all notifications of final regulatory action received from Parties since the last PIC Circular, in line with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 of the Convention. It contains summaries of notifications of final regulatory action that have been received by the Secretariat and verified to contain the information required by Annex I to the Convention (Part A), information regarding notifications which do not contain all the information (Part B), as well as those notifications that are still under verification by the Secretariat (Part C).

Appendix V contains a list of all the notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III, received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2020).

A database of notifications of final regulatory action submitted by Parties, including those for the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention, verified as containing the information required by Annex I to the Convention is also available on the Convention website.²

A synopsis of all notifications received under the original PIC procedure, which is before the adoption of the Convention in 1998, was published in **PIC Circular X** in December 1999.³ These notifications however do not meet the requirements of Annex I because the information requirements for notifications under the original PIC procedure were different. Although Parties are not obliged to resubmit

¹ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/3282/Default.aspx>.

² <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

³ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1168/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

notifications submitted under the original PIC procedure,⁴ they may wish to consider doing so for those chemicals not presently listed in Annex III if sufficient supporting information is available.

To facilitate the submission of notifications, a **form for notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical and instructions on how to complete it** are available on the Convention website.⁵

2.3 Proposals for the listing of severely hazardous pesticide formulations

In line with paragraph 1 of Article 6, any Party that is a developing country or a country with an economy in transition and that is experiencing problems caused by a severely hazardous pesticide formulation under conditions of use in its territory, may propose to the Secretariat the listing of the severely hazardous pesticide formulation in Annex III.

Appendix II of the PIC Circular contains summaries of such proposals, which the Secretariat has verified contain the information required by part 1 of Annex IV to the Convention.

To facilitate the submission of proposals, an **incident report form for human health incidents involving severely hazardous pesticide formulations** and an **incident report form for environmental incidents involving severely hazardous pesticide formulations** are available on the Convention website.⁶

2.4 Chemicals subject to the PIC procedure

Appendix III of the PIC Circular lists all the chemicals that are currently listed in Annex III to the Convention and subject to the PIC procedure, their categories (pesticide, industrial and severely hazardous pesticide formulation) and the date of first communication of the corresponding decision guidance document.

The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-9) to the Rotterdam Convention, held from 29 April to 10 May 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland, decided to amend Annex III to list two new chemicals, making them subject to the prior Informed Consent Procedure and approving the related Decision Guidance Documents:

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Decision No.
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	RC-9/4
Hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4 3194-55-6 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8	Industrial	RC-9/3

The amendments entered into force for all Parties on 16 September 2019. The Decision Guidance Documents on hexabromocyclododecane and phorate were communicated to Parties on 16 September 2019, along with a request to provide an import response no later than nine months after the date of dispatch of these documents (by 16 June 2020), in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Convention.

2.5 Information exchange on exports and export notifications

Article 12 and Annex V to the Convention set out the provisions and information requirements related to export notifications. When a chemical that is banned or severely restricted by a Party is exported from

⁴ Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Rotterdam Convention.

⁵ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1182/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

⁶ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1192/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

its territory, that Party shall provide an export notification to the importing Party, which shall include the information in Annex V. The importing Party has the obligation to acknowledge receipt of the first export notification received after the adoption of the final regulatory action.

To assist Parties in meeting their obligations under the Convention, a **standard form for export notification** and **instructions on how to complete it** are available on the Convention website.⁷

The Conference of the Parties, at its ninth meeting recalled decision RC-7/2 on the proposal on ways of exchanging information on exports and export notifications. Decision RC-9/1 requested continued facilitation of exchange of information and provision of assistance to Parties in their implementation of paragraph 2 of Article 11, and Articles 12 and 14 of the Convention. Parties were also encouraged to provide information by submitting responses to the periodic questionnaire on the implementation of those articles.

2.6 Information to accompany exported chemicals

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 13, the World Customs Organization has assigned specific Harmonized System customs codes to the individual chemicals or groups of chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention. These codes entered into force on 1 January 2007. For the chemicals listed in Annex III after 2011, Harmonized System codes will be assigned by the World Customs Organization. A table containing this information is available on the Convention website.⁸

If a Harmonized System customs code has been assigned to a chemical listed in Annex III, Parties shall require that the shipping document carries this assigned code when the chemical is exported.

2.7 Information on responses concerning import of chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention

In accordance with paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 10, each Party shall transmit to the Secretariat, as soon as possible, and in any event no later than nine months after the date of dispatch of the decision guidance document, a response concerning the future import of the chemical concerned. If a Party modifies this response, the Party shall forthwith submit the revised response to the Secretariat. The response shall consist of either a final decision or an interim response.

Paragraph 7 of Article 10 provides that, each new Party shall, no later than the date of entry into force of the Convention for that Party, transmit to the Secretariat import responses with respect to each chemical listed in Annex III to the Convention.

Appendix IV includes an overview of import responses received since the last PIC Circular. All import responses received, including a description of the legislative or administrative measures on which the decisions have been based, are available on the Convention website.⁹ Information on any cases of failure to transmit a response is also available.

As at 30 April 2020, the following six Parties have submitted import responses for all 52 chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Russian Federation, Switzerland and Togo. 155 Parties have not yet provided import responses for one or more of the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention. Of these, the following seven Parties have failed to provide any import responses: Afghanistan, Djibouti, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.

To facilitate the submission of responses regarding import, a **form for import response** and **instructions on how to complete it** are available on the Convention website.¹⁰

⁷ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1365/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

⁸ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1159/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

⁹ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1370/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹⁰ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1165/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

Import responses must be submitted through the official channel of communication for the Party. The date of issue and signature of the DNA is to be provided for each individual form to ensure its official status.¹¹

2.8 Information on chemicals for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision

The Conference of the Parties, in its decisions RC-3/3, RC-4/4, RC-6/8, RC-8/6, RC-8/7 and RC-9/5 encouraged Parties to make use of all information available on the following chemicals, to assist others, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to make informed decisions regarding their import and management and to inform other Parties of those decisions using the information exchange provisions in Article 14: acetochlor; carbosulfan; chrysotile asbestos; fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L); and liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L.

In line with these decisions and paragraph 1 of Article 14, **Appendix VI** of the PIC Circular contains information on chemicals recommended by the Chemical Review Committee for listing in Annex III but for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision.

2.9 Information on transit movements

As outlined in paragraph 5 of Article 14, any Party requiring information on transit movements through its territory of chemicals listed in Annex III may report its need to the Secretariat, which shall inform all Parties accordingly.

Since the last PIC Circular, no Party has reported to the Secretariat its need for information on transit movements through its territory of Annex III chemicals.

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

3.1 Information on the status of ratification of the Rotterdam Convention

As at 30 April 2020 there were 161 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention.¹² Information on new Parties after 30 April 2020 will be reported in the next PIC Circular.

3.2 Documents relevant to the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention

The following documents relevant to the implementation of the Convention are available on the Convention website:¹³

- Text of the Convention - Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (*Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish*);¹⁴
- Decision guidance documents for each of the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention (*English, French, Spanish*);¹⁵

¹¹ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1165/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹² <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1072/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹³ <http://www.pic.int/>.

¹⁴ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx>. A further compilation including the amendments adopted by the Conference of the Parties in May 2019 is being prepared and will be made available on the Convention website in due course.

¹⁵ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/2413/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

- Form and instructions for notification of final regulatory action to ban or severely restrict a chemical (*English, French, Spanish*);⁵
- Form and instructions for import responses (*English, French, Spanish*);¹¹
- Form and instructions for reporting human health incidents and environmental incidents relating to severely hazardous pesticide formulations (*English, French, Spanish*);⁶
- Export notification form and instructions (*English, French, Spanish*);⁷
- Form for notification of designation of contacts (*English, French, Spanish*);¹⁶
- All PIC Circulars (*English, French, Spanish*);³
- Register of designated national authorities for the Rotterdam Convention (*English*).¹

3.3 Resource Kit of information on the Rotterdam Convention

The Resource Kit¹⁷ is a collection of publications containing information on the Rotterdam Convention. It has been developed with a range of end-users in mind, including the public, designated national authorities and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Convention. It includes elements to assist in awareness-raising activities and detailed technical information and training materials aimed at facilitating implementation of the Convention.

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¹⁶ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/3285/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹⁷ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1064/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

APPENDIX I**SYNOPSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION
RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST PIC CIRCULAR**

This appendix consists of three parts:

Part A: Summary of notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as containing all the information required in Annex I to the Convention, received between 1 November 2019 and 30 April 2020.

Part B: Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention, received between 1 November 2019 and 30 April 2020.

Part C: Notifications of final regulatory action still under verification

Notifications of final regulatory action that have been received by the Secretariat for which the verification process has not yet been completed.

The information is also available on the Convention website.¹⁸

¹⁸ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

Synopsis of notifications of final regulatory action received since the last PIC Circular**PART A****SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AS CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION****EUROPEAN UNION**

Common Name(s): Cybutryne

CAS number(s): 28159-98-0

Chemical Name: N²-tert-butyl-N⁴-cyclopropyl-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications as biocidal products of product-type 21 - antifouling products.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use biocidal products containing cybutryne. Cybutryne is not included in the list of approved active substances under Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. As a consequence, cybutryne is not approved for making available on the market pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products. It is prohibited to make available on the market biocidal products of producttype 21 (antifouling products) containing cybutryne as of 27 January 2017.

Disposal, storage, making available on the market and use of existing stocks of biocidal products of product-type 21 (antifouling products) containing cybutryne is prohibited as of 27 August 2017.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Environment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: As result of the risk evaluation, a non-approval has been proposed based on the properties of the substance and the monitoring data supporting the potential environmental risk posed by the use of the substance as an antifouling booster biocide.

The following detailed conclusions have been drawn from the evaluation:

1. Cybutryne is toxic and persistent;
2. Using a first tier assessment with the MAMPEC model, exposure to Cybutryne arising from in-service use of antifouling paint and activities (application/removal phase losses and in service losses) associated with commercial coastal and ocean-going vessels causes unacceptable risks to marine water and sediment organisms in the environment. A higher tier assessment using the concentrations of Cybutryne in the environment from monitoring data shows that the actual concentrations are higher than expected by the MAMPEC model and exceed the PNEC. Therefore, it is concluded that unacceptable risks are identified from the in-service life stage;
3. Cybutryne is a priority substance under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Historical monitoring data exceed the AA-EQS (annual average environmental quality standard) derived under the WFD;
4. It is not possible to propose measures to mitigate the identified risks resulting from the in service life stage;
5. A low volume is currently placed on the European market for commercial ships. However, there is no guarantee or mechanism to control whether a higher volume could be brought on the market in the future.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for the environment from the use of biocidal products containing cybutryne.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/2016

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron methyl) **CAS number(s):** 150315-10-9, 144740-54-5

Chemical Name:

- Flupyrsulfuron: 2-[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoyl)sulfamoyl]-6-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinic acid
- Flupyrsulfuron-methyl-sodium: sodium (4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)[(3-methoxycarbonyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl]sulfonyl}amino]carbonyl]azanide

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications as a plant protection product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl). DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl) is not included in the list of approved active substances under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. As a consequence, DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl) is not approved for placing on the market pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Authorisations for plant protection products containing DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl) as active substance had to be withdrawn by Member States by 13 December 2017 at the latest.

Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl) is prohibited as of 14 December 2018.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that no plant protection products containing the active substance DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl) is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to human health the following concerns were identified:

- The potential for groundwater exposure above the parametric drinking water limit of 0.1 µg/L by the metabolites IN-JV460, IN-KY374 and IN-KC576. In particular, for metabolites IN-KC576 and IN-KY374 the predicted concentrations exceed 0.75 µg/L for the majority of the FOCUS groundwater scenarios. The presence of these metabolites in groundwater is of particular concern since it has not been demonstrated that these metabolites do not share the same intrinsic properties as the parent substance (based on the studies assessed, EFSA concluded that the parent substance has certain intrinsic toxicological properties, in particular as regards to carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity). Therefore it cannot currently be established that the presence of the metabolites in groundwater will not result in unacceptable effects on groundwater and in harmful effects on human health.

The information available is insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular with regard to:

- The assessment of the possible exposure of groundwater to several metabolites (IN-JE127 and IN KF311). For IN-JE127 the genotoxic potential cannot be concluded based on the data

available and therefore unacceptable effects on groundwater and harmful effects on human health cannot currently be excluded for this metabolite;

- With regards to metabolite IN-JE127, although no significant residues above 0.01 mg/kg of parent or metabolites were present at harvest, based on the available data a genotoxic potential could not be excluded, nor can it be ruled out that consumers could be exposed to this metabolite via food and drinking water even though the levels might be very low.

Additionally, during the peer review it was proposed that DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl) should be classified as carcinogen category 2 and as toxic for reproduction category 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

According to this proposal, and following the interim criteria from Annex II, Point 3.6.5 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl) shall be considered to have endocrine disrupting properties. However, when assessing this concern, it should be noted that according to the available toxicological data and the current scientific state-of-play, flupyrsulfuron-methyl-sodium is considered unlikely to have endocrine disrupting effects in mammals.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risk for the human health from the use of plant protection products containing DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl).

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that no plant protection products containing the active substance DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl) is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to environment the following concerns were identified:

- The high risk to aquatic organisms, in particular algae and aquatic plants.
- The assessment of the possible exposure of groundwater to several metabolites (IN-JE127 and IN-KF311). For IN-JE127 the genotoxic potential cannot be concluded based on the data available and therefore unacceptable effects on groundwater and harmful effects on human health cannot currently be excluded for this metabolite.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for the environment from the use of plant protection products containing DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron-methyl).

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/09/2017

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Isoproturon

CAS number(s): 34123-59-6

Chemical Name: 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea;

3-p-cumenyl-1,1-dimethylurea;

N,N-dimethyl-N'-[4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]urea

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications as plant protection product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Under Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products, the Member States of the European Union are currently allowed to authorize the use of biocidal products in their territory for the following product types (PT):

PT 7 - film preservatives,

PT 10 - construction material preservatives.

