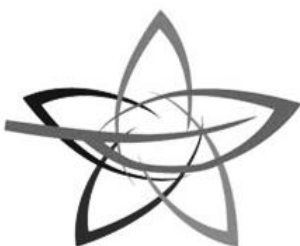




**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



PIC CIRCULAR LV (55) – June 2022



ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

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

PIC CIRCULAR LV (55)

June 2022

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PIC CIRCULAR LV (55) – June 2022

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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 2021 to 30 April 2022**. Information received after 30 April 2022 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 2022).

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 tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-10) to the Rotterdam Convention, in its face-to-face segment scheduled to be held from 6 to 17 June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland, will further consider the following chemicals recommended for listing in Annex III to the Convention by the Chemical Review Committee:

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Decision No.
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	Industrial	CRC-15/2
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds*	335-67-1*	Industrial	CRC-16/2

*Note:

The following are included in this designation:

- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts
- Any related substance (including its salts and polymers) having a linear or branched perfluoroheptyl group with the formula C₇F₁₅- 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 C₈F₁₇- as one of the structural elements

The following substances are excluded from this designation:

- C₈F₁₇-X, where X = F, Cl, Br
- C₈F₁₇-C(=O)OH, C₈F₁₇-C(=O)O-X' or C₈F₁₇-CF₂-X' (where X' = any group, including salts)
- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS) (C₈F₁₇SO₂X (X = OH, Metal salt (O-M+),

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>.

halide, amide, and other derivatives including polymers)).

At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties deferred to its tenth meeting consideration of whether to include in Annex III 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. Further information on these chemicals can be found on the Rotterdam Convention website, in the section “Chemicals recommended for listing”.⁷

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 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.⁸

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(c) 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.⁹

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

⁷ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1185/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

⁸ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1365/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

⁹ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1159/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

decisions have been based, are available on the Convention website.¹⁰ Information on any cases of failure to transmit a response is also available.

As at 30 April 2022, the following Parties have submitted import responses for all 52 chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Eritrea, European Union (on behalf of its 27 member States), Guyana, Japan, Norway, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 115 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 eight Parties have failed to provide any import responses: Afghanistan, Djibouti, Grenada, 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.¹¹

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.¹²

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 2022 there were 165 Parties to the Rotterdam Convention.¹³ Grenada is the latest Party to the Convention, with the Convention entering into force for it on 13 January 2022. Information on new Parties after 30 April 2022 will be reported in the next PIC Circular.

¹⁰ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1370/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

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

¹² <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1165/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹³ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1072/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

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:¹⁴

- 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*);¹⁵
- Decision guidance documents for each of the chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention (*English, French, Spanish*);¹⁶
- 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*);¹⁷
- All PIC Circulars (*English, French, Spanish*);³
- Database of designated national authorities and official contact points for the Rotterdam Convention (*English*).¹

3.3 Resource Kit of information on the Rotterdam Convention

The Resource Kit¹⁸ 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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¹⁴ <http://www.pic.int/>.

¹⁵ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹⁶ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/2413/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹⁷ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/3285/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

¹⁸ <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 2021 and 30 April 2022.

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 2021 and 30 April 2022.

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.¹⁹

¹⁹ <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

AUSTRALIA

Common Name(s): Pentabromodiphenyl ether commercial mixtures **CAS number(s):** 32534-81-9

Chemical Name: 1,2,3,4,5-Pentabromo-6-phenoxybenzene

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: All uses prohibited as documented in 2.3.1.

Use or uses that remain allowed: No uses are allowed.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Consistent with the requirements under the *Industrial Chemicals Act 2019*, sections: 95, 159(2), the Executive Director of the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) declares that:

Pentabromodiphenyl ether CAS Number - 32534-81-9 - was removed from the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals on 10 December 2021. This will severely restrict the introduction or use of this chemical as defined in the Rotterdam Convention.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health:

HUMAN HEALTH

Summary of Health Hazards

The critical health effects for risk characterisation include:

- Liver effects, changes in neuro-behavioural development, reproductive organs and thyroxine levels following repeated oral exposure; and
- Presence in human breast milk in Australia.

Health Hazard Classification

The chemical satisfies the criteria for classification according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHE) (UNECE 2017) for hazard classes relevant to work health and safety:

Health Hazard	Hazard Category	Hazard Statement
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	STOT Repeated Exposure 2	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Reproductive Toxicity	Effects on or via lactation	H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children

Public

Given the neuro-behavioural, developmental and reproductive effects in the offspring of experimental animals exposed to pentaBDE, the potential for these effects to occur in humans cannot be ruled out.

Repeated exposure to pentaBDE has resulted in perturbation of the thyroid hormone homeostasis.

Exposure to pentaBDE via the reintroduction of manufacture or import, and the subsequent use of pentaBDE could pose a risk to the public based on the critical health effects and potential for exposure.

There is a global phase-out of manufacture and use of pentaBDE. Accordingly, public exposure from use of articles containing pentaBDE is expected to decline to minimal levels as the articles reach the end of their useful life.

Workers

The major route of occupational exposure from pentaBDE is through the release of articles in use, especially foam furnishings manufactured or imported from the past. Exposure will be widespread, especially among office workers.

However, as articles containing pentaBDE are no longer imported into Australia, occupational exposure from use of articles is expected to decline to minimal levels due to the global phase-out containing pentaBDE.

PentaBDE could continue posing a risk to workers if the chemical is reintroduced in the form of pure chemical or chemical mixtures into Australia, or in articles containing pentaBDE.

For both the Public and Workers

Regulatory controls should be in place to mitigate potential human and environmental risks associated with the public and worker exposure resulting from the reintroduction by manufacture in Australia or importation, and the subsequent use of pentaBDE.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Importation of pentaBDE into Australia will be restricted and the health of workers and the public will be protected.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment:

ENVIRONMENT

Summary of Environmental Hazard Characteristics

Based on available ecotoxicity and test data:

- PentaBDE can be released and distributed into the environment through many channels including:
 - Release into the atmosphere or wastewater from its industrial uses and disposal;
 - Emission or dust from pentaBDE-containing articles; and
 - Leaching and emission from landfill.
- PentaBDE is considered to be very toxic to aquatic organisms.
- PentaBDE can bioaccumulate in fish, and biomagnification of the chemical can occur in birds that eat the contaminated fish.
- Congeners found in pentaBDE are bioaccumulative and can biomagnify through the food chain.
- Sediment organisms have the potential to accumulate congeners found in pentaBDE when exposed through sediment with bioaccumulation factors of 4 (BDE-99) to 9.1 (BDE-154) found for tetra-through to hexabrominated congeners (NICNAS 2020).
- PentaBDE located in remote regions that are removed from major sources of emissions show that pentaBDE and the congeners in pentaBDE can undergo long range transport (LRT) in the environment (NICNAS 2020).

Environmental Hazard Classification

The chemical satisfies the criteria for classification according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHE) (UNECE 2017) for hazard classes relevant to the environment:

Environmental Hazard	Hazard Category	Hazard Statement
Acute Aquatic	Aquatic Acute 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
Chronic Aquatic	Aquatic Chronic 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effect

Summary of Environmental Risk

- Under environmental conditions, pentaBDE is persistent and bioaccumulative, and is very toxic to aquatic organisms.
- PentaBDE meets the persistence, bioaccumulation potential for long-range environmental transport and adverse effects in aquatic life criteria of Annex D of the Stockholm Convention.

- As a Persistent Organic Pollutant, pentaBDE causes very significant long-term risks to the environment from its manufacture, import and/or use.
- Any reintroduction of pentaBDE would increase the already significant environmental risks identified from past environmental exposure to pentaBDE. Subsequently, regulatory controls should be implemented to ensure that manufacture, import and use of pentaBDE remains prohibited in Australia.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: By severely restricting pentaBDE, it is anticipated that the environment will be positively protected from the known adverse effects of this chemical.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 10/12/2021

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Fenamidone **CAS number(s):** 161326-34-7

Chemical Name: (S)-1-anilino-4-methyl-2-methylthio-4-phenylimidazolin-5-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: 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 the active substance fenamidone because fenamidone is not approved as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. EU Member States had to withdraw all authorisations for plant protection products containing fenamidone as active substance by 14 February 2019 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing fenamidone is prohibited as of 14 November 2019.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing the active substance fenamidone 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 (EU) No 546/2011.

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

- Health-based reference values could not be set based on the incomplete genotoxicity assessment.
- The consumer and the non-dietary risk assessments cannot be conducted as health_based reference values have not been set.
- A high potential for groundwater exposure above the parametric drinking water limit of 0.1 µg/L by the toxicologically relevant metabolite RPA 412708 was indicated for all the representative uses assessed, in geoclimatic situations represented by all pertinent (5 for tomatoes and 9 potatoes) Focus groundwater scenarios, for all aquifers that are over laid by soils of predominantly pH 7 or above.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In more detail,

- The compliance of the toxicity studies compared to the technical specification and the relevance of impurities should be reconsidered once the genotoxic potential of fenamidone is properly addressed.
- The need for further tests and risk assessment to unique human metabolites could not be finalised whilst an in vitro comparative metabolism study was not submitted
- Fenamidone is not classified or proposed to be classified as carcinogenic category 2 or as toxic for reproduction category 2, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1272/20086 and 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 are not met.

With regard to the scientific risk assessment in vivo studies provide evidence for endocrine effects produced by fenamidone exposure on the thyroid in rats. There was no indication of potential androgenic, anti-androgenic,

oestrogenic or correlated adverse effects on the reproduction and reproductive organs. Further data on the endocrine disruptive pathways regarding rat thyroid are needed to conclude.

- The consumer risk assessment from consumption of drinking water could not be finalised whilst the nature of residues in drinking water following water treatment had not been addressed.

- The relevance assessment for metabolite RPA 41263 in groundwater could not be finalised whilst consumer exposure to RPA 412636 from other routes (food of plant and animal origin) had not been assessed but is required to be taken into account.

- The consumer dietary risk assessment could not be conducted because the residue definitions for risk assessment in plant and livestock commodities are not finalised in terms of the inclusion of potentially relevant metabolites.

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 fenamidone

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing the active substance fenamidone 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 (EU) No 546/2011.

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

- A high long-term risk to mammals (relevant for all representative field uses) was identified for fenamidone at the tier I assessment. A high risk from secondary poisoning was also not excluded for mammals.

- A high risk to aquatic organisms (relevant for all representative field uses) from the metabolite acetophenone could not be excluded because no toxicity data were available.

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 fenamidone.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 14/08/2018

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Flurtamone **CAS number(s):** 96525-23-4

Chemical Name: (2RS)-5-methylamino-2-phenyl-4-(a,a,a-trifluoro-m-tolyl)furan-3(2H)-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: 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 the active substance flurtamone because flurtamone is not approved as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. EU Member States had to withdraw all authorisations for plant protection products containing flurtamone as active substance by 27 June 2019 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing flurtamone is prohibited as of 27 March 2020.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing the active substance flurtamone 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 (EU) No 546/2011.

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

- The derivation of the health-based reference values could not be concluded for flurtamone as long as its mutagenic potential cannot be excluded.

- The operator, worker, bystander and resident exposure risk assessment could not be conducted since non-dietary reference values could not be derived for flurtamone.

- The consumer risk assessment could not be conducted with regard to flurtamone and the major plant metabolite trifluoroacetic acid included in the residue definition for risk assessment considering that toxicological reference values could not be derived for flurtamone and the identified data gaps in regards to trifluoroacetic acid.

- The metabolite TFA (trifluoroacetic acid) is predicted to be present in groundwater at concentrations exceeding 0.1 µg/L in all the relevant FOCUS groundwater scenarios. In fact the predicted levels of TFA are above 0.75 µg/L in all scenarios (in the range of 3.62-22.13 µg/L). Based on the studies assessed EFSA suggested that flurtamone should be classified as a category 2 carcinogen, however, a harmonised classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council does not currently exist for carcinogenicity. The presence of this metabolite in groundwater is therefore of concern since it has not been demonstrated that it does not share the same intrinsic properties as flurtamone. Therefore it cannot currently be established that the presence of the metabolite in groundwater will not result in unacceptable effects on groundwater or in harmful effects on human health; furthermore, the risk to consumers from total exposure to TFA cannot be concluded due to data gaps identified.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In more detail:

- With regard to the screening of endocrine-disrupting properties for flurtamone, since sensitive parameters for endocrine disruption were not all investigated in the studies submitted and thyroid follicular adenomas were observed in male rats without mechanistic clarifications, further investigations are requested according to the OECD Conceptual Framework (OECD, 2012) and the EFSA Scientific Opinion on the hazard assessment of endocrine disruptors (EFSA Scientific Committee, 2013).