The approval of isoproturon for these product types (i.e. uses) is currently under review in the European Union and the regulatory decision is pending.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing isoproturon. Isoproturon is not included in the list of approved active substances under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. As a consequence, isoproturon is not approved for placing on the market pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. EU Member States had to withdraw authorisations for placing on the market of plant protection products containing isoproturon as active substance by 30 September 2016 at the latest. Any grace period granted by EU Member States for disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing isoproturon had to expire by 30 September 2017 at the latest.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance isoproturon is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

Isoproturon is classified as carcinogenic category 2 and STOT-RE category 2. In addition, isoproturon is proposed in the pesticide peer review to be classified as toxic for reproduction category 2. Therefore, the conditions of the interim provisions of Annex II, Point 3.6.5 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning human health for the consideration of endocrine disrupting properties would be met. With regard to the scientific risk assessment, results from reproductive toxicity studies indicated that isoproturon may be an endocrine disrupting compound in mammals.

Furthermore, concerns were identified with regards to the potential for groundwater exposure above the parametric drinking water limit of 0.1 µg/L for the toxicologically relevant metabolites of isoproturon in situations represented by all 9 pertinent groundwater scenarios, for all representative uses (metabolite didesmethyl-isoproturon was predicted to occur above 0.75 µg/L in all scenarios and above 10 µg/L in the majority of scenarios).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risk for the human health from the use of plant protection products containing isoproturon.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance isoproturon is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to environment the following concerns were identified:

- The potential for groundwater exposure above the parametric drinking water limit of 0.1 µg/L for the toxicologically relevant metabolites of isoproturon in situations represented by all 9 pertinent groundwater scenarios, for all representative uses (metabolite didesmethylisoproturon was predicted to occur above 0.75 µg/L in all scenarios and above 10 µg/L in the majority of scenarios);
- A high long-term risk to birds and wild mammals for isoproturon;
- A high risk to aquatic organisms for isoproturon in the majority of relevant FOCUS SW scenarios;
- A high risk to aquatic organisms for the metabolite desmethyl-isoproturon.

The information available for isoproturon is insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular with regard to:

- The possible contribution to the animal intake of the 2-OH-isoproturon and OH-monodesmethyl-isoproturon metabolites detected in significant proportions in cereal straw (preemergence uses). In addition, the toxicological profile of these metabolites could not be defined;
- The aquatic risk assessment from exposure to potential major aqueous phototransformation

products;

- The chronic risk to earthworms from exposure to the metabolite desmethyl-isoproturon.

Additionally, isoproturon is classified as aquatic acute category 1, and aquatic chronic category 1 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for the environment from the use of plant protection products containing isoproturon.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/07/2016

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Linuron

CAS number(s): 330-55-2

Chemical Name: 3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications as a plant protection product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing linuron. Linuron is not included in the list of approved active substances under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. As a consequence, linuron is not approved for placing on the market pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

Authorisations for plant protection products containing linuron as active substance had to be withdrawn by the Member States by 3 June 2017 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing linuron is prohibited as of 4 June 2018.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance linuron is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to human health the following concerns were identified:

- Child resident exposure is above the AOEL;
- Operator exposure considering hand held sprayer application outdoors to low crops is above the Acceptable Operator Exposure Level (AOEL) even with the use of personal protective equipment.

The information available is insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular with regard to:

- The basis for setting an Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) could not be established since developmental endpoints from an additional rabbit study not submitted during the peer review might be more critical compared to available developmental toxicity study in rabbits;
- The consumer risk assessment could not be finalised due to a number of deficiencies in the data package, as follows:
 - The toxicological profile of the metabolite 3,4-dichloroaniline formed under all processing conditions could not be defined;
 - The metabolic profile of linuron in roots could not be elucidated;

- An MRL for carrots could not be derived;
- An ARfD could not be derived so no acute consumer risk assessment was possible.
- The consumer risk assessment from consumption of drinking water could not be finalized whilst the nature of residues in drinking water following water treatment had not been addressed.

During the peer review of the assessment of linuron, experts from Member States and EFSA discussed whether linuron has endocrine disrupting properties and concluded that the available scientific evidence shows that linuron is antiandrogenic and has adverse effects on different endocrine organs at the lowest doses tested. It was concluded that there was human relevance for the effects seen. Furthermore, there were indications from open literature that linuron possesses anti-androgenic properties in fish and in birds. Therefore the concern that linuron has endocrine disrupting properties that may cause adverse effects on endocrine organs in humans and non-target organisms remains based on the information and assessment available.

In addition, it was concluded that linuron shall be considered to have endocrine disrupting properties based on its harmonised classification as toxic for reproduction category 1B and carcinogenic category 2 in accordance with the legally applicable interim criteria that applied at the time of the evaluation as laid down in the third paragraph of Point 3.6.5 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risk for human health from the use of plant protection products containing linuron.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that no plant protection products containing the active substance linuron is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to the environment the following concerns were identified:

- Due to the classification of linuron as toxic for reproduction category 1 and as carcinogenic category 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and in accordance with the legally applicable interim criteria that applied at the time of the evaluation, it was concluded that linuron shall be considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the third paragraph of Point 3.6.5 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In addition, the available scientific evidence shows that linuron has endocrine disrupting properties that may cause adverse effects on endocrine organs in humans and non-target organisms;
- A high risk was identified for birds, mammals, non-target arthropods and soil macro-organisms (except earthworms).

The information available is insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, in particular with regard to:

- The environmental exposure assessment could not be finalised for soil, aquatic and groundwater compartments due to the lack of reliable information on the route and rate of degradation of linuron in soil and other data gaps identified to complete the necessary information for fate and behaviour in the environment;
- The aquatic risk assessment could not be finalized;
- The risk assessment for non-target terrestrial plants could not be finalised.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for the environment from the use of plant protection products containing linuron.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 02/03/2017

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Orthosulfamuron

CAS number(s): 213464-77-8

Chemical Name: 1-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)-3-[2-dimethylcarbamoyl]phenylsulfamoyl]urea

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications as plant protection product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing orthosulfamuron. Orthosulfamuron is not included in the list of approved active substances under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. As a consequence, orthosulfamuron is not approved for placing on the market pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing orthosulfamuron is prohibited as of 7 June 2017.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that it has not been demonstrated that it may be expected that, under the proposed conditions of use, plant protection products containing orthosulfamuron satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 5(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 91/414/EEC.

The information available at the time of the evaluation was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Directive 91/414/EEC in particular with regard to:

- The risk to consumers from residues after application and in rotational crops.

The available information was insufficient to finalise the consumer risk assessment.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of any risk for the human health from the use of plant protection products containing orthosulfamuron.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that it has not been demonstrated that it may be expected that, under the proposed conditions of use, plant protection products containing orthosulfamuron satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 5(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 91/414/EEC.

The information available at the time of the evaluation was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Directive 91/414/EEC in particular with regard to:

- The risk to aquatic and to soil dwelling organisms;
- The risk to groundwater from the active substance and its metabolites.

The available information was insufficient to finalise the aquatic exposure assessment, and thus the risk assessment to aquatic organisms could not be finalised.

The available information was insufficient to finalise the soil exposure assessment, and thus the risk assessment to soil dwelling organisms except micro-organisms could not be finalised.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of any risk for the environment from the use of plant protection products containing orthosulfamuron.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 07/06/2017

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Triasulfuron

CAS number(s): 82097-50-5

Chemical Name: 1-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)phenylsulfonyl]-3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)urea

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All applications as plant protection product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: No.

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing triasulfuron. Triasulfuron is not included in the list of approved active substances under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. As a consequence, triasulfuron is not approved for placing on the market pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. Placing on the market of plant protection products containing triasulfuron is prohibited as of 1 October 2016. Disposal, storage and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing triasulfuron is prohibited as of 1 October 2017 at the latest.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance triasulfuron is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to human health the following concerns were identified:

- Regarding the exposure of consumers, workers, operators and bystanders, no reference values could be set due to uncertainties as regards the genotoxic potential of the active substance and its impurity triazine amine (CGA150829).
- The lack of compliance of the mammalian toxicity batches with the new specification.
- The potential for groundwater exposure above the parametric drinking water limit of 0.1 µg/l for 8/9 groundwater scenarios, for all representative uses, for the parent compound.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of risk for the human health from the use of plant protection products containing triasulfuron.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance triasulfuron is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to environment the following concerns were identified:

- The high potential for groundwater exposure above the parametric drinking water limit of 0.1 µg/l for all representative uses in geoclimatic situations that are represented by 8 out of 9 groundwater modelling scenarios for the parent compound;
- A high risk to aquatic plants.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for the environment from the use of plant protection products containing triasulfuron.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 01/06/2016

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Triclosan

CAS number(s): 3380-34-5

Chemical Name: 5-Chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: All uses of triclosan in biocidal products of product type 1, human hygiene biocidal products.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Not relevant.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Triclosan is not included in the list of approved active substances under regulation (EU) No 528/2012. Therefore, as governed by Article 89(2)(b) it is prohibited to place on the market as of 17 February 2017 and to use as of 17 August 2017 biocidal products of product-type 1, human hygiene biocidal products, containing triclosan.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Environment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: A consumption-based approach was considered for the environmental risk evaluation: the use as antimicrobial hand soaps (restricted to surgical operations). The exemplary soap is a model formulation which contains 0.7% Triclosan by weight and the number of disinfection events/day is 4.

For the surface water, realistic worst-case assumptions are used (a predicted no effect concentration (PNEC) for Triclosan of 0.05 µg a.s./L, derived from data consisting of long-term no observed effect concentrations (NOECs) for the three trophic levels). The PEC/PNEC relation for surface water is 6.4, indicating a risk for surface water due to the evaluated use of Triclosan.

Non-compartment specific effects relevant to the food chain (secondary poisoning):

Based on the NOEC_{birds} obtained from feeding studies with birds, the PNEC_{Coral} of 1.67 mg a.s./kg food was derived. Because birds are more sensitive predators than mammals, the PNEC of birds is used in the risk characterisation.

To assess the risk for fish eating birds, the PNEC_{Coral}, mammals is compared with the PEC_{Coral}, predator (27.8 at pH 6).

As the PEC_{predator} is higher than the PNEC_{Coral} (16.6), a risk from non-compartment specific exposure relevant to the food chain due to the proposed use of Triclosan is identified. However, the wide range of bioconcentration factor (BCF) values in fish raises some uncertainty regarding the actual bioaccumulation potential of triclosan. This PEC value is based on a BCF of 8700 which is the highest value identified (pH = 6). The BCF varies strongly with the pH of the media and decrease at higher pH values; however these values are considered as representing a realistic worst case. Furthermore, it should be noted that an assessment factor of 3000 has been used for the PNEC_{Coral} (birds) as no chronic data was available; therefore this value also represent a realistic worst case situations. Furthermore, there are several other factors that might influence the effects on fish eating predators due to bioaccumulation via the food chain. The depuration half-life in fish is short (1-2 days) and Triclosan is excreted in fish via the bile as inactive glucuronides. However, during the review process it was concluded that the PEC/PNEC ratio for secondary poisoning was 16.6 and a risk was identified.

Therefore based on the consumption-based approach, a risk is identified for both surface water and for the non-compartment specific effects relevant to the food chain (secondary poisoning). Based on the specific evaluated use no possibilities for any risk mitigation measures seem to be realistic.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of risk for the environment from the use of biocidal products containing triclosan.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 17/02/2016

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Tricyclazole **CAS number(s):** 41814-78-2

Chemical Name: 5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo[3,4-b][1,3]benzothiazole

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

Summary of the final regulatory action: It is prohibited to place on the market or use plant protection products containing tricyclazole in the European Union. Tricyclazole has not been approved as active substance for use in plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. As a consequence, tricyclazole is not approved for placing on the market and use pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Sale and distribution of plant protection products containing tricyclazole and disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing tricyclazole is prohibited as of 3 November 2016.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance tricyclazole is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to human health the following concerns were identified:

- The assessment of the genotoxic and carcinogenic potential of the substance was inconclusive and therefore reference values (ADI, ARfD and AOEL) for use in human health risk assessments could not be established. Consequently, the risk assessments for operators, workers, bystanders, residents and consumers could not be conducted;
- The test material used in the toxicity studies was not representative of the proposed technical specification for the active substance and associated impurities;
- Certain areas of the assessment could not be finalised, including the potential of tricyclazole to act as an endocrine disruptor.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduction of any risk for human health from the use of plant protection products containing tricyclazole.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: It was concluded that no plant protection product containing the active substance tricyclazole is expected to satisfy in general the requirements laid down in Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the uniform principles laid down in Regulation (EC) 546/2011.

According to the evaluation related to environment the following concerns were identified:

- Certain areas of the assessment could not be finalised, including the potential for groundwater contamination by metabolites whose toxicological relevance is unknown.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Reduction of any risk for the environment from the use of plant protection products containing tricyclazole.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 03/11/2016

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Carbaryl

CAS number(s): 63-25-2

Chemical Name: 1-naphthyl methylcarbamate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ban all formulation and for all uses.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision Nr 001/DNSA/2014 Carbaryl was banned by the National Directorate of Agrarian Services from further import and use in Mozambique. The ban of all uses and the cancellation of the products containing Carbaryl in the country was decided due to the toxic nature and hazardous properties of this active substance which combined with the improper use in the country due to the local specific conditions of use can damage human and animal health. The decision to ban the registration of the Carbaryl was taken as the last step of the project for risk reduction of highly hazardous pesticides which identified highly hazardous pesticides that are registered in Mozambique. After consultations with different actors (public sector, private sector, civil society and others) cancelation of registrations and consequent ban and non-approval for their use in Mozambique was approved.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: A project entitled Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Mozambique was initiated by the Government of Mozambique with the objective to reduce the greatest risks associated with pesticide use in the country. The ultimate goal was to develop and implement an "HHP Risk Reduction Action Plan" for the most dangerous pesticides and use situations, resulting over time in the implementation of a variety of risk reduction measures based on a review of use conditions.