- The consumer risk assessment with regard to the residues that might be present in drinking water consequent to water treatment following abstraction for drinking water could not be finalised.

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 flurtamone.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing the active substance flurtamone 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 (EU) No 546/2011.

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

- A high risk (5 out of 9 FOCUS scenarios) was identified for aquatic organisms for the representative use of flurtamone.

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 flurtamone.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/12/2018

Complete entry into force of all provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/1917 of 6 December 2018 concerning the non-renewal of approval of the active substance flurtamone, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 was by 27 December 2018.

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Oxasulfuron **CAS number(s):** 144651-06-9

Chemical Name: Oxetan-3-yl 2-[(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)carbamoylsulfamoyl]benzoate

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 the active substance oxasulfuron because oxasulfuron is not approved as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

EU Member States had to withdraw all authorisations for plant protection products containing oxasulfuron as active substance by 8 November 2018 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing oxasulfuron is prohibited as of 8 November 2019.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing the active substance oxasulfuron 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 (EU) No 546/2011.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In more detail:

- The overall consumer exposure assessment could not be finalised in view of the outstanding data regarding the metabolism and magnitude of the relevant compounds in rotational crops and the consumer exposure assessment through drinking water.
- The ground water exposure assessment could not be finalised considering the lack of data for metabolites MT6, M3 and CGA 171895 (M5). The groundwater relevance assessment regarding biological screening for herbicidal activity of oxetan-3-ol (CGA 297691) could not be finalised.

The peer review proposes that oxasulfuron should be classified as toxic for reproduction category 2, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, and toxic effects in the endocrine organs have been observed in the available data. 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 may be met. On the basis of the available data (endocrine-related findings observed at high doses in association with other toxic effects) and current knowledge (OECD Conceptual Framework, as analysed in the EFSA Scientific Opinion on the hazard assessment of endocrine disruptors, 2013), the potential endocrine-disrupting properties of oxasulfuron could not be excluded.

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 oxasulfuron.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing the active substance oxasulfuron 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 (EU) No 546/2011.

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

- The risk to aquatic organisms (aquatic plants) was assessed as high for one out of the two relevant FOCUS surface water scenarios for the representative use of oxasulfuron.
- A high risk to earthworms was identified for the metabolite saccharin (CGA 27913). Based on the toxicity for aquatic plants, the experts agreed during the peer review of the pesticide to propose the M factors = 100 for the harmonised classification of oxasulfuron with Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 and Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 endpoints. The information available was 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 risk assessment for aquatic organisms could not be finalised considering the lack of exposure estimates for metabolites MT6 and CGA 171895.
 - The risk assessment for earthworms could not be finalised considering the lack of exposure estimates for metabolite MT6.
 - The risk assessment for soil macro-organisms other than earthworms could not be finalised due to the lack data for oxasulfuron and the pertinent soil metabolites.
 - The risk assessment for soil microorganisms could not be finalised for the pertinent soil metabolites due to the lack of data.
 - The risk assessment for non-target terrestrial plants could not be finalised to the lack of toxicity data on the vegetative vigour

With regard to the endocrine-disrupting potential, further data might be needed to draw a firm conclusion.

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 oxasulfuron.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 08/08/2018

Complete entry into force of all provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/1019 of 18 July 2018 concerning the non-renewal of approval of the active substance oxasulfuron, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 was by 8 August 2018.

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Propineb

CAS number(s): 12071-83-9 (monomer),
9016-72-2
(homopolymer)

Chemical Name: Polymeric zinc propylene-bis(dithiocarbamate)

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 the active substance propineb because propineb is not approved as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

EU Member States had to withdraw all authorisations for plant protection products containing propineb as active substance by 22 June 2018 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing propineb is prohibited as of 22 June 2019.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing propineb 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 Commission Regulation (EU) No 546/2011. According to the evaluation related to human health the following concerns were identified:

- Potential endocrine disrupting properties of propineb, related to the hazards of the major metabolite 4-methylimidazolidine-2-thione (PTU, classified in the EU as Repr. cat 2 according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) with endocrine-mediated adverse effects on the thyroid.

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In more detail:

- The consumer risk assessment through dietary intake could not be conducted for the products of plant and animal origin considering the outstanding data to address the toxicity of PDA (Propane-1,2-diamine, a major metabolite), the magnitude of the different compounds included in the plant residue definition for risk assessment and to perform a comprehensive livestock exposure assessment.

- The consumer risk assessment from the consumption of drinking water could not be finalised, while satisfactory information was not available to address the effect of water treatment processes on the nature of the PU (4 Methylimidazolidin-2-one, a metabolite) residues that might be present in surface water, when surface water is abstracted for drinking water.

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 propineb.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing propineb 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 Commission Regulation (EU) No 546/2011.

The information available was 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 risk assessment for honeybee brood could not be finalised. A high risk to honeybee brood development could not be excluded.

- The risk assessment for the representative use on tomatoes could not be finalised with the exception of the risk assessment for soil micro and macro organisms.

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 propineb.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 22/03/2018

Complete entry into force of all provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/309 of 1 March 2018 concerning the non-renewal of approval of the active substance propineb, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 was by 22 March 2018

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Pymetrozine **CAS number(s):** 123312-89-0

Chemical Name:

6-methyl-4-[(E)-pyridin-3-ylmethylidene]amino]-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-triazin-3(2H)-one (IUPAC)

4,5-dihydro-6-methyl-4-[(E)-(3-pyridinylmethylene)amino]-1,2,4-triazin-3(2H)-one (CA)

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 the active substance pymetrozine because pymetrozine is not approved as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

EU Member States had to withdraw all authorisations for plant protection products containing diquat as active substance by 30 April 2019 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing pymetrozine is prohibited as of 30 January 2020.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing the active substance pymetrozine 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 (EU) No 546/2011. According to the evaluation related to human health the following concerns were identified:

- Considering the harmonised classification of pymetrozine as carcinogen category 2 and the proposed classification as reproductive toxicant category 2 by the EFSA peer review, and that pymetrozine produced adverse effects on endocrine organs across different species and timelines, a critical area of concern was identified with regard to Annex II, Point 3.6.5 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 interim provisions for active substances that shall be considered to have endocrine disrupting properties. However, it is noted that the scientific assessment for potential endocrine disruption properties of pymetrozine could not be finalised.