In the first step of the project, a review of all the pesticides registered in Mozambique was carried out and a shortlist of highly hazardous pesticides was established. This shortlist was based on an assessment of the hazards of the pesticides, based on criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (FAO/WHO, 2008).

During the second step of the project, a use survey was carried out in selected regions and cropping systems in Mozambique. The main goal of the survey was to identify the conditions under which pesticides are being used in the country and their contribution to potential risks for human health and the environment.

The third step of the project consisted of a stakeholder consultation to further discuss the use and risks of highly hazardous pesticides in Mozambique and fine-tune the shortlist based on the survey results and the expertise and experience of stakeholders.

As result, a short list of HHPs, including "coming close" to HHPs, which were used in the country, was established.

Carbaryl was on the short list as a pesticide "coming close" to HHPs based on the below indicated criteria:

- Pesticides for which carcinogenicity evaluations by different registration/assessment authorities did not lead to consistent classification as GHS Category 1A or 1B, but which were, based on the evidence of one of these authorities, considered of particular concern for use in Mozambique (Come A.M.& van der Valk H., 2014);
- Carbaryl was classified by the US EPA as likely to be carcinogenic. It was registered in the US, but with the use of basic or extensive PPE required for handling and use, including other risk mitigations measures in US. Carbaryl was not registered in the European Union due to human health and environmental concerns. The EFSA review from 2006, was not able to clearly conclude the classification of carcinogenicity of the a.i. The review decided to note the

carcinogenicity as a concern for the Member States, leaving the final conclusion open between classification identified as R40 'Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect' or R45 'May cause cancer'.

The final conclusion for the HHP assessment in Mozambique identified Carbaryl as carcinogenic equivalent or similar to GHS Class 1A&1B, and therefore considered as "coming close" to HHPs. (Come A.M.& van der Valk H., 2014.).

During the second phase of the project field surveys on the pesticide use and exposure were carried out.

The surveys (325 subsistence farmers interviewed) revealed that most of the farmers applied pesticides (95%), and that the conditions of use were likely to result in undue (excessive) exposure. Half of the farmers interviewed never received any training on pesticides use, and even the other half that did, often lacked understanding of the risks involved. Farmers were spraying vegetable crops at least 14 times per growing season. One out of three applications was involving one of the HHP containing formulation (Farmers using HHPs includes almost 30% of the interviewed farmers).

Also almost none of the farmers (93%) owned or wore adequate PPE having only one or no protective items at all. Only 2% of those applying HHPs wore adequate full body protection PPE. About half of the farmers had not received any training on the use of pesticides. The majority of pesticide applicators used manual sprayer (36%), followed by electric sprayer (with batteries); 33% and followed by inappropriate equipment such as watering can (13.5%) or other (unknown) means (12.5%). Approximately about half of the farmers surveyed reported that they noticed to receive pesticide on their clothes, bare skin or eyes when using pesticides. The main health symptoms associated with pesticide use by farmers noticing symptoms were headaches, skin rashes, burning eyes, vomiting, burning nose, blurred vision, dizziness and excessive sweating. Almost half of the farmers declared they did not read pesticide labels, including use instructions such as proper dosage and protective measures, the main reason being illiteracy. One out of four farmers poorly understood the hazard colour band on pesticide labels that indicates acute toxicity.

The survey results showed that the use of pesticides in general, and of HHPs in particular, was likely to result in excessive exposure of farmers in Mozambique. Therefore enforcing risk mitigation measures depending solely on wearing the appropriate PPE under the local conditions of use to be difficult and unlikely to give results.

Carbaryl and the products containing this a.i. were considered as harmful for the human health taking into consideration of the local conditions of use in Mozambique requiring risk mitigation measures. Therefore, the authorities decided to ban the a.i. carbaryl from future use in the country and to cancel the registration of all the products containing it.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reducing the risk posed by the use of HHPs in Mozambique especially carbaryl in the context of human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: N/A.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: N/A.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/07/2014

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Chlorfenvinphos **CAS number(s):** 470-90-6

Chemical Name: (EZ)-2-chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)vinyl diethyl phosphate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ban all formulations and for all uses.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision Nr. 001/DNSA/2014 Chlorfenvinphos was banned by the National Directorate of Agrarian Services from further import and use in Mozambique. The ban of all uses and the cancellation of the products containing furfural in the country was decided due to the toxic nature and hazardous properties of this active substance which combined with the improper use in the country due to the local specific conditions of use can damage human and animal health. The decision to cancel the registration of Chlorfenvinphos was taken as the last step of the project for Risk Reduction of Highly Hazardous Pesticides, which identified Highly Hazardous Pesticides that are registered in Mozambique. After consultations with different actors (public sector, private sector, civil society and others), cancellation of registrations and consequent non-approval for their use in Mozambique was approved.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: A project entitled Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Mozambique was initiated by the Government of Mozambique with the objective to reduce the greatest risks associated with pesticide use in the country. The ultimate goal was to develop and implement an "HHP Risk Reduction Action Plan" for the most dangerous pesticides and use situations, resulting over time in the implementation of a variety of risk reduction measures based on a review of use conditions.

In the first step of the project, a review of all the pesticides registered in Mozambique was carried out and a shortlist of highly hazardous pesticides was established. This shortlist was based on an assessment of the hazards of the pesticides, based on criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (FAO/WHO, 2008).

During the second step of the project, a use survey was carried out in selected regions and cropping systems in Mozambique. The main goal of the survey was to identify the conditions under which pesticides are being used in the country and their contribution to potential risks for human health and the environment.

The third step of the project consisted of a stakeholder consultation to further discuss the use and risks of highly hazardous pesticides in Mozambique and fine-tune the shortlist based on the survey results and the expertise and experience of stakeholders.

As result, a short list of HHPs, including "coming close" to HHPs, which were used in the country, was established.

Chlorfenvinphos 300 g/l (30%) EC pesticide formulation was on the short list as a pesticide "coming close" to HHPs based on the below indicated criteria:

- For liquid formulations: pesticide products with an acute oral LD50 < 200 mg/kg or an acute dermal LD50 < 400 mg/kg (note that these are the Class Ib limits in the previous version of the WHO Classification (WHO, 2005)).

All pesticide formulations registered in Mozambique were classified using the oral and dermal LD50 value of the formulation, as provided in the registration dossier. LD50 values for the formulation were available or could be estimated for all registered pesticide products except for three microbial pesticides and one citronella oil (i.e. > 99% of the total).

Chlorfenvinphos 300 g/l (30%) EC pesticide formulation registered in Mozambique was identified as WHO class II, but however the oral hazard class was identified as close to Class Ib (Come A.M. & van der Valk H., 2014). The a.i. was banned in both US and European Union.

During the second phase of the project field surveys on the pesticide use and exposure were carried out.

The surveys (325 subsistence farmers interviewed) revealed that most of the farmers applied pesticides (95%), and that the conditions of use were likely to result in undue (excessive) exposure. Half of the farmers interviewed never received any training on pesticides use, and even the other half that did, often lacked understanding of the risks involved. Farmers were spraying vegetable crops at least 14 times per growing season. One out of three applications was involving one of the HHP containing formulation (Farmers using HHPs includes almost 30% of the interviewed farmers).

Also almost none of the farmers (93%) owned or wore adequate PPE having only one or no protective items at all. Only 2% of those applying HHPs wore adequate full body protection PPE. About half of

the farmers had not received any training on the use of pesticides. The majority of pesticide applicators used manual sprayer (36%), followed by electric sprayer (with batteries); 33% and followed by inappropriate equipment such as watering can (13.5%) or other (unknown) means (12.5%). Approximately about half of the farmers surveyed reported that they noticed to receive pesticide on their clothes, bare skin or eyes when using pesticides. The main health symptoms associated with pesticide use by farmers noticing symptoms were headaches, skin rashes, burning eyes, vomiting, burning nose, blurred vision, dizziness and excessive sweating. Almost half of the farmers declared they did not read pesticide labels, including use instructions such as proper dosage and protective measures, the main reason being illiteracy. One out of four farmers poorly understood the hazard colour band on pesticide labels that indicates acute toxicity.

The survey results showed that the use of pesticides in general, and of HHPs in particular, was likely to result in excessive exposure of farmers in Mozambique. Therefore enforcing risk mitigation measures depending solely on wearing the appropriate PPE under the local conditions of use to be difficult and unlikely to give results.

Chlorfenvinphos and the products containing this a.i. were considered harmful for the human health under the local conditions of use in Mozambique requiring risk mitigation measures. Therefore the authorities decided to ban the a.i. chlorfenvinphos from future use in the country and to cancel the registration of all the products containing it.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reducing the risk posed by the use of HHPs in Mozambique especially Chlorfenvinphos in the context of human health.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/07/2014

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Furfural

CAS number(s): 98-01-1

Chemical Name: 2-furaldehyde

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ban all formulations and use of the product.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision Nr. 001/DNSA/2014 Furfural was banned by the National Directorate of Agrarian Services from further import and use in Mozambique. The ban of all uses and the cancellation of the products containing furfural in the country was decided due to the toxic nature and hazardous properties of this active substance which combined with the improper use in the country due to the local specific conditions of use can damage human and animal health. The decision to cancel the registration of furfural was taken as the last step of the project for Risk Reduction of Highly Hazardous Pesticides, which identified Highly Hazardous Pesticides that are registered in Mozambique. After consultations with different actors (public sector, private sector, civil society and others), cancelation of registrations and consequent non-approval for their use in Mozambique was approved.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: A project entitled Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Mozambique was initiated by the Government of Mozambique with the objective to reduce the greatest risks associated with pesticide use in the country. The ultimate goal was to develop and implement an "HHP Risk Reduction Action Plan" for the most dangerous pesticides and use situations, resulting over time in the implementation of a variety of risk reduction measures based on a review of use conditions.

In the first step of the project, a review of all the pesticides registered in Mozambique was carried out and a shortlist of highly hazardous pesticides was established. This shortlist was based on an assessment

of the hazards of the pesticides, based on criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (FAO/WHO, 2008).

During the second step of the project, a use survey was carried out in selected regions and cropping systems in Mozambique. The main goal of the survey was to identify the conditions under which pesticides are being used in the country and their contribution to potential risks for human health and the environment.

The third step of the project consisted of a stakeholder consultation to further discuss the use and risks of highly hazardous pesticides in Mozambique and fine-tune the shortlist based on the survey results and the expertise and experience of stakeholders.

As result, a short list of HHPs, including "coming close" to HHPs, which were used in the country, was established.

Furfural was shortlisted as HHP based on the following FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) criterion for identification of HHPs:

- Pesticide formulations that meet the criteria of classes Ia or Ib of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard.

To evaluate this criterion, all pesticide formulations registered in Mozambique were classified using the above mentioned hazard classification. The oral and dermal LD50 value of the formulation, as provided in the registration dossier, was used as the basis for the classification.

LD50 values for the formulation were available or could be estimated for all registered pesticide products except for three microbial pesticides and one citronella oil (i.e. > 99% of the total).

Furfural formulations were identified as Highly hazardous Class Ib according to the JMPM criteria for HHPs based on the WHO International Classification of pesticides by hazards, and therefore considered and shortlisted as HHP (Come A.M. & van der Valk H., 2014.).

Furfural a.i. was not registered in EU, whereas was registered in the US at the time of the study.

The surveys (325 subsistence farmers interviewed) revealed that most of the farmers applied pesticides (95%), and that the conditions of use were likely to result in undue (excessive) exposure. Half of the farmers interviewed never received any training on pesticides use, and even the other half that did, often lacked understanding of the risks involved. Farmers were spraying vegetable crops at least 14 times per growing season. One out of three applications was involving one of the HHP containing formulation (Farmers using HHPs includes almost 30% of the interviewed farmers).

Also almost none of the farmers (93%) owned or wore adequate PPE having only one or no protective items at all. Only 2% of those applying HHPs wore adequate full body protection PPE. About half of the farmers had not received any training on the use of pesticides. The majority of pesticide applicators used manual sprayer (36%), followed by electric sprayer (with batteries); 33% and followed by inappropriate equipment such as watering can (13.5%) or other (unknown) means (12.5%). Approximately about half of the farmers surveyed reported that they noticed to receive pesticide on their clothes, bare skin or eyes when using pesticides. The main health symptoms associated with pesticide use by farmers noticing symptoms were headaches, skin rashes, burning eyes, vomiting, burning nose, blurred vision, dizziness and excessive sweating. Almost half of the farmers declared they did not read pesticide labels, including use instructions such as proper dosage and protective measures, the main reason being illiteracy. One out of four farmers poorly understood the hazard colour band on pesticide labels that indicates acute toxicity.

The survey results showed that the use of pesticides in general, and of HHPs in particular, was likely to result in excessive exposure of farmers in Mozambique. Therefore enforcing risk mitigation measures depending solely on wearing the appropriate PPE under the local conditions of use to be difficult and unlikely to give results.