- The potential for groundwater exposure above the parametric drinking water limit of 0.1 µg/L by the relevant metabolite CGA371075 (4,6-dimethyl-1,2,4-triazine-3,5(2H,4H)-dione) in all the pertinent groundwater scenarios for all four representative uses assessed (assessed as relevant from the toxicological point of view according to the guidance document on the assessment of the relevance of metabolites in groundwater (European Commission, 2003, Sanco/221/2000 -rev.10- final 25 February 2003, https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2016-10/pesticides_ppp_app_proc_guide_fate_metabolites-groundwtr.pdf) consequent to the harmonised classification of pymetrozine as carcinogen category 2. Note that the EFSA peer review also proposed classification as reproductive toxicant category 2.)

The information available was insufficient to satisfy the requirements set out in Article 4(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In more detail:

- The consumer risk assessment for the tomato/aubergine use cannot be finalised as new residue trials are required.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing the active substance pymetrozine 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 (EU) No 546/2011.

The information available was 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 risk assessments for soil dwelling and aquatic organisms and the potential for impacts on groundwater quality for the anaerobic soil metabolites CGA180777 (nicotinic acid) and GS23199 (6-methyl-1,2,4-triazine-3,5(2H,4H)-dione) and the soil dwelling organism risk assessment and the potential for impacts on groundwater quality for the anaerobic soil metabolite CGA249257 (6-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-triazin-3(2H)-one) could not be finalised, which is relevant for the use on oilseed rape in territories where anaerobic soil conditions can occur.
- The risk assessment for aquatic organisms for the groundwater metabolite M3MF 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 pymetrozine.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 30/10/2018

Complete entry into force of all provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/1501 of 9 October 2018 concerning the non-renewal of approval of the active substance pymetrozine, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 was by 30 October 2018.

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Quinoxifen **CAS number(s):** 124495-18-7

Chemical Name: 5,7-dichloro-4-quinolyl 4-fluorophenyl ether

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 the active substance quinoxifen because quinoxifen is not approved as active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. EU Member States had to withdraw all authorisations for plant protection products containing quinoxifen as active substance by 27 June 2019 at the latest. Disposal, storage, placing on the market and use of existing stocks of plant protection products containing quinoxifen is prohibited as of 27 March 2020.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Not relevant

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Not relevant

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: In conclusion from the assessments made on the basis of the submitted information, no plant protection products containing quinoxifen 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 (EU) No 546/2011. According to the evaluation related to environment the following concerns were identified:

- The available evidence indicated that quinoxifen may be considered a persistent (P), bioaccumulative (B) and toxic (T) or PBT substance according to point 3.7.2 of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. The P criterion may be considered fulfilled for soil and freshwater. The B criterion is fulfilled. The T criterion is fulfilled considering the available reliable data regarding the toxicity exerted by quinoxifen on fish and aquatic invertebrates.

- The available evidence indicated that quinoxifen may be considered a very persistent (vP) and very bioaccumulative (vB) or vPvB substance according to point 3.7.3 of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. The vP criterion may be considered fulfilled for soil and natural water. The vB criterion is fulfilled.

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 quinoxifen.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 27/12/2018

Complete entry into force of all provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2018/1914 of 6 December 2018 concerning the non-renewal of approval of the active substance quinoxifen, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 was by 27 December 2018.

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): 5-*tert*-Butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-*m*-xylene (Musk xylene) **CAS number(s):** 81-15-2

Chemical Name: 1-*tert*-Butyl-3,5-dimethyl-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene

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: Industrial chemical.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation), only certain uses are exempted from the authorisation requirement, e.g. uses as intermediates or for scientific research and development activities, as described in the document Generic exemptions from the authorisation requirement [https://www.echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/generic_exempt_auth_2020_en.pdf/d39ae442-c58f-4d51-2e69-71b83580afaf]. From the exemptions specific to certain intrinsic properties mentioned in Section 2 of the linked document only the one referring to Article 57 (e) applies for musk xylene (see Section 2.4.2.2 below for intrinsic properties of the substance).

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: By Commission Regulation (EU) No 143/2011 of 17 February 2011 amending Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, 5-*tert*-butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-*m*-xylene (musk xylene) was included into Annex XIV (Authorisation List) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation), which contains substances of very high concern that are subject to authorisation.

The listing of musk xylene in the Authorisation List has the effect that any use of this substance after 21.08.2014 (the Sunset Date) is prohibited (except for exempted uses as described in Section 2.3.2 of this document), unless a company submits an application for authorisation and the authorisation is granted. Since no applications for authorisation have been submitted to date only the exempted uses remain allowed. Hence, the final regulatory action severely restricts the use of musk xylene.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: Musk xylene was identified as a substance of very high concern (SVHC) meeting the criteria of a very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substance pursuant to Article 57 (e) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation).

Persistence

The extractable part of musk xylene in sediment is subject to anaerobic degradation with half-lives of equal to or below 60 days. Musk xylene is therefore considered to be not persistent in sediment. In the assessment the observed irreversible binding to sediment is considered as dissipation.

Given the fact that the metabolites in the ocean die-away test stayed in the water phase while the parent compound musk xylene volatilized and the fact that the ratio metabolites: parent compound was still close to one after 159 days, it is concluded that the half-life for biodegradation in seawater is more than 150 days, which significantly exceeds the criterion of 60 days. Musk xylene is therefore considered to be very persistent in water.

Because sea and ocean water are compartments with a significant hold-up of the total amount of musk xylene, musk xylene should be regarded as fulfilling both the P and vP criterion.

Bioaccumulation

The experimental bioaccumulation studies for musk xylene in fish showed a wide range of BCFs, among which values above the vB criterion of 5,000 l/kg. Based on the detailed re-evaluation of the critical study and on an additional study, it can be concluded that musk xylene is very bioaccumulative (vB).