Furfural and the products containing this a.i. was considered harmful for the human health under the local conditions of use in Mozambique requiring risk mitigation measures. Therefore the authorities decided to ban the a.i. furfural from future use in the country and to cancel the registration of all the products containing it.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reducing the risk posed by the use of HHPs in Mozambique especially Furfural in the context of human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: N/A.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: N/A.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/07/2014

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Iprodione

CAS number(s): 36734-19-7

Chemical Name: 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxo-N-(propan-2-yl)imidazolidine-1-carboxamide

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ban all formulation and for all uses.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision Nr 001/DNSA/2014 Iprodione was banned by the National Directorate of Agrarian Services from further import and use in Mozambique. The ban of all uses and the cancellation of the products containing Iprodione in the country was decided due to the toxic nature and hazardous properties of this active substance which combined with the improper use in the country due to the local specific conditions of use can damage human and animal health. The decision to ban the registration of the Iprodione was taken as the last step of the project for risk reduction of highly hazardous pesticides which identified highly hazardous pesticides that are registered in Mozambique. After consultations with different actors (public sector, private sector, civil society and others) cancellation of registrations and consequent ban and non-approval for their use in Mozambique was approved.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: A project entitled Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Mozambique was initiated by the Government of Mozambique with the objective to reduce the greatest risks associated with pesticide use in the country. The ultimate goal was to develop and implement an "HHP Risk Reduction Action Plan" for the most dangerous pesticides and use situations, resulting over time in the implementation of a variety of risk reduction measures based on a review of use conditions.

In the first step of the project, a review of all the pesticides registered in Mozambique was carried out and a shortlist of highly hazardous pesticides was established. This shortlist was based on an assessment of the hazards of the pesticides, based on criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (FAO/WHO, 2008).

During the second step of the project, a use survey was carried out in selected regions and cropping systems in Mozambique. The main goal of the survey was to identify the conditions under which pesticides are being used in the country and their contribution to potential risks for human health and the environment.

The third step of the project consisted of a stakeholder consultation to further discuss the use and risks of highly hazardous pesticides in Mozambique and fine-tune the shortlist based on the survey results and the expertise and experience of stakeholders.

As result, a short list of HHPs, including "coming close" to HHPs, which were used in the country, was established.

Iprodione was on the short list as a pesticide "coming close" to HHPs based on the below indicated criteria:

- Pesticides for which carcinogenicity evaluations by different registration/assessment authorities

did not lead to consistent classification as GHS Category 1A or 1B, but which were, based on the evidence of one of these authorities, considered of particular concern for use in Mozambique (Come A.M.& van der Valk H., 2014);

- Iprodione was classified by the US EPA as likely to be carcinogenic. It was registered in the US. However, all residential uses were cancelled due to cancer risk concerns. Also, back packer sprayers and mixers should wear double layer PPE, masks and gloves. Iprodione was registered in the EU. The EC review from 2004, classified Iprodione in Category 2 of carcinogenicity classification. The US proposed risk mitigation measures posed significant concern for Mozambican use situation.

The final conclusion for the HHP assessment in Mozambique identified Iprodione as carcinogenic equivalent or similar to GHS Class 1A&1B, and therefore considered as "coming close" to HHPs. (Come A.M.& van der Valk H., 2014.).

During the second phase of the project field surveys on the pesticide use and exposure were carried out.

The surveys (325 subsistence farmers interviewed) revealed that most of the farmers applied pesticides (95%), and that the conditions of use were likely to result in undue (excessive) exposure. Half of the farmers interviewed never received any training on pesticides use, and even the other half that did, often lacked understanding of the risks involved. Farmers were spraying vegetable crops at least 14 times per growing season. One out of three applications was involving one of the HHP containing formulation (Farmers using HHPs includes almost 30% of the interviewed farmers).

Also almost none of the farmers (93%) owned or wore adequate PPE having only one or no protective items at all. Only 2% of those applying HHPs wore adequate full body protection PPE. About half of the farmers had not received any training on the use of pesticides. The majority of pesticide applicators used manual sprayer (36%), followed by electric sprayer (with batteries); 33% and followed by inappropriate equipment such as watering can (13.5%) or other (unknown) means (12.5%). Approximately about half of the farmers surveyed reported that they noticed to receive pesticide on their clothes, bare skin or eyes when using pesticides. The main health symptoms associated with pesticide use by farmers noticing symptoms were headaches, skin rashes, burning eyes, vomiting, burning nose, blurred vision, dizziness and excessive sweating. Almost half of the farmers declared they did not read pesticide labels, including use instructions such as proper dosage and protective measures, the main reason being illiteracy. One out of four farmers poorly understood the hazard colour band on pesticide labels that indicates acute toxicity.

The survey results showed that the use of pesticides in general, and of HHPs in particular, was likely to result in excessive exposure of farmers in Mozambique. Therefore enforcing risk mitigation measures depending solely on wearing the appropriate PPE under the local conditions of use to be difficult and unlikely to give results.

Iprodione and the products containing this a.i. were considered as harmful for the human health taking into consideration of the local conditions of use in Mozambique requiring risk mitigation measures. Therefore, the authorities decided to ban the a.i. iprodione from future use in the country and to cancel the registration of all the products containing it.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reducing the risk posed by the use of HHPs in Mozambique specially Iprodione in the context of human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: N/A.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: N/A.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/07/2014

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Methidathion

CAS number(s): 950-37-8

Chemical Name: 3-(dimethoxyphosphinothioylsulfanylmethyl)-5-methoxy-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-one

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ban all formulation and for all uses.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision Nr 001/DNSA/2014 Methidathion was banned by the National Directorate of Agrarian Services from further import and use in Mozambique. The ban of all uses and the cancellation of the products containing Methidathion in the country was decided due to the toxic nature and hazardous properties of this active substance which combined with the improper use in the country due to the local specific conditions of use can damage human and animal health. The decision to ban the registration of the Methidathion was taken as the last step of the project for risk reduction of highly hazardous pesticides which identified highly hazardous pesticides that are registered in Mozambique. After consultations with different actors (public sector, private sector, civil society and others) cancelation of registrations and consequent ban and non-approval for their use in Mozambique was approved.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: A project entitled Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Mozambique was initiated by the Government of Mozambique with the objective to reduce the greatest risks associated with pesticide use in the country. The ultimate goal was to develop and implement an "HHP Risk Reduction Action Plan" for the most dangerous pesticides and use situations, resulting over time in the implementation of a variety of risk reduction measures based on a review of use conditions.

In the first step of the project, a review of all the pesticides registered in Mozambique was carried out and a shortlist of highly hazardous pesticides was established. This shortlist was based on an assessment of the hazards of the pesticides, based on criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (FAO/WHO, 2008).

During the second step of the project, a use survey was carried out in selected regions and cropping systems in Mozambique. The main goal of the survey was to identify the conditions under which pesticides are being used in the country and their contribution to potential risks for human health and the environment.

The third step of the project consisted of a stakeholder consultation to further discuss the use and risks of highly hazardous pesticides in Mozambique and fine-tune the shortlist based on the survey results and the expertise and experience of stakeholders.

As result, a short list of HHPs, including "coming close" to HHPs, which were used in the country, was established.

Methidathion 400 g/kg (40%) WP pesticide formulation was on the short list as a pesticide "coming close" to HHPs based on the below indicated criteria:

- For solid formulations: pesticide products with an acute oral LD₅₀ < 100 mg/kg or an acute dermal LD₅₀ < 200 mg/kg.

All pesticide formulations registered in Mozambique were classified using the oral and dermal LD₅₀ value of the formulation, as provided in the registration dossier. LD₅₀ values for the formulation were available or could be estimated for all registered pesticide products except for three microbial pesticides and one citronella oil (i.e. > 99% of the total).

Methidathion 400 g/kg (40%) WP pesticide formulation registered in Mozambique was identified as WHO class II, but the oral hazard was identified as close to Class Ib (Come A.M. & van der Valk H.,

2014). The a.i. was neither registered in European Union nor in the US.

During the second phase of the project field surveys on the pesticide use and exposure were carried out.

The surveys (325 subsistence farmers interviewed) revealed that most of the farmers applied pesticides (95%), and that the conditions of use were likely to result in undue (excessive) exposure. Half of the farmers interviewed never received any training on pesticides use, and even the other half that did, often lacked understanding of the risks involved. Farmers were spraying vegetable crops at least 14 times per growing season. One out of three applications was involving one of the HHP containing formulation (Farmers using HHPs includes almost 30% of the interviewed farmers).

Also almost none of the farmers (93%) owned or wore adequate PPE having only one or no protective items at all. Only 2% of those applying HHPs wore adequate full body protection PPE. About half of the farmers had not received any training on the use of pesticides. The majority of pesticide applicators used manual sprayer (36%), followed by electric sprayer (with batteries); 33% and followed by inappropriate equipment such as watering can (13.5%) or other (unknown) means (12.5%). Approximately about half of the farmers surveyed reported that they noticed to receive pesticide on their clothes, bare skin or eyes when using pesticides. The main health symptoms associated with pesticide use by farmers noticing symptoms were headaches, skin rashes, burning eyes, vomiting, burning nose, blurred vision, dizziness and excessive sweating. Almost half of the farmers declared they did not read pesticide labels, including use instructions such as proper dosage and protective measures, the main reason being illiteracy. One out of four farmers poorly understood the hazard colour band on pesticide labels that indicates acute toxicity.

The survey results showed that the use of pesticides in general, and of HHPs in particular, was likely to result in excessive exposure of farmers in Mozambique. Therefore enforcing risk mitigation measures depending solely on wearing the appropriate PPE under the local conditions of use to be difficult and unlikely to give results.

Methidathion and the products containing this a.i. was considered harmful for the human health under the local conditions of use in Mozambique requiring risk mitigation measures. Therefore the authorities decided to ban the a.i. methidathion from future use in the country and to cancel the registration of all the products containing it.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reducing the risk posed by the use of HHPs in Mozambique specially Methidathion in the context of human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: N/A.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: N/A.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/07/2014

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Terbufos

CAS number(s): 13071-79-9

Chemical Name: S-tert-butylthiomethyl O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ban all formulations and for all uses.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision Nr 001/DNSA/2014 terbufos was banned by the National Directorate of Agrarian Services from further import and use in Mozambique. The ban of all uses and the cancellation of the products containing terbufos in the country was decided due to the toxic nature and hazardous properties of this active substance which combined with the improper use in the country due to the local specific conditions of use can damage human and animal health. The decision to cancel the registration of terbufos was taken as the last step of the project for

Risk Reduction of Highly Hazardous Pesticides, which identified Highly Hazardous Pesticides that are registered in Mozambique. After consultations with different actors (public sector, private sector, civil society and others), cancelation of registrations and consequent non-approval for their use in Mozambique was approved.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: A project entitled Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Mozambique was initiated by the Government of Mozambique with the objective to reduce the greatest risks associated with pesticide use in the country. The ultimate goal was to develop and implement an "HHP Risk Reduction Action Plan" for the most dangerous pesticides and use situations, resulting over time in the implementation of a variety of risk reduction measures based on a review of use conditions.

In the first step of the project, a review of all the pesticides registered in Mozambique was carried out and a shortlist of highly hazardous pesticides was established. This shortlist was based on an assessment of the hazards of the pesticides, based on criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (FAO/WHO, 2008).

During the second step of the project, a use survey was carried out in selected regions and cropping systems in Mozambique. The main goal of the survey was to identify the conditions under which pesticides are being used in the country and their contribution to potential risks for human health and the environment.

The third step of the project consisted of a stakeholder consultation to further discuss the use and risks of highly hazardous pesticides in Mozambique and fine-tune the shortlist based on the survey results and the expertise and experience of stakeholders.

As result, a short list of HHPs, including "coming close" to HHPs, which were used in the country, was established.

Terbufos was shortlisted as HHP based on the following FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) criterion for identification of HHPs:

- Pesticide formulations that meet the criteria of classes Ia or Ib of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard.

To evaluate this criterion, all pesticide formulations registered in Mozambique were classified using the above mentioned hazard classification. The oral and dermal LD50 value of the formulation, as provided in the registration dossier, was used as the basis for the classification. LD50 values for the formulation were available or could be estimated for all registered pesticide products except for three microbial pesticides and one citronella oil (i.e. > 99% of the total).

Terbufos formulations were identified as Extremely hazardous Class Ia according to the JMPM criteria for HHPs based on the WHO International Classification of pesticides by hazards, and therefore considered and shortlisted as HHP (Come A.M. & van der Valk H., 2014.)

Terbufos a.i. was not registered in EU, whereas was registered in the US at the time of the study.

Additionally conducted desk study to assess the environmental hazards associated with pesticides imported in Mozambique from 2002 to 2011 Alterra, Wageningen UR, also identified Terbufos as a pesticide of primary concern for the country considering its acute toxicity hazardous properties according to WHO classification of hazards (Lahr J., R. Kruijne & J. Groenwold, 2014).

During the second phase of the project field surveys on the pesticide use and exposure were carried out.

The surveys (325 subsistence farmers interviewed) revealed that most of the farmers applied pesticides (95%), and that the conditions of use were likely to result in undue (excessive) exposure. Half of the farmers interviewed never received any training on pesticides use, and even the other half that did, often lacked understanding of the risks involved. Farmers were spraying vegetable crops at least 14 times per growing season. One out of three applications was involving one of the HHP containing formulation (Farmers using HHPs includes almost 30% of the interviewed farmers).

Also almost none of the farmers (93%) owned or wore adequate PPE having only one or no protective items at all. Only 2% of those applying HHPs wore adequate full body protection PPE. About half of

the farmers had not received any training on the use of pesticides. The majority of pesticide applicators used manual sprayer (36%), followed by electric sprayer (with batteries); 33% and followed by inappropriate equipment such as watering can (13.5%) or other (unknown) means (12.5%). Approximately about half of the farmers surveyed reported that they noticed to receive pesticide on their clothes, bare skin or eyes when using pesticides. The main health symptoms associated with pesticide use by farmers noticing symptoms were headaches, skin rashes, burning eyes, vomiting, burning nose, blurred vision, dizziness and excessive sweating. Almost half of the farmers declared they did not read pesticide labels, including use instructions such as proper dosage and protective measures, the main reason being illiteracy. One out of four farmers poorly understood the hazard colour band on pesticide labels that indicates acute toxicity.

The survey results showed that the use of pesticides in general, and of HHPs in particular, was likely to result in excessive exposure of farmers in Mozambique. Therefore enforcing risk mitigation measures depending solely on wearing the appropriate PPE under the local conditions of use to be difficult and unlikely to give results.