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to the environment: Avoidance of risk for the environment from the use of musk xylene.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 21/08/2014

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Benzyl butyl phthalate **CAS number(s):** 85-68-7

Chemical Name: Benzyl butyl phthalate

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: Industrial chemical.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation), only certain uses are exempted from the authorisation requirement, e.g. uses as intermediates or for scientific research and development activities, as described in the document Generic exemptions from the authorisation requirement [https://www.echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/generic_exempt_auth_2020_en.pdf/d39ae442-c58f-4d51-2e69-71b83580afaf]. According to the exemption concerning mixtures, which is mentioned in Section 1 of the linked document, the substance can be present in mixtures below 0.3% weight by weight (generic concentration limit specified in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008). However, this exemption is constrained by entry 51 of REACH Annex XVII, restricting its use in toys and childcare articles (individually or in any combination of the phthalates bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP, EC No 204-211-0), dibutyl phthalate (DBP, EC No 201-557-4), diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP, EC No 201-553-2)) in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.1% (as of 7 July 2020 this restriction applies to any articles). From the exemptions specific to certain intrinsic properties mentioned in Section 2, those referring to Article 57 (c) and to hazards to human health apply for benzyl butyl phthalate (see Section 2.4.2.1 below for intrinsic properties of the substance).

In addition, exempted (categories of) uses specified in the Annex XIV entry of benzyl butyl phthalate are uses in the immediate packaging of medicinal products covered under Regulation (EC) No 726/2004, Directive 2001/82/EC, and/or Directive 2001/83/EC.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: By Commission Regulation (EU) No 143/2011 of 17 February 2011 amending Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, benzyl butyl phthalate was included into Annex XIV (Authorisation List) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation), which contains substances of very high concern that are subject to authorisation.

The listing of benzyl butyl phthalate in the Authorisation List has the effect that any use of this substance after 21/02/2015 (the Sunset Date) is prohibited (except for exempted uses as described in Section 2.3.2 of this document), unless a company submits an application for authorisation and the authorisation is granted. Since no applications for authorisation have been submitted to date only the exempted uses remain allowed. Hence, the final regulatory action severely restricts the use of benzyl butyl phthalate.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Benzyl butyl phthalate has been classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) as Toxic for Reproduction, Category 1B, H360Df ("May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility."), which is the basis for the identification as substance of very high concern under Article 57 (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation).

Summary of data for toxicity for reproduction

Benzyl butyl phthalate is found to adversely affect the reproductive organs in experimental animal studies which may affect fertility. Furthermore, the substance is found to be a developmental toxicant and to possess anti-androgen like properties in experimental animal studies. Available human data support the hypothesis that prenatal phthalate exposure at environmental levels may affect male reproductive development in humans.

Reproductive effects of benzyl butyl phthalate and its major metabolites monobutyl phthalate and monobenzyl phthalate in rats following oral administration both by gavage or in the diet have been investigated in studies of different duration (from 4 days to 26 weeks, and in 2-generation studies). The main effects reported include a decrease in the relative weight of testis, damage to the testis, epididymis, prostate, seminal vesicle and to reduced epididymal sperm concentrations, and at high concentrations of benzyl butyl phthalate reduced fertility, in addition to increases in relative liver and kidney weights.

In the developmental toxicity studies in rats and mice after exposure to benzyl butyl phthalate or its major metabolites developmental toxicity in offspring included prenatal mortality, reduced fetal weight, and malformed fetuses.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Avoidance of risk for human health from the use of benzyl butyl phthalate.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 21/02/2015

EUROPEAN UNION

Common Name(s): Diarsenic pentaoxide **CAS number(s):** 1303-28-2

Chemical Name: 1,3-Dioxodiarsoxane 1,3-dioxide

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: Industrial chemical.

Use or uses that remain allowed: Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation), only certain uses are exempted from the authorisation requirement, e.g. uses as intermediates or for scientific research and development activities, as described in the document Generic exemptions from the authorisation requirement [https://www.echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/generic_exempt_auth_2020_en.pdf/d39ae442-c58f-4d51-2e69-71b83580afaf]. The exemption concerning mixtures mentioned in Section 1 of the linked document applies when the substance is present in mixtures below 0.1% (weight/weight) (generic concentration limit specified in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008). From the exemptions specific to certain intrinsic properties mentioned in Section 2, those referring to Article 57 (a) and to hazards to human health apply for diarsenic pentaoxide (see Section 2.4.2.1 below for intrinsic properties of the substance). Some exempted uses may still be covered by entry 19 of REACH Annex XVII restricting (without defining concentration limits) the use of arsenic compounds in the treatment of industrial waters and for wood preservation as well as certain uses as anti-fouling (see Section 2.5.3.4 below).

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: By Commission Regulation (EU) No 125/2012 of 14 February 2012 amending Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, diarsenic pentaoxide was included into Annex XIV (Authorisation List) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation), which contains substances of very high concern that are subject to authorisation.

The listing of diarsenic pentaoxide in Annex XIV has the effect that any use of this substance after 21.05.2015 (the Sunset Date) is prohibited (except for exempted uses as described in Section 2.3.2 of this document), unless a company submits an application for authorisation and the authorisation is granted. Since no applications for authorisation have been submitted to date only the exempted uses remain allowed. Hence, the final regulatory action severely restricts the use of diarsenic pentaoxide.

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

Summary of known hazards and risks to human health: Diarsenic pentaoxide has been classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) as a carcinogen, category 1A, H350 ("May cause cancer."), which is the basis for the identification as substance of very high concern under Article 57 (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation).

Data on the underlying hazard evaluation are not publically available.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Avoidance of risk for human health from the use of diarsenic pentaoxide.

Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action: 12/05/2015

MOZAMBIQUE**Common Name(s):** Brodifacoum**CAS number(s):** 56073-10-0**Chemical Name:** 3-[(1RS,3RS;1RS,3SR)-3-(4'-bromobiphenyl-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl]-4-hydroxycoumarin**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 use of Brodifacoum (liquid formulations 0.75 & 2.5 g/L)**Use or uses that remain allowed:** N/A**The final regulatory action was based on a risk or hazard evaluation:** Yes

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision N. 001/DNSA/2014 Brodifacoum (liquid formulations 0,75 and 2,5 g/L) 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 Brodifacoum (liquid formulations 0,75 and 2,5 g/L) 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 Brodifacoum (liquid formulations 0,75 and 2,5 g/L) 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.

Brodifacoum (liquid formulations 0.75 & 2.5 g/L) were classified as a 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).

Brodifacoum (liquid formulations 0,75 g/l and 2,5 g/l) 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.) Brodifacoum was registered in the US at the time of the study, whereas was not registered in EU, because no complete dossier was submitted.

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.