Terbufos and the products containing this a.i. was considered harmful for the human health under the local conditions of use in Mozambique requiring risk mitigation measures. Therefore the authorities decided to ban the a.i. terbufos from future use in the country and to cancel the registration of all the products containing it.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reducing the risk posed by the use of HHPs in Mozambique specially terbufos in the context of human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: N/A.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: N/A.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/04/2014

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Thiodicarb

CAS number(s): 59669-26-0

Chemical Name: 3,7,9,13-tetramethyl-5,11-dioxa-2,8,14-trithia-4,7,9,12-tetra-azapentadeca-3,12-diene-6,10-dione

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Pesticide.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is banned.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action: Ban all formulations and for all uses.

Use or uses that remain allowed: None.

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision Nr 001/DNSA/2014 thiodicarb was banned by the National Directorate of Agrarian Services from further import and use in Mozambique. The ban of all uses and the cancellation of the products containing thiodicarb was decided due to the toxic nature and hazardous properties of this active substance which combined with the improper use in the country due to the local specific conditions of use can damage human health. The decision to ban the registration of thiodicarb was taken as the last step of the project for risk reduction of highly hazardous pesticides which identified highly hazardous pesticides that are registered in Mozambique. After consultations with different actors (public sector, private sector, civil society and others) cancelation of registrations and consequent ban and non-approval for their use in Mozambique was approved.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: A project entitled Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in Mozambique was initiated by the Government of Mozambique with the objective to reduce the greatest risks associated with pesticide use in the country. The ultimate goal was to develop and implement an "HHP Risk Reduction Action Plan" for the most dangerous pesticides

and use situations, resulting over time in the implementation of a variety of risk reduction measures based on a review of use conditions.

In the first step of the project, a review of all the pesticides registered in Mozambique was carried out and a shortlist of highly hazardous pesticides was established. This shortlist was based on an assessment of the hazards of the pesticides, based on criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) (FAO/WHO, 2008).

During the second step of the project, a use survey was carried out in selected regions and cropping systems in Mozambique. The main goal of the survey was to identify the conditions under which pesticides are being used in the country and their contribution to potential risks for human health and the environment.

The third step of the project consisted of a stakeholder consultation to further discuss the use and risks of highly hazardous pesticides in Mozambique and fine-tune the shortlist based on the survey results and the expertise and experience of stakeholders.

As result, a short list of HHPs, including "coming close" to HHPs, which were used in the country, was established.

Thiodicarb 375 g/l (37,5%) SC pesticide formulation was on the short list as a pesticide "coming close" to HHPs based on the below indicated criteria:

- For liquid formulations: pesticide products with an acute oral LD₅₀ < 200 mg/kg or an acute dermal LD₅₀ < 400 mg/kg (note that these are the Class Ib limits in the previous version of the WHO Classification (WHO, 2005)).

All pesticide formulations registered in Mozambique were classified using the oral and dermal LD₅₀ value of the formulation, as provided in the registration dossier. LD₅₀ values for the formulation were available or could be estimated for all registered pesticide products except for three microbial pesticides and one citronella oil (i.e. > 99% of the total).

Thiodicarb 375 g/l (37,5%) SC pesticide formulation, which was registered in Mozambique, was Class II of WHO Classification, but very close to Class Ib (Come A.M. & van der Valk H., 2014).

The a.i. was registered in US, but was banned in the European Union for human health and environment reasons.

During the second phase of the project field surveys on the pesticide use and exposure were carried out.

The surveys (325 subsistence farmers interviewed) revealed that most of the farmers applied pesticides (95%), and that the conditions of use were likely to result in undue (excessive) exposure. Half of the farmers interviewed never received any training on pesticides use, and even the other half that did, often lacked understanding of the risks involved. Farmers were spraying vegetable crops at least 14 times per growing season. One out of three applications was involving one of the HHP containing formulation (Farmers using HHPs includes almost 30% of the interviewed farmers).

Also almost none of the farmers (93%) owned or wore adequate PPE having only one or no protective items at all. Only 2% of those applying HHPs wore adequate full body protection PPE. About half of the farmers had not received any training on the use of pesticides. The majority of pesticide applicators used manual sprayer (36%), followed by electric sprayer (with batteries); 33% and followed by inappropriate equipment such as watering can (13.5%) or other (unknown) means (12.5%).

Approximately about half of the farmers surveyed reported that they noticed to receive pesticide on their clothes, bare skin or eyes when using pesticides. The main health symptoms associated with pesticide use by farmers noticing symptoms were headaches, skin rashes, burning eyes, vomiting, burning nose, blurred vision, dizziness and excessive sweating. Almost half of the farmers declared they did not read pesticide labels, including use instructions such as proper dosage and protective measures, the main reason being illiteracy. One out of four farmers poorly understood the hazard colour band on pesticide labels that indicates acute toxicity.

The survey results showed that the use of pesticides in general, and of HHPs in particular, was likely to result in excessive exposure of farmers in Mozambique. Therefore enforcing risk mitigation measures depending solely on wearing the appropriate PPE under the local conditions of use to be difficult and

unlikely to give results.

Thiodicarb and the products containing this a.i. were considered as harmful for the human health taking into consideration of the local conditions of use in Mozambique requiring risk mitigation measures. Therefore, the authorities decided to ban the a.i. thiodicarb from future use in the country and to cancel the registration of all the products containing it.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reducing the risk posed by the use of HHPs in Mozambique specially thiodicarb in the context of human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: N/A.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: N/A.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 15/07/2014

NORWAY

Common Name(s): Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and esters, and PFOA-related substances; PFOA and its salts and esters; C8; perfluorooctanoate; pentadecafluoro octanoic acid; perfluoroheptanecarboxylic acid; perfluoro-n-octanoic acid; Fluorad FC-26; perfluorocaprylic acid.

Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluoroheptyl group with the formula C_7F_{15} - directly attached to another carbon atom, as one of the structural elements.

Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluorooctyl group with the formula C_8F_{17} - as one of the structural elements.

The following substances are excluded from this designation:

- $C_8F_{17}-X$, where X = F, Cl, Br.
- $C_8F_{17}-C(=O)OH$, $C_8F_{17}-C(=O)O-X'$ or $C_8F_{17}-CF_2-X'$ (where X' = any group, including salts).

CAS number(s): 2395-00-8, 3108-24-5, 335-66-0, 335-67-1, 335-93-3, 335-95-5, 376-27-2, 3825-26-1 (list is not exhaustive)

Chemical Name:

Perfluorooctanoic acid; 1-Octanoic acid, 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-pentadecafluoro, and its salts and esters

Free Acid (X = OM⁺; M = H) [CAS no. 335-67-1]; Ammonium Salt (X = OM⁺; M = NH₄) [CAS no. 3825-26-1]; Sodium Salt (X = OM⁺; M = Na) [CAS no. 335-95-5]; Potassium Salt (X = OM⁺; M = K) [CAS no. 2395-00-8]; Silver Salt (X = OM⁺; M = Ag) [CAS no. 335-93-3]; Acid Fluoride (X = F) [CAS no. 335-66-0]; Methyl Ester (X = CH₃) [CAS no. 376-27-2]; Ethyl Ester (X = CH₂-CH₃) [CAS no. 3108-24-5]

Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluoroheptyl group with the formula C_7F_{15} - directly attached to another carbon atom, as one of the structural elements.

Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluorooctyl group with the formula C_8F_{17} - as one of the structural elements.

The following substances are excluded from this designation:

- $C_8F_{17}-X$, where X = F, Cl, Br.
- $C_8F_{17}-C(=O)OH$, $C_8F_{17}-C(=O)O-X'$ or $C_8F_{17}-CF_2-X'$ (where X' = any group, including salts).

Final regulatory action has been taken for the category: Industrial.

Final regulatory action: The chemical is severely restricted.

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action:

1. Shall not be manufactured, or placed on the market as substances on their own from 4 July 2020.

2. Shall not, from 4 July 2020, be used in the production of, or placed on the market in:
 - (a) Another substance, as a constituent;
 - (b) A mixture;
 - (c) An article, in a concentration equal to or above 25 ppb of PFOA including its salts or 1 000 ppb of one or a combination of PFOA-related substances.
3. Points 1 and 2 shall apply from:
 - (a) 4 July 2022 to: (i) equipment used to manufacture semi-conductors; (ii) latex printing inks.
 - (b) 4 July 2023 to: (i) textiles for the protection of workers from risks to their health and safety; (ii) membranes intended for use in medical textiles, filtration in water treatment, production processes and effluent treatment; (iii) plasma nano-coatings.
 - (c) 4 July 2032 to medical devices other than implantable medical devices within the scope of Directive 93/42/EEC.
4. Points 1 and 2 shall not apply to any of the following:
 - (a) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives, which are listed in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004;
 - (b) The manufacture of a substance where this occurs as an unavoidable by-product of the manufacture of fluorochemicals with a carbon chain equal to or shorter than 6 atoms;
 - (c) A substance that is to be used, or is used as a transported isolated intermediate, provided that the conditions in points (a) to (f) of Article 18(4) of this Regulation are met;
 - (d) A substance, constituent of another substance or mixture that is to be used, or is used: (i) in the production of implantable medical devices within the scope of Directive 93/42/EEC; (ii) in photographic coatings applied to films, papers or printing plates; (iii) in photo-lithography processes for semiconductors or in etching processes for compound semiconductors;
 - (e) Concentrated fire-fighting foam mixtures that were placed on the market before 4 July 2020 and are to be used, or are used in the production of other fire-fighting foam mixtures.
5. Point 2(b) shall not apply to fire-fighting foam mixtures which were:
 - (a) Placed on the market before 4 July 2020; or
 - (b) Produced in accordance with point 4(e), provided that, where they are used for training purposes, emissions to the environment are minimised and effluents collected are safely disposed of.
6. Point 2(c) shall not apply to:
 - (a) Articles placed on the market before 4 July 2020;
 - (b) Implantable medical devices produced in accordance with point 4(d)(i);
 - (c) Articles coated with the photographic coatings referred to in point 4(d)(ii);
 - (d) Semiconductors or compound semiconductors referred to in point 4(d)(iii).

Use or uses that remain allowed:

4. Points 1 and 2 shall not apply to any of the following:
 - (a) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives, which are listed in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004;
 - (b) The manufacture of a substance where this occurs as an unavoidable by-product of the manufacture of fluorochemicals with a carbon chain equal to or shorter than 6 atoms;
 - (c) A substance that is to be used, or is used as a transported isolated intermediate, provided that the conditions in points (a) to (f) of Article 18(4) of this Regulation are met;
 - (d) A substance, constituent of another substance or mixture that is to be used, or is used: (i) in the

production of implantable medical devices within the scope of Directive 93/42/EEC; (ii) in photographic coatings applied to films, papers or printing plates; (iii) in photo-lithography processes for semiconductors or in etching processes for compound semiconductors;

(e) Concentrated fire-fighting foam mixtures that were placed on the market before 4 July 2020 and are to be used, or are used in the production of other fire-fighting foam mixtures.

5. Point 2(b) shall not apply to fire-fighting foam mixtures which were:

(a) Placed on the market before 4 July 2020; or

(b) Produced in accordance with point 4(e), provided that, where they are used for training purposes, emissions to the environment are minimised and effluents collected are safely disposed of.

6. Point 2(c) shall not apply to:

(a) Articles placed on the market before 4 July 2020;

(b) Implantable medical devices produced in accordance with point 4(d)(i);

(c) Articles coated with the photographic coatings referred to in point 4(d)(ii);

(d) Semiconductors or compound semiconductors referred to in point 4(d)(iii).

The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation: Yes.

Summary of the final regulatory action: Regulations to restrict the production, import, export or sale of the substances on their own, production of another substance as a constituent, a mixture or an article that contain PFOA-, its salts and esters or PFOA-related substances.

The reasons for the final regulatory action were relevant to: Human health and environment.

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: PFOA and other perfluorinated organic compounds have been widely used and are present in various consumer products that are produced and used worldwide. A number of different perfluorinated compounds have been widely found in the environment. Extensive data in humans and animals demonstrate ready absorption of PFOA and distribution of the chemical throughout the body by non-covalent binding to plasma proteins. The liver is an important binding site, and increased liver weight in laboratory animals is one of the early, low-dose manifestations of exposure. PFOA is not readily eliminated from humans as evidenced by the half-life of 2.3 years. In contrast, half-life values for the monkey, rat, and mouse are 20.8 days, 11.5 days, and 15.6 days, respectively.

Human exposure to PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS, is likely to occur via a number of vectors and routes e.g. ingestion of non-food materials, dermal contact and inhalation. PFOA has been analyzed in a limited number of European environment and food samples, and has been detected in fish and eggs. Cereals were found to be the main source in a food-basket study (Haug et al., 2010a,b). Drinking water is estimated to contribute less than 16% to the indicative exposure. PFOA was also observed to leak from non-stick coatings on cookware and from food packaging of paper treated with oil- and moisture resistant chemicals. Based on the limited data available, the EFSA CONTAM Panel identified the indicative average and high level dietary exposures of 2 and 6 ng/kg b.w. per day, respectively. However, a higher estimate was found for dietary intake of PFOA (31 ng/day) in Norway by using consumption data given by Norkost 1997 (Haug et al., 2010a).

The importance of possible pathways of non-food human exposure to PFOA is of higher importance in childhood compared to adulthood. Dust has been identified as an important source of exposure, which put toddlers at risk due to their hand-to mouth behavior. For PFOA, the total contribution from the non-food sources, mainly indoor exposure, could be as high as 50% compared to the estimated average dietary exposure to PFOA.