Based on above pointed out, Brodifacoum (liquid formulations) was considered as HHP (Come & Van der Valk, 2014) and therefore the registration of Brodifacoum (liquid formulations) was discontinued considering the product harmful for the human health under the local conditions of use in Mozambique.

Expected effect of the final regulatory action in relation to human health: Reducing the risk posed by the use of HHPs in Mozambique specially Brodifacoum (liquid formulations) in the context of human health.

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

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Diazinon **CAS number(s):** 333-41-5

Chemical Name: O,O-diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl)phosphorothioate

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 of diazinon >300g/l 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 Diazinon (>300g/l) 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 Diazinon (>300g/l) 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 Diazinon (>300g/l) 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 (JMPPM) (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.

Diazinon (>300g/l) pesticide formulation was on the 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 in the Class Ib limits in the previous version of the WHO Classification (WHO, 2005)).

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).

Diazinon >300g/l (30%) EC pesticide formulation in Mozambique was identified as WHO class II, but dermal hazard was identified as close to Class Ib (Come A.M. & van der Valk H., 2014). The a.i. was not registered in EU due to unacceptable risk to human health, whereas approved for use in the US at the time of the study.

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.

Diazinon (>300g/l) and the products containing this pesticide 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 Diazinon (>300g/l) 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 Diazinon (>300 g/l) in the context of human health.

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

MOZAMBIQUE**Common Name(s):** Ethion**CAS number(s):**

563-12-2

Chemical Name: O,O,O',O'-Tetraethyl S,S'-methylene bis(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 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 Ethion 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 Ethion was due to the toxic nature of the a.i. which combined with the improper use in the country due to the local specific conditions of use can damage human, animal health and environment. The decision to ban the registration of the Ethion 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 and environment**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.

Ethion 1010 g/l (101%) EC pesticide formulation 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).

Ethion formulation was identified as Extremely 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.). Additionally, Ethion a.i. was not registered in the US due to unacceptable risk to human health and not registered in EU, because no complete dossier was submitted.

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.

Based on above pointed out, Ethion and the products containing this pesticide 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 pesticide Ethion 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 Ethion in the context of human health.

Summary of known hazards and risks to the environment: The Alterra study carried out by Wageningen University (WUR) analysed the following environmental hazard indicators: Environmental toxic load to aquatic organisms (fish, *Daphnia*, and algae), hazard to bees and groundwater leaching potential. The hazard assessment took into account the trends of registered pesticide imports in the country from 2002 to 2011 explored in terms of numbers (type) of pesticides and volume (amount) of pesticides. Ethion a.i. was identified as pesticide of secondary concern based on the relative hazard to aquatic invertebrates using the environmental toxic load (ETL) as a hazard indicator with the major contribution to the annual ETL for *Daphnia* (i.e. > 0.5%) according Table 3.2 of Annex III of Alterra report (for details also see Table 6 of the same report).

Table 3.2: Active ingredients with the major contribution to the annual ETL for *Daphnia* (i.e. > 0.5 %).

Year	RankNr	Compound Nr.	Compound name	(kg)	(%)
2005	2	68	Ethion	2525	17.1
2006	2	68	Ethion	2525	20.9
2007	2	68	Ethion	3030	15.4

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

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

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Fenamiphos **CAS number(s):** 22224-92-6

Chemical Name: (RS)-(ethyl 4-methylthio-m-tolyl isopropylphosphoramidate)

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 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 Fenamiphos 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 Fenamiphos 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 Fenamiphos 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.

Fenamiphos 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).

Fenamiphos formulations were identified as Highly hazardous Class Ib according to the JMPM criteria for HHPs based on the WHO International Classification of pesticides by hazard, and therefore considered and shortlisted as HHP (Come A.M.& van der Valk H., 2014.) Additionally, Fenamiphos was registered in EU, whereas in US there is a voluntary cancellation due to unacceptable risk to human health and environment 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 Fenamiphos as a pesticide of primary concern for the country considering its acute toxicity hazardous properties according to WHO classification of hazards - for details see Table 6, Annex 2 - Table 2.1 and Annex 5 (Lahr J., R. Kruijje & 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.

Based on above pointed out, Fenamiphos and the products containing this pesticide 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 pesticide 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 Fenamiphos in the context of human health.

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

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Methiocarb **CAS number(s):** 2032-65-7

Chemical Name: 4-methylthio-3,5-xylyl 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 formulations and 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 N. 001/DNSA/2014 Methiocarb 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 Methiocarb 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 Methiocarb 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 (JMPPM) (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. Methiocarb 800g/kg (80%) WP pesticide formulation 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;

Methiocarb 5 g/kg SL pesticide formulation was shortlisted as pesticides "coming close" to HHPs based on the same above mentioned criteria.

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).

Methiocarb 800 g/kg pesticide formulations were identified as Highly hazardous Class Ib, whereas Methiocarb 5g/kg pesticide formulations were identified as WHO class II, but oral hazard close to 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 and "coming close" to HHP, respectively (Come A.M.& van der Valk H., 2014.)

Methiocarb a.i. was registered in EU and in the US at the time of the study.

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.

Based on above pointed out, Methiocarb and the products containing this pesticide 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 this pesticide 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 Methiocarb in the context of human health.

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

MOZAMBIQUE

Common Name(s): Methomyl **CAS number(s):** 16752-77-5

Chemical Name: S-methyl (EZ)-N-(methylcarbamoyloxy)thioacetimidate

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 all uses.

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

Summary of the final regulatory action: Based on the decision N. 001/DNSA/2014 Methomyl 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 Methomyl 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 Methomyl 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.

Methomyl 900g/kg (90%) SP pesticide formulation 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;

Methomyl 200 g/l (20%) SL pesticide formulations were shortlisted as pesticides "coming close" to HHPs based on the same above mentioned criteria.

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).

Methomyl 900 g/kg pesticide formulations were identified as Highly hazardous Class Ib, whereas methomyl 200g/kg pesticide formulations were identified as WHO class II, but oral hazard close to 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 and "coming close" to HHP, respectively (Come A.M.& van der Valk H., 2014.)

Methomyl a.i. was registered in EU and in the US at the time of the study.

Based on above pointed out, Methomyl was considered as HHP (Come & Van der Valk, 2014) and therefore the registration of Methomyl was discontinued considering the product harmful for the human health under the local conditions of use in Mozambique.