PFOA has also been shown to be transferred from mother to the fetus, and the relatively high plasma concentration detected in blood samples from small children is of concern. Two studies show that PFOA levels in maternal blood decreased to 54% after six months and to 7% after 12 months of breast-feeding compared to their blood levels at birth, whereas PFOA levels in the serum of six-month-old infants were 4.6 times higher than maternal blood levels at birth (Thomsen et al., 2010, Fromme et al., 2010). Another

Norwegian study estimated that breast-fed infants at around 6 months of age take up 4.1 ng PFOA per kg body weight, which is 15 times higher than the uptake in adults (Haug et al., 2011).

In a study from the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study, Granum et al., (2013) found a positive correlation between the maternal concentrations of PFOA and PFNA and the number of episodes of common cold for the children, and between PFOA and PFHxS and the number of episodes of gastroenteritis. The results indicate that pre-natal exposure to PFAS may be associated with immunosuppression in early childhood.

In Norway the occupational exposure of professional ski-waxers to PFOA were shown to be higher than for non-occupational exposed; blood serum values were 25 fold higher (rang 15-175 ng/ ml) than previously measured among people with a high consumption of fish (Daae et al., 2009).

Epidemiology studies have examined occupational and residential populations at or near large-scale PFOA production plants in the United States in an attempt to determine the relationship between serum PFOA concentration and various health outcomes suggested by the standard animal toxicological studies. These studies have found a positive association between serum PFOA concentration and increased cholesterol levels in the general population and in worker populations but no consistent trends for the low- and high-density protein lipids. A positive association has been found between serum PFOA concentrations and increased liver enzymes and/or decreased bilirubin in both worker and general populations, chronic kidney disease in the general population, and the odds of experiencing early menopause. Epidemiology studies demonstrate an association of serum PFOA with kidney and testicular tumors among highly exposed members of the general population. Maternal or child plasma levels of PFOA were positively associated with decreased antibody titers in children after vaccination, obesogenic effects in female children at 20 years of age, and parent reported Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders.

Based on a general concern for the high levels of PFOA found in environmental samples, a national action plan was initiated by the Norwegian authorities in 2002 (later updated in 2009). Furthermore, PFOA was in 2003 added to a Norwegian national target to substantially reduce the emission of certain hazardous substances by 2020, as described in a white paper to the parliament (ministry of the Environment, Norway, 2003).

In the Norwegian "Evaluation of consequences of regulating PFOA and selected salts and esters of PFOA in consumer products", the following concerns were put forward for the proposed regulation: PFOA is present in the blood of the general population, breast milk and in umbilical cord blood. PFOA is eliminated from the body very slowly. Humans are exposed to PFOA by consuming contaminated foods or water, by breathing air that is polluted as well as by ingesting dust. Fish is an important source of exposure via food. The foetus is exposed to PFOA via umbilical cord blood and newborns are exposed via breast milk. The intake for infants via breast milk can be greater than the intake via food for adults. Infants can also come into direct contact through carpeting, and swallowing dust can be an important contributor to exposure.

PFOA is a substance of very high concern with respect to its health and environmental properties. PFOA is harmful to the reproductive system, carcinogenic, toxic and harmful to human health through repeated exposure and is also an irritant. PFOA does not degrade in the environment. PFOA is a substance similar to persistent, bio-accumulating and toxic (PBT) substances or a substance of equal concern. It is impossible to establish an acceptable level for substances with such properties in the environment, and emissions and exposure should be limited to the greatest extent possible.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reduced risk to the human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: PFOA is an anthropogenic compound widely found in the environment including the Arctic. The long-range air and ocean transport of PFOA to the Arctic give detectable levels in sea birds, seal and polar bear. The levels in polar bears have significantly increased the last 20-30 years (Smithwick et al., 2006). Furthermore, it has been shown that other more volatile perfluorated compounds can be degraded to form PFOA and thus contribute to the increased levels observed (ECHA 2013). Calculation-models has indicated that PFOA levels in the Arctic will continue to increase up to 2030 despite the voluntary actions taken to phase-out production and use of this compound (Dietz et al., 2008).

The monitoring data show that PFOA in soil leaches can be a long term source to contaminating underlying groundwater (ECHA, 2013). Sewer and leachate are significant, human-made primary sources for emissions and dispersion of PFOA into the Norwegian environment (TA-2354). In a Nordic study of perfluorinated compounds in the environment, PFOS and PFOA dominated in the sewer samples from all six Nordic countries (ref. TemaNord 2004). PFOA was dominating in leachate samples from waste deposit sites in Norway and Finland. The presence of PFOS and PFOA was also detected in sludge from processing plants (Tom Erik Økland and Kristina Skoog; TA-2450/2008). A new study has established that PFOA is only bound to sludge to a small degree and that it mainly follows the water phase through the Nordic water treatment plants (Aquateam, 2010).

Evenset et al. (2005) established PFOS and PFOA as the most common perfluorinated compounds in sediments from Isfjorden on Svalbard, Norway. A study of sediments from the Barent's Sea from 2007 shows the presence of PFOA in a number of samples with a general prevalence of PFOS and perfluorocarboxylic acids with long chain lengths over PFOA. (Bakke et al., 2007).

Measurements of PFOA in air started in the autumn of 2006 at Birkenes in Southern Norway and Zeppelin on Svalbard (Manø et al., TA-2408/2008). The values at Birkenes was on average 1.04 pg/m³, Zeppelin 0.44 pg/m³, which were lower than, for example, the west coast of Ireland and in the English Channel. PFOA is also transported long distances to the Arctic via sea currents. PFOA has been detected in sea water; this confirms that long-range transboundary transport via sea currents can occur (AMAP 2009).

A study of samples from polar bears in Greenland collected during the period 1984-2006 showed a significant annual increase in the levels of PFOS and some perfluorocarboxylic acids. For PFOA there was an average annual increase of 2.3%. The sum of the concentrations of perfluorinated compounds was higher than the concentration of known chloro-organic priority substances. It is assumed that if the most marked increase continues, the level for harmful effect could be exceeded in 2014-2024 (Dietz et al. 2008).

The Norwegian Government has established national goals for discharge and emission reductions and cessation for 2010 and 2020, (Prop. 1 S (2009-2010) from the Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, Proposition to the Storting (Storting bill) for the 2010 budget year for the priority substances hazardous to health and the environment (the Priority List). Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is one of the substances included in those national goals.

In the Norwegian "Evaluation of consequences of regulating PFOA and selected salts and esters of PFOA in consumer products", the following concerns were put forward for the proposed regulation: PFOA is a man-made substance that does not occur in nature. PFOA is currently widely dispersed in the environment, including in the Arctic. PFOA is transported long distances with air and sea currents, and its presence has been detected in the Arctic in (among other things) sea birds, seals and polar bears. In polar bear a significant increase in the levels of PFOA has been detected over the past 20-30 years. Other more volatile, perfluorinated compounds have also been detected, which can slowly degrade to produce PFOA. Model calculations show that concentrations of PFOA in the Arctic will continue to increase until 2030 in spite of the voluntary measures that have been taken.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: The regulation proposal may result in some increased costs but will result in significant reductions in how much PFOA is introduced into the environment and it will reduce the risk of health and environmental damages. The benefits are therefore expected to outweigh the costs on the basis of the proposal's anticipated positive effects for health and the environment.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 04/07/2020

This notification replaces all previously submitted notifications on this chemical.

Date of issue of the previous notification: 28/04/2015.

Synopsis of notifications of final regulatory action received since the last PIC Circular

PART B**NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION THAT HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AS NOT CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes

PART C**NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION STILL UNDER VERIFICATION**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Polyoxyethylene alkylphenol ether	9016-45-9 26027-38-3 9002-93-1 9036-19-5	Industrial	China	Asia	No
Methyl-bromide	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
Mercury	7439-97-6	Industrial	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	93-76-5 ¹	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Alachlor	15972-60-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Aldicarb	116-06-3	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
DBCP	96-12-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Dinitro- <i>ortho</i> -cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7 ¹	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Leptophos	21609-90-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5 ¹	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Yes
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	No
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,3-Dichlorophenol	576-24-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)acetic acid	93-76-5	Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,5-Dichlorophenol	583-78-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Aldicarb	116-06-3	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Crocidolite asbestos	12001-28-4	Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Ethyl p-nitrophenyl benzenethiophosphonate (EPN)	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Ethylene Dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Mercury	7439-97-6	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	No
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Methyl-parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	No
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Bromophos-ethyl (<i>O</i> -(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl) <i>O,O</i> -diethyl phosphorothioate)	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	No/Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	36355-01-8 (hexa-) 27858-07-7 (octa-) 13654-09-6 (deca-)	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	No/Yes
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	No/Yes
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	Yes/No
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Pesticide/Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	No/Yes
2,4-D dimethylamine	2008-39-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	No
Diuron	330-54-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	No
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	No
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
1,1-dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
2-naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
2-amino-2-thiazoline-4-carboxylic acid	2150-55-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
2-Naphthoxyacetic acid	120-23-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
4-aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid	122-88-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
4-nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Amosite asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Ammonium thiocyanate	1762-95-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Anilofos	6429-01-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Anthophyllite asbestos	77536-67-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Azinphos-ethyl	2542-71-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Azoclotin	41083-11-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Arsenic compound	7440-38-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
Benzidine and-or its salts-derivatives	92-87-5; 531-85-1; 531-86-2; 21136-70-9; 36341-27-2	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	85-68-7	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bromacil	314-40-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bromophos	2104-91-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bromophos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bromopropylate	18181-80-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Bronopol	52-51-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cadasufos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cadmium compounds	7440-43-9	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	No
Calcium-cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Carbendazim	10605-21-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chinomethionat	2439-01-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chlorfluazuron	71422-87-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chloroneb	2675-77-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chlorpicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chlorpyrifos-ethyl	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	Non
Crocidolite asbestos	12001-28-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Cis-Zeatin	327771-64-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Coumachlor	81-82.3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cycloate	1134-23-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cyclosulfamuron	136949-15-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cypermethrin	67375-30-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Diclofluanid	1085-98-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dimethipin	55290-63-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dioxacarb	698-21-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dioxathion	78-34-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Diphenamid	957-51-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ethalfuralin	55283-68-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ethion	563-12-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Endothal	145-73-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
EPN. O-Ethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) phenylphosphonothioate	2104-84-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
EPTC. S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	759-94-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Esbiothrin	84030-86-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ethiofencarb	29973-13-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ethirimol	23947-60-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ethoate-methyl	116-01-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fenarimol	60168-89-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fenopropathrin	39515-41-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fenpiclonil	74738-17-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fenthin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fenthin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Flocoumafen	90035-08-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fluzaiop	69335-91-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Flubenzimine	37893-02-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Flucythrinate	70124-77-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Flumetsulam	98967-40-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fluridone	59756-60-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fluthiacet-methyl	117337-19-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fomesafen	72178-02-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Formothion	2540-82-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Furathiocarb	65907-30-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Halfenprox	111872-58-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Haloxifop ethoxyethyl ester	8723748-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Haloxifop	69806-34-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hexaconazole	79983-71-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hexaflumuron	86479-06-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hydrogen cyanamide	420-04-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Imazamethabenz-methyl	69969-22-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazapic	104098-48-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazethapur	81335-77-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Iminoctadine	13516-27-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Indolylacetic acid	87-51-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Isofenphos	25311-71-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Kinetin	525-79-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Methabenzthiazuron	18691-97-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Methadion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Methoprene	40596-69-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Metolachlor	51218-45-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Metominostrobin	133408-50-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Metosulam	139528-85-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Monolinuron	1746-81-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Norfluzaron	27314-13-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Nuarimol	63284-71-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Ofurace	58810-48-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Omethoate	1113-02-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oxadixyl	77732-09-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oine-copper	1038-28-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oxycarboxin	559-88-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Oxymedeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Phenthoate	2597-03-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Phosalone	2310-17-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Phorate	296-0202	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Primisulfuron-methyl	86209-51-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Procymidone	32809-16-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Profenofos	41198-08-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prometryn	7287-19-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Propanil	709-98-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Propoxur	114-26-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prothiofos	34643-46-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyridaphenthion	119-12-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyrimidifen	105779-78-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyriithiobac-sodium	123343-16-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Quinalphos	13593-03-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Resmethrin	10453-86-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Sodium cyanide	143-33-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
TCMTB-Thiocyanic acid (2-benzothiazolylthio) methyl ester	21564-17-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tebuthiuron	34014-18-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Terbutryn	886-50-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tetardifon	116-29-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Thiazafluron	25366-23-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tremolite asbestos	77536-68-6	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Thiobencarb	28249-77-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Thiocyclam Hydrogen Oxalate	31895-22-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Thiometon	640-15-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tolfenpyrad	129558-76-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tralometthrin	66841-25-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triadimefon	43121-43-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triazamate	112143-82-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Tridemorph	81412-43-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium	199119-58-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Trifluaralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triforine	26644-46-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Trimedlure	12002-53-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

APPENDIX II

**PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE
FORMULATIONS IN THE PIC PROCEDURE**

PART A

**SUMMARY OF EACH PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION OF A SEVERELY
HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE FORMULATION THAT HAS BEEN VERIFIED TO
CONTAIN ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY PART 1 OF ANNEX IV TO THE
CONVENTION**

None.

PART B

**PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION OF SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE
FORMULATIONS STILL UNDER VERIFICATION**

None.