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

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

MOZAMBIQUE**Common Name(s):** Zinc phosphide**CAS number(s):**

1314-84-7

Chemical Name: Trizinc diphosphide**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 zinc phosphide 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 zinc phosphide 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 zinc phosphide 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 (JMPPM) (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.

Zinc phosphide was shortlisted as HHP based on the following FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPPM) 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).

Zinc phosphide formulations were identified as Highly hazardous Class Ib according to the JMPPM 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). Zinc phosphide a.i. was registered in EU and in the US at the time of the study.

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.

Based on above pointed out, Zinc phosphide 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. Zinc phosphide 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 Zinc phosphide in the context of human health.

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

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
Acetate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	China	Asia	No
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
Arsenic	1327-53-3	Pesticide	China	Asia	No
Camphechlor	8001-35-2	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
Dibromochloropropane	96-12-8	Pesticide	China	Asia	No
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
Gliflor	865-71-2	Pesticide	China	Asia	No
HCH	608-73-1	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
Mercury compounds	99-99-9	Pesticide	China	Asia	Yes
N,N'-Methylene bis-(2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole)	26907-37-9	Pesticide	China	Asia	No
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	China	Asia	No
Silatrane	29025-67-0	Pesticide	China	Asia	No
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	China	Asia	No
Tetramine	80-12-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	No

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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
2,3-Dichlorophenol	576-24-9	Pesticide	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
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	Yes
Ethyl <i>p</i> -nitrophenyl benzenethiophosphonate (EPN)	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
Bromophos-ethyl (<i>O</i> -(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl) <i>O,O</i> -diethyl phosphorothioate)	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	No
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	Annex III
2-Amino-2-thiazoline-4-carboxylic acid	2150-55-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Arsenic compound	7440-38-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Cis-Zeatin	327771-64-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Diclofluanid	1085-98-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	Yes
Esbiothrin	84030-86-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Fluzaifop	69335-91-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Halfenprox	111872-58-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Imazamethabenz-methyl	69969-22-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Phenthoate	2597-03-7	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
Profenofos	41198-08-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Prometryn	7287-19-6	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
Pyridaphenthion	119-12-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyrimidifen	105779-78-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Pyriothiobac-sodium	123343-16-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Quinalphos	13593-03-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Resmethrin	10453-86-8	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
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
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium	199119-58-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Triforine	26644-46-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	No
Trimedlure	12002-53-8	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**

Chemical name of the formulation	Country	Region	Annex III
Avermectin (emamectin benzoate) 5% SG	Laos	Asia	No
Carbosulfan 20% WG	Laos	Asia	No
Cypermethrin 35% EC	Laos	Asia	No
Cypermethrin 10% EC	Laos	Asia	No
Methomyl 40% SP	Laos	Asia	No

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 the 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 the 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 the Convention
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	15 September 2017
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the 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 the Convention
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the 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 the Convention
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Lindane	58-89-9	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds		Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	15 September 2015 ²
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	1 February 2005

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	1 February 2005
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5 ¹	Pesticide	Prior to adoption of the 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
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 the 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 the 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 the 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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Date of first dispatch of decision guidance document
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
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	36355-01-8 (hexa-) 27858-07-7 (octa-) 13654-09-6 (deca-)	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the Convention
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	61788-33-8	Industrial	Prior to adoption of the 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 the 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 2021 and 30 April 2022) 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

Paraguay

Azinphos-methyl

Paraguay

Binapacryl

Paraguay

Captafol

Paraguay

Chlordimeform

Paraguay

Chlordane

Paraguay

Chlorobenzilate

Paraguay

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

Paraguay

Endosulfan

South Africa

Ethylene dichloride

Paraguay

Ethylene oxide

United Arab Emirates

Hexachlorobenzene

Paraguay

Phorate

Paraguay

Toxaphene

Paraguay

All tributyltin compounds

Paraguay

Severely hazardous pesticide formulations

None

Industrial Chemicals

Actinolite asbestos

South Africa¹

Tunisia

Amosite asbestos

South Africa¹

Tunisia

Anthophyllite asbestos

South Africa¹

Tunisia

Crocidolite asbestos

South Africa¹

Tunisia

Tremolite asbestos

South Africa¹

Tunisia

Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether)

Tunisia

Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)

Australia²

Costa Rica³

Tunisia

Hexabromocyclododecane

Panama

Tunisia

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

Costa Rica³

South Africa

Tunisia

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)

Tunisia

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Tunisia

Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)Costa Rica³

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Short-chain chlorinated paraffins

Tunisia

Tetraethyl leadCosta Rica³

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Tetramethyl leadCosta Rica³

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

All tributyltin compounds

Tunisia

Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphateCosta Rica³

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Notes:

1. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XXIII (June 2006).
2. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular LII (December 2020).
3. A revision to the import response published in PIC Circular XLI (June 2015).

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 2022) 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 2022) verified as not containing all the information required by Annex I to the Convention.