APPENDIX III

CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE PIC PROCEDURE

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	93-76-5 ¹	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Alachlor	15972-60-8	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Aldicarb	116-06-3	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	10 August 2013
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	15 September 2017
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Dinitro- <i>ortho</i> -cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7 ¹	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	24 October 2011
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds		Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	15 September 2015 ²
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5 ¹	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of Convention
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	16 September 2019
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
All tributyltin compounds including: - Tributyltin oxide - Tributyltin fluoride - Tributyltin methacrylate - Tributyltin benzoate - Tributyltin chloride - Tributyltin linoleate - Tributyltin naphthenate	56-35-9 1983-10-4 2155-70-6 4342-36-3 1461-22-9 24124-25-2 85409-17-2	Pesticide	1 February 2009 ³
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	Pesticide	15 September 2017

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of: - Benomyl at or above 7%, - Carbofuran at or above 10%, - Thiram at or above 15%	17804-35-2 1563-66-2 137-26-8	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	1 February 2005
Phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/L)	13171-21-6 (mixture, (E)&(Z) isomers) 23783-98-4 ((Z)-isomer) 297-99-4 ((E)-isomer)	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)	298-00-0	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Prior to adoption of Convention
Asbestos: - Actinolite - Anthophyllite - Amosite - Crocidolite - Tremolite	77536-66-4 77536-67-5 12172-73-5 12001-28-4 77536-68-6	Industrial	1 February 2005 1 February 2005 1 February 2005 Prior to adoption of Convention 1 February 2005
Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether including: - Hexabromodiphenyl ether - Heptabromodiphenyl ether	36483-60-0 68928-80-3	Industrial	10 August 2013
Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether including: - Tetrabromodiphenyl ether - Pentabromodiphenyl ether	40088-47-9 32534-81-9	Industrial	10 August 2013
Hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4 3194-55-6 134237-50-6 134237-51-7 134237-52-8	Industrial	16 September 2019
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls including: - Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid - Potassium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Ammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Diethanolammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Tetraethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - Didecyldimethylammonium perfluorooctane sulfonate - N-Ethylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - N-Methylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl) perfluorooctane sulfonamide - N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-N-methylperfluorooctane sulfonamide - Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8 56773-42-3 251099-16-8 4151-50-2 31506-32-8 1691-99-2 24448-09-7 307-35-7	Industrial	10 August 2013

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	36355-01-8 (hexa-) 27858-07-7 (octa-) 13654-09-6 (deca-)	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	61788-33-8	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins	85535-84-8	Industrial	15 September 2017
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial	1 February 2005
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial	1 February 2005
All tributyltin compounds including: - Tributyltin oxide - Tributyltin fluoride - Tributyltin methacrylate - Tributyltin benzoate - Tributyltin chloride - Tributyltin linoleate - Tributyltin naphthenate	56-35-9 1983-10-4 2155-70-6 4342-36-3 1461-22-9 24124-25-2 85409-17-2	Industrial	15 September 2017 ⁴
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial	Prior to adoption of Convention

Notes:

1. Only the CAS numbers of parent compounds are listed. For a list of other relevant CAS numbers, reference may be made to the relevant decision guidance document.
2. The date relates to the date for the communication of the decision guidance document for the chemical currently included in Annex III and adopted by decision RC-7/4, which amended Annex III to list methamidophos and deleted a previous entry in Annex III for “methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/L)”.
3. See the related entry for all tributyltin compounds within the industrial category. Tributyltin compounds were initially listed within the pesticide category by decision RC-4/5 and the initial decision guidance document communicated to Parties related solely to the pesticide category. Decision RC-8/5 subsequently amended Annex III to list all tributyltin compounds also in the industrial category, with the amendment entering into force on 15 September 2017. A revised decision guidance document was also approved (see note 4).
4. This entry refers to the date for communication of the revised decision guidance document for tributyltin compounds, which relates to both the pesticide and industrial categories, which was approved by decision RC-8/5.

APPENDIX IV**LISTING OF ALL IMPORT RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM PARTIES AND CASES OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT RESPONSES**

All import responses received from Parties and cases of failure to submit responses are available on the Convention website: <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1370/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

The online database is presented with four tabs:

1. Import responses recently transmitted;
2. Import responses by Party;
3. Import responses by Chemical;
4. Cases of failure to submit responses.

The import responses received since the last PIC Circular (between 1 November 2019 and 30 April 2020) may be viewed under the first tab “Import responses recently transmitted”. The overview of those import responses is available in this appendix.

All import responses, including latest and previously transmitted information, may be viewed under the second tab “Import responses by Party” or the third tab “Import responses by Chemical”.

The cases of failure to submit responses are available under the fourth tab “Cases of failure to submit responses”. It also includes the date on which the Secretariat first informed all Parties, through publication in the PIC Circular, of cases of failure to transmit a response.

OVERVIEW OF NEW IMPORT RESPONSES RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST PIC CIRCULAR

Pesticides

2,4,5-T and its salts and esters

Antigua and Barbuda
Gabon
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

Alachlor

Botswana
Cambodia
Eritrea
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey

Aldicarb

Botswana
Eritrea
Eswatini
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine
Turkey

Aldrin

Botswana
Eswatini
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Azinphos-methyl

Antigua and Barbuda
Eritrea
Eswatini
Gabon
Kazakhstan
Russian Federation
State of Palestine
Turkey

Binapacryl

Antigua and Barbuda
Eswatini
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

Captafol

Antigua and Barbuda
Botswana
Eswatini
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

Carbofuran

Cambodia
Eritrea
Eswatini
Kazakhstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Sri Lanka
State of Palestine
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey

Chlordane

Botswana
Eswatini
Gabon
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Chlordimeform

Antigua and Barbuda
Botswana
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

Chlorobenzilate

Antigua and Barbuda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

DDT

Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Dieldrin

Botswana
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)

Indonesia

Kazakhstan
State of Palestine
Turkey

Dinoseb and its salts and esters

Antigua and Barbuda
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)

Antigua and Barbuda
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

Endosulfan

Botswana
Eritrea
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine
Turkey

Ethylene dichloride

Antigua and Barbuda
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Turkey

Ethylene oxide

Antigua and Barbuda
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Turkey

Fluoroacetamide

Antigua and Barbuda
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

HCH (mixed isomers)

Antigua and Barbuda
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

Heptachlor

Botswana
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Hexachlorobenzene

Botswana
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Lindane

Antigua and Barbuda
Eswatini
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds

Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

Methamidophos

Eritrea
Eswatini
Kazakhstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey

Monocrotophos

Indonesia
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine

Parathion

Indonesia
Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Turkey

Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters

Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Phorate

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cambodia
Eritrea
Nigeria
Russian Federation
Sri Lanka
State of Palestine
Switzerland
Togo
Turkey

Toxaphene

Gabon
Indonesia
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

All tributyltin compounds

Indonesia
Kazakhstan
Nigeria
State of Palestine

Trichlorfon

Cambodia
Eritrea
Eswatini
Kazakhstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey

Severely hazardous pesticide formulations**Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%**

Antigua and Barbuda
Gabon
Kazakhstan
State of Palestine
Turkey

Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)

Kazakhstan
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Turkey

Methyl-parathion (Emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)

Kazakhstan
State of Palestine

Industrial Chemicals**Actinolite asbestos**

Indonesia
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey

Amosite asbestos

Indonesia
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey

Anthophyllite asbestos

Indonesia
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey

Crocidolite asbestos

Indonesia
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Turkey

Tremolite asbestos

Eswatini
Indonesia
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
State of Palestine
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey

Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether)

Colombia³
Indonesia
Nigeria
Russian Federation
State of Palestine
Turkey

Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)

Antigua and Barbuda

Colombia³
 Indonesia
 Nigeria
 Russian Federation
 State of Palestine
 Turkey

Hexabromocyclododecane

Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Canada
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Gabon
 Georgia
 Russian Federation
 State of Palestine
 Switzerland
 Thailand
 Togo
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turkey

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls

Colombia³
 Indonesia
 Nigeria
 Russian Federation
 State of Palestine
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turkey

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)

Colombia¹
 Gabon²
 Indonesia
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 State of Palestine
 Turkey

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)

Indonesia
 State of Palestine
 Turkey

Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)

Colombia¹

Gabon²
 Indonesia
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 State of Palestine
 Turkey

Short-chain chlorinated paraffins

Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Colombia
 Costa Rica⁵
 Eritrea
 Gabon
 Georgia⁴
 Indonesia
 Nigeria
 Russian Federation
 State of Palestine
 Togo
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turkey

Tetraethyl lead

Indonesia
 State of Palestine
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turkey

Tetramethyl lead

Indonesia
 State of Palestine
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turkey

All tributyltin compounds

Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Georgia⁴
 Indonesia
 Malaysia
 Russian Federation
 Togo
 Turkey

Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate

Indonesia
 Russian Federation
 State of Palestine
 Turkey

Notes:

1. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XXXII (December 2010).
2. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XLI (June 2015).
3. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XLII (December 2015).
4. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XLIX (June 2019).
5. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular L (December 2019).

APPENDIX V**NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED
IN ANNEX III**

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part A: Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III and verified as containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention

The table lists all the notifications received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2020) verified as containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention.

Part B: Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III and verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention

The table lists all the notifications received during the interim PIC procedure and the current PIC procedure (September 1998 to 30 April 2020) verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention.

The information is also available on the Convention website.¹⁹

¹⁹ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1368/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III**PART A****NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED
IN ANNEX III AND VERIFIED AS CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION
REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
2,4,6-Tri- <i>tert</i> -butylphenol	732-26-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
2,4-D	94-75-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	94-96-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
2-Nitrobenzaldehyde	552-89-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
2-Propen-1-ol, reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane tetrafluoroethylene telomer, dehydroiodinated, reaction products with epichlorohydrin and triethylenetetramine	464178-90-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and 2,5 furandione, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C ₈₋₁₄ -alkyl esters, <i>tert</i> -Bu benzenecarboxperoxoate-initiated	459415-06-6	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexadecyl ester, polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C ₁₀₋₁₆ -alkyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate	203743-03-7	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Guinea-Bissau	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	XLIX
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Aluminium phosphide	20859-73-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Aminopyralid	150114-71-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXIII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	XXX
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XLIX
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Ammonium polysulfide	9080-17-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Aramite	140-57-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Arsenic compounds	7440-38-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Arsenic pentoxide	1303-28-2	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	XLVI
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Bentazon	25057-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XLII
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXI
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	India	Asia	XX
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Beta cypermethrin	65731-84-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXV
Bromobenzylbromotoluene (DBBT)	99688-47-8	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Bromobenzylbromotoluene (DBBT)	99688-47-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)	353-59-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	Industrial	Thailand	Asia	XXIV
Bromotrifluoromethane	75-63-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Bromuconazole	116255-48-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XLIV
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Chloral hydrate	302-17-0	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Chlorates (including but not limited to Na, Mg, K chlorates)	7775-09-9, 10326-21-3, 3811-04-9 and others	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Chlornitrofen	1836-77-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chlorofluorocarbon (totally halogenated)	75-69-4, 75-71-8, 76-13-1, 76-14-2, 76-15-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Chloroform	67-66-3	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXXVIII
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Sri Lanka	Asia	XLIX
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Chlozolate	84332-86-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	South Africa	Africa	XXX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXV
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	European Union	Europe	XIII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	XV
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLIX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XIX
Creosote	8001-58-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Creosote oil	61789-28-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote oil, acenaphthene fraction	90640-84-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Creosote, wood	8021-39-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cybutryne	28159-98-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
DDD	72-54-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLVIII
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Industrial	Norway	Europe	XXXIX
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	40088-47-9**, 32534-81-9**, 36483-60-0**, 68928-80-3**, 32536-52-0, 63936-56-1, 1163-19-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVIII
Demephion- <i>O</i>	682-80-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Demeton-methyl (isomeric mixture of demeton- <i>O</i> -methyl and demeton- <i>S</i> -methyl)	8022-00-2, 867-27-6, 919-86-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
DPX KE 459 (flupyrsulfuron methyl)	150315-10-9, 144740-54-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	Bosnia Herzegovina	Europe	L
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-cloropropano)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-cloropropano)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-cloropropano)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Dibutyltin hydrogen borate (DBB)	75113-37-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XII
Dichloro[(dichlorophenyl)methyl]methylbenzene	76253-60-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Dichloro[(dichlorophenyl)methyl]methylbenzene	76253-60-6	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Dichlorobenzyltoluene	81161-70-8	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Dichlorophen	97-23-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Dicloran	99-30-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Dicofol	115-32-2	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XXII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XXIV
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Diniconazole- <i>M</i>	83657-18-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XIV
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Distillates (coal tar), naphthalene oils	84650-04-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Distillates (coal tar), upper	65996-91-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Endosulfan	115-29-7**, 959-98-8, 33213-65-9	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Ethylbromoacetate	105-36-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal tar alk	122384-78-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Fensulfthion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXII
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Ferbam	14484-64-1	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XLIX
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Fluazifop- <i>P</i> -butyl	79241-46-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Fluazinam	79622-59-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXII
Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Fluopicolide	239110-15-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XLIII
Fluoroacetic acid	144-49-0	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XII
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Furfural	98-01-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Furfural	98-01-1	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Industrial	China	Asia	XLII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Pesticide* & Industrial	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, reaction products with alpha-fluoro-omega-2-hydroxyethyl-poly(difluoromethylene), C ₁₆₋₂₀ -branched alcohols and 1-octadecanol	Not available	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLI
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Guinea-Bissau	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Imazalil	35554-44-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Isodrin	465-73-6	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Isoproturon	34123-59-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Isopyrazam	881685-58-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXVII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Kelevan	4234-79-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXV
Lead carbonate	598-63-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead carbonate	598-63-0	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XXXVI
Lead hydroxycarbonate	1319-46-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead sulfate	15739-80-7	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lead(II)sulfate	7446-14-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Lindane	58-89-9**	Industrial	China	Asia	L
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXVI
Malathion	121-75-5	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
MCPA-thioethyl(phenothiol)	25319-90-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
MCPB	94-81-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mecoprop	7085-19-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mepiquat chloride	24307-26-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Mercurous chloride (Calomel)	10112-91-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Mercury	7439-97-6	Industrial	Sweden	Europe	XLIX
Metaldehyde	108-62-3, 9002-91-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XLVII
Methazole	20354-26-1	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Malawi	Africa	XXX
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XV
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXI
Methyl bromoacetate	96-32-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Methyl cellosolve	109-86-4	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Nigeria	Africa	XXI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	China	Asia	L
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XXI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Dominican Republic	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXV
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
MGK Repellent 11	126-15-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Guyana	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane	122808-61-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
N,N'-Ditolyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine; N,N'-Dixylyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine; N-Tolyl-N'-xylyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine	27417-40-9, 28726-30-9, 70290-05-0	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Naled	300-76-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
NCC ether	94097-88-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Nickel	7440-02-0	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Nonylphenol	11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3, 90481-04-2	Pesticide & Industrial	European Union	Europe	XXIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	127087-87-0, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 9016-45-9	Pesticide & Industrial	European Union	Europe	XXIII
Nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates	104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 127087-87-0, 25154-52-3, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 84852-15-3, 9016-45-9, 90481-04-2	Pesticide	South Africa	Africa	XLVI
Nonylphenols and nonylphenol ethoxylates	104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3, 90481-04-2, 127087-87-0, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 9016-45-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXXVI
Octylphenols and octylphenol ethoxylates	140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8, 68987-90-6 9002-93-1, 9036-19-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXXVI
Orthosulfamuron	213464-77-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXX
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Sri Lanka	Asia	XXVIII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Mali	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XXXV
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Paraquat dimethyl,bis	2074-50-2	Pesticide	Sweden	Europe	XXIII
Paris green	12002-03-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXV
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Pesticide	China	Asia	XLV
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXXII
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XXXIII
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5**, 131-52-2, 27735-64-4, 3772-94-9	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Perfluorocarboxylic acids that have the molecular formula $C_nF_{2n+1}CO_2H$ in which $8 \leq n \leq 20$, their salts, and their precursors (LC-PFCAs)	375-95-1, 335-76-2, 2058-94-8, 307-55-1, 72629-94-8, 376-06-7, 141074-63-7, 67905-19-5, 57475-95-3, 16517-11-6, 133921-38-7, 68310-12-3 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVII
Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF)	2795-39-3**, 70225-14-8**, 29081-56-9**, 29457-72-5**, 307-35-7**	Pesticide & Industrial*	China	Asia	XLV
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	335-67-1, 45285-51-6 3825-26-1, 90480-56-1 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Canada	North America	XLVII
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5	Industrial	Norway	Europe	XLI
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA related compounds	335-67-1, 3825-26-1, 335-95-5, 2395-00-8, 335-93-3, 335-66-0, 376-27-2, 3108-24-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Norway	Europe	LI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Permethrin	52645-53-1	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-	3846-71-7	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXVII
Phenthoate	2597-03-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Phosalone	2310-17-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	L
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Picoxystrobin	117428-22-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	70776-03-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXI
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	28699-88-9, 1321-65-9, 1335-88-2, 1321-64-8, 1335-87-1, 32241-08-0, 2234-13-1	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Polychlorinated naphthalenes	70776-03-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXXVIII
Polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Procymidone	32809-16-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Profenofos	41198-08-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Propachlor	1918-16-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Propachlor	1918-16-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXVI
Propanil	709-98-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Propisochlor	86763-47-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Propylbromoacetate	35223-80-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Prothiofos	34643-46-4	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Pymetrozine	123312-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXIX
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XIII
Pyrinuron	53558-25-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Quinalphos	13593-03-8	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XV
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Sodium trichloroacetate	650-51-1	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Sulfosulfurone	141776-32-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XV
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Tar acids, coal, crude	65996-85-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tecnazene	117-18-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XV
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP)	107-49-3	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Tetrachlorobenzene	12408-10-5, 84713-12-2, 634-66-2, 634-90-2, 95-94-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Thallium acetate	563-68-8	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium nitrate	10102-45-1	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Thiabendazole	148-79-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Triasulfuron	82097-50-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Mauritania	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLI
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLI
Tribufos	78-48-8	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XIII
Tributyl tetradecyl phosphonium chloride	81741-28-8	Industrial	Canada	North America	XIII
Triclosan	3380-34-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Tricyclazole	41814-78-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX

* The chemical is listed in Annex III under this category.

** The chemical is listed in Annex III under this CAS number.

Notifications of final regulatory action for chemicals not listed in Annex III**PART B****NOTIFICATIONS OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION FOR CHEMICALS NOT LISTED
IN ANNEX III AND VERIFIED AS NOT CONTAINING ALL THE INFORMATION
REQUIRED BY ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	107-04-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorephenoxy)ethyl 2,2-dichloropropanoate	136-25-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Acrolein	107-02-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Benomyl	17804-35-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromacil	314-40-9	Pesticide	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Bromofos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Bromofos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Captan	133-06-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	
Captan	133-06-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Chloranil	118-75-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Chloranil	118-75-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Copper arsenate hydroxide	16102-92-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Cyanophos	2636-26-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Daminozide	1596-84-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
DDD	72-54-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dialifos	10311-84-9	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Diiflubenzuron	35367-38-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Dimethylarsinic acid	75-60-5	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
Dinitramine	29091-05-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Dinitramine	29091-05-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	XLII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
EPN	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Erbon	136-25-4	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Erbon	136-25-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Ethephon	16672-87-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Ethylan	72-56-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Ethylmercury chloride	107-27-7	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	XII
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fentin acetate	115-90-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Flucythrinate	70124-77-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fluorine	7782-41-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Formothion	2540-82-1	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Fosthietan	21548-32-3	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Fosthietan	21548-32-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Granosan M	2235-25-8	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	XII
Hexaethyl tetra phosphate	757-58-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLII
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Leptophos	21609-90-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Leptophos	21609-90-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Metham sodium	137-42-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Cameroon	Africa	XXVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	XLII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Monuron	150-68-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Nicotine	54-11-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Phosfolan	947-02-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Phosphonic diamide, <i>p</i> -(5-amino-3-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetramethyl-	1031-47-6	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Propoxur	114-26-1	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Safrole	94-59-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Sodium cyanide	143-33-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Sodium dimethylarsinate	124-65-2	Pesticide	Israel	Europe	XXXV
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Tefluthrin	79538-32-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
TEPP	107-49-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Tetradifon	116-29-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Thionazin	297-97-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Thiram	137-26-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVII
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII

APPENDIX VI**INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR LISTING IN ANNEX III BUT FOR WHICH THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES HAS YET TO TAKE A FINAL DECISION**

In line with decisions²⁰ RC-3/3, RC-4/4, RC-6/8, RC-8/6, RC-8/7, RC-9/5 and paragraph 1 of Article 14, appendix VI has been prepared to facilitate information exchange on chemicals that have been recommended for listing in Annex III to the Convention by the Chemical Review Committee but for which the Conference of the Parties has yet to take a final decision.

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part A provides a reference to the information that has been submitted by Parties on their decisions concerning the management of these chemicals.

Part B is a list of decisions on the import of these chemicals submitted by Parties. These import decisions are circulated for information only and do not constitute part of the legally binding PIC procedure.

Further information on these chemicals is available on the Convention website,²¹ including the notifications of final regulatory action and supporting documentation made available to the Chemical Review Committee and the draft decision guidance documents.

²⁰ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1728/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

²¹ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1185/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

PART A**DECISIONS CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CHEMICALS
RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR LISTING IN
ANNEX III BUT FOR WHICH THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES HAS YET TO
TAKE A FINAL DECISION**

The information on decisions by Parties concerning the management of the chemicals recommended by the Chemical Review Committee for listing in Annex III, for which the Conference of the Parties has not yet taken a final decision, can be found in the following webpages of the RC website www.pic.int:

- The Convention/Chemicals/Recommended for listing; and
- Countries/Country profiles, “Submissions” tab section of the respective Country profile, as indicated in the following tables.

Acetochlor (CAS No: 34256-82-1)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	CATEGORY	INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS
Africa: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Pesticide	Chemical webpage: http://www.pic.int/tabid/7596/language/en-US/Default.aspx Country profiles:
Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Union	Pesticide	http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Carbosulfan (CAS No: 55285-14-8)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	CATEGORY	INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS
Africa: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Pesticide	Chemical webpage: http://www.pic.int/tabid/5393/language/en-US/Default.aspx Country profiles:
Europe: European Union	Pesticide	http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) (CAS No: 55-38-9)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	CATEGORY	INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS
Africa: Chad	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Chemical webpage: http://www.pic.int/tabid/4339/language/en-US/Default.aspx Country profile: http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L (CAS No: 1910-42-5)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	CATEGORY	INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS
Africa: Burkina Faso	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	Chemical webpage: http://www.pic.int/tabid/2396/language/en-US/Default.aspx Country profiles: http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No: 12001-29-5)		
PIC REGION: PARTY	CATEGORY	INFORMATION ON REGULATORY AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS
Africa: South Africa	Industrial	Chemical webpage: http://www.pic.int/tabid/1186/language/en-US/Default.aspx Country profiles: http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx
Asia: Japan	Industrial	
Europe: Bulgaria, Latvia, European Union, Switzerland	Industrial	
Latin America and the Caribbean: Chile, El Salvador	Industrial	
North America: Canada	Industrial	
Southwest Pacific: Australia	Industrial	

PART B**IMPORT DECISIONS ON THE CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR LISTING IN ANNEX III BUT FOR WHICH THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES HAS YET TO TAKE A FINAL DECISION**

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No: 12001-29-5)		
PARTY	IMPORT DECISION	DATE RECEIVED
Canada	<p><u>Consent to import only subject to specified conditions:</u> The <i>Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations</i> do not prohibit the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import and use of asbestos in the chlor-alkali industry (until December 31, 2029); • Import, sale and use of products containing asbestos to service equipment in nuclear facilities if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available (until December 31, 2022); • Import, sale and use of products containing asbestos to service military equipment if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available (until December 31, 2022); • Import, sale and use, under the authority of a permit, of products containing asbestos to service military equipment or equipment of a nuclear facility if there was no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative available at the time the permit application was submitted (after December 31, 2022); • Import, sale and use of military equipment serviced with a product containing asbestos while it was outside of Canada for the purpose of a military operation if no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative is available; • Import, sale and use of asbestos and products containing asbestos for the purpose of display in a museum; • Import, sale and use of asbestos and products containing asbestos for scientific research, for sample characterization or as an analytical standard in a laboratory; • Transfer of physical possession or control of asbestos or a product containing asbestos to allow its disposal; and • Import, use and sale, under the authority of a permit, of asbestos and products containing asbestos to protect the environment or human health if there was no technically or economically feasible asbestos-free alternative available at the time the permit application was submitted. <p><u>Administrative measure:</u> <i>Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations</i>. P.C. 2018-1210, 28 September, 2018, SOR/2018-196, Canada Gazette, Part 11, vol. 152, no. 21, p.3405, October 17, 2018. http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2018/2018-10-17/html/sor-dors196-eng.html</p> <p>The above named regulations prohibit the import, sale and use of asbestos, as well as the manufacture, import, sale and use of products containing asbestos, with a limited number of exclusions, see "Other remarks" section.</p> <p><u>Other remarks:</u> In addition to the exclusions mentioned above, the <i>Prohibition of Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos Regulations</i> (the Regulations) do not apply to:</p>	25 April 2019

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No: 12001-29-5)		
PARTY	IMPORT DECISION	DATE RECEIVED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asbestos or a product containing asbestos that is in transit through Canada, from a place outside Canada to another place outside Canada. • Asbestos that is integrated into a structure or infrastructure if the integration occurred before the day on which these Regulations came into force (December 30, 2018). • A product containing asbestos used before the day on which these Regulations came into force (December 30, 2018). • Pest control products (as defined in subsection 2(1) of the <i>Pest Control Products Act</i>), as pest control products are regulated under this Act. <p>The Regulations do not apply to mining residues except for the following activities, which are prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sale of asbestos mining residues for use in construction and landscaping, unless the use is authorized by the province in which the construction or landscaping occurs; and <p>The use of asbestos mining residues to manufacture a product that contains asbestos.</p>	
European Union	<p><u>Consent to import only subject to specified conditions:</u> The manufacture, placing on the market and use of chrysotile asbestos fibres and of articles containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited. However, Member States may exempt the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile for existing electrolysis installations until they reach the end of their service life, or until suitable asbestos-free substitutes become available, whichever is the sooner. By 1 June 2011 Member States making use of this exemption shall provide a report to the Commission. The Commission shall ask the European Chemicals agency to prepare a dossier with a view to prohibit the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile.</p> <p><u>Administrative measure:</u> The chemical was prohibited (with the one limited derogation referred to section 5.3 above) by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L396 of 30 December 2006, p. 1) as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards Annex XVII (OJ L 164 of 22 June 2009, p. 7).</p>	6 October 2009

Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L (CAS No: 1910-42-5)		
PARTY	IMPORT DECISION	DATE RECEIVED
Qatar	<p><u>No consent to import</u></p> <p><u>Administrative measure:</u></p> <p>(*) Ministry of Environment to perform all the tasks and actions to protect the environment in the country, According to the law No. 30 of 2002 Article (26). Prohibiting the import or handling or transport of hazardous materials, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, and article (29) or law No. 30 of 2002 Provides (spray or prohibited the use of pesticides or other chemical compounds for agriculture, public health or other purposes but after taking into account the requirements and checks and balances defined by the regulations, to ensure that human, animal or plant or watercourses or other components of the environment directly or indirectly on the spot or future adverse impacts of pesticides or chemical compounds (*)Law No. 24 of 2010 Promulgating the Law (Regulation) of Pesticides in the States of the Cooperation Council for the Arab State of the Gulf.</p>	2 November 2015

Fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) (CAS No: 55-38-9)		
PARTY	IMPORT DECISION	DATE RECEIVED
Nigeria	<p><u>No consent to import</u></p> <p><u>Administrative measure:</u></p> <p>The final decision is based on resolutions of the national committee on chemicals management (NCCM), a body charged with the responsibilities of promoting and co-ordinated, continuous and cost efficient approach to chemicals safety and management across all sectors necessary to protect the environment, human and animal health in Nigeria.</p>	05 February 2020

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