The information is also available on the Convention website.²⁰

²⁰ <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
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
2,3,4,5-bis(2-butylene)tetrahydro-2-furaldehyde (MGK Repellent, MGK-R11)	126-15-8	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
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-dimethylammonium	2008-39-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	94-96-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
2-Naphthoxyacetic acid	120-23-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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 benzenecarboperoxoate-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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid	122-88-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
5-tert-Butyl-2,4,6-trinitro- <i>m</i> -xylene (Musk xylene)	81-15-2	Industrial	European Union	Europe	LV
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Burkina Faso	Africa	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLV
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	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	XLIX
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XLV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	XXX
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Amitraz	33089-61-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Ammonium hydrogen sulfide	12124-99-1	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ammonium polysulfide	9080-17-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Ammonium thiocyanate	1762-95-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Anilofos	64249-01-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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	European Union	Europe	LV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXI
Atrazine	1912-24-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Azocyclotin	41083-11-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Bentazon	25057-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Benzene	71-43-2	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benzidine	92-87-5	Industrial	Republic of Korea	Asia	XX
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, its salts and benzidine derivatives	92-87-5 21136-70-9 36341-27-2 531-85-1 531-86-2 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Benzyl butyl phthalate	85-68-7	Industrial	European Union	Europe	LV
Benzyl butyl phthalate	85-68-7	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Beta cypermethrin	65731-84-2	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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
Bitertanol	55179-31-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LV
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromacil	314-40-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromacil	314-40-9	Pesticide	Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
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
Bromofos	2104-96-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromofos-ethyl	4824-78-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Bromopropylate	18181-80-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
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
Bronopol	52-51-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Butralin	33629-47-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cadmium	7440-43-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVI
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Syrian Arab Republic	Near East	XXXII
Carbendazim	10605-21-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI
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	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXV
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chinomethionate	2439-01-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chloral hydrate	302-17-0	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Chlorates (sodium chlorate, magnesium chlorate and potassium chlorate)	7775-09-9, 10326-21-3, 3811-04-9	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
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	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVIII
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chlorfluzuron	71422-67-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Chloroethylene	75-01-4	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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	XXVIII
Chloroneb	2675-77-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIII
Chlorpropham	101-21-3	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIV
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Sri Lanka	Asia	XLIX
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LIII
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Chlozolinat	84332-86-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	South Africa	Africa	XXX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	LII
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXX
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXV
Chrysotile asbestos	12001-29-5	Industrial	Bulgaria	Europe	XXII
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	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Coumachlor	81-82-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Creosote	8001-58-9	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
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
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cybutryne	28159-98-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Cycloate	1134-23-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Cyclosulfamuron	136849-15-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVI
Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XXII
Cypermethrin	67375-30-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
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	Mozambique	Africa	LV
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	L
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Diazinon	333-41-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Diquat	85-00-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLV
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane)	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	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
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
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
Dicloran	99-30-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Dicloran	99-30-9	Pesticide	Serbia	Europe	LII
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
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
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	LIII
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Diisobutyl phthalate	84-69-5	Industrial	European Union	Europe	LII
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
Dimethenamid	87674-68-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Dimethipin	55290-64-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Dimethoate	60-51-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIII
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIV
Diniconazole-M	83657-18-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Dioxacarb	6988-21-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Dioxathion	78-34-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Diphenamid	957-51-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
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
Diuron	330-54-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Endosulfan	115-29-7**, 959-98-8, 33213-65-9	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XLIV
Endothal	145-73-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
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	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
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
EPN	2104-64-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Ethalfuralin	55283-68-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ethiofencarb	29973-13-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Ethion	563-12-2	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LV
Ethion	563-12-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ethirimol	23947-60-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Ethoate-methyl	116-01-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LIV
Ethylbromoacetate	105-36-2	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Extract residues (coal), low temp. coal tar alk	122384-78-5	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Fenamidone	161326-34-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LV
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LV
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVII
Fenarimol	60168-88-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Pesticide	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	LII
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXII
Fenpiclonil	74738-17-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fensulfthion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XVI
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Ferbam	14484-64-1	Pesticide	Canada	North America	XLIX
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Cabo Verde	Africa	XLI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Chad	Africa	XLI
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Gambia	Africa	XLI
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
Fipronil	120068-37-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Flocoumafen	90035-08-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Fluazifop- <i>P</i> -butyl	79241-46-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Fluaziam	79622-59-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXII
Flubenzimine	37893-02-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Flucythrinate	70124-77-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Flumetsulam	98967-40-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Fluopicolide	239110-15-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XLIII
Fluoroacetic acid and its salts	144-49-0, 62-74-8	Pesticide & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Fluridone	59756-60-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Flurprimidol	56425-91-3	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Flurtamone	96525-23-4	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LV
Fluthiacet-methyl	117337-19-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XII
Fomesafen	72178-02-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Formothion	2540-82-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Furathiocarb	65907-30-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Furfural	98-01-1	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Haloxyfop	69806-34-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Haloxyfop ethoxyethyl ester	87237-48-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Industrial	China	Asia	XLII
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Pesticide* & Industrial	Japan	Asia	XX
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Pesticide* & Industrial	Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	XIX
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1**	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial	Japan	Asia	XXII
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	Industrial	Canada	North America	XXVIII
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Hexaconazole	79983-71-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hexaflumuron	86479-06-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Senegal	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLV
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Hydrogen cyanamide	420-04-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Imazalil	35554-44-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Imazapic	104098-48-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIV
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Imazethapyr	81335-77-5	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Iminoctadine	13516-27-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Indolylacetic acid	87-51-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	L
Iprodione	36734-19-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Isodrin	465-73-6	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Isofenphos	25311-71-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Isoproturon	34123-59-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Isopyrazam	881685-58-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXVII
Kelevan	4234-79-1	Pesticide	Switzerland	Europe	XX
Kinetin	525-79-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
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
Leptophos	21609-90-5	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Lindane	58-89-9**	Industrial	China	Asia	L
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXVI
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
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Mepiquat chloride	24307-26-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Mercurous chloride (Calomel)	10112-91-1	Pesticide	Romania	Europe	XX
Mercury	7439-97-6	Pesticide & Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Mercury	7439-97-6	Industrial	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Mercury	7439-97-6	Industrial	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
Metaldehyde	108-62-3, 9002-91-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XLVII
Methabenzthiazuron	18691-97-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Methazole	20354-26-1	Pesticide	Australia	Southwest Pacific	XII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LV
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LV
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	L
Methoprene	40596-69-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Malawi	Africa	XXX
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
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 bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
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	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
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
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
Metolachlor	51218-45-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Metominostrobin	133408-50-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Metosulam	139528-85-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XIV
Mevinphos	26718-65-0	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Mirex	2385-85-5	Pesticide & Industrial	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	LII
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
Monolinuron	1746-81-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Monomethyl dichlorodiphenyl methane	122808-61-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
<i>N,N'</i> -Ditolyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine; <i>N,N'</i> -Dixylyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine; <i>N</i> -Tolyl- <i>N'</i> -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
<i>N</i> -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
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
Norflurazon	27314-13-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Nuarimol	63284-71-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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
Ofurace	58810-48-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Omethoate	1113-02-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Orthosulfamuron	213464-77-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LI
Oxadixyl	77732-09-3	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Oxasulfuron	144651-06-9	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LV
Oxine-copper	10380-28-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Oxycarboxin	5259-88-1	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIV
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXX
Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Togo	Africa	XLII
Paraquat	4685-14-7	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	LII
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
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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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
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
Phosalone	2310-17-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	XX
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	L

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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
Procymidone	32809-16-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Propanil	709-98-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXIX
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Propineb	12071-83-9 (monomer) 9016-72-2 (homopolymer)	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LV
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	European Union	Europe	LV
Pymetrozine	123312-89-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XXXIX
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XIII
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Pyrinuron	53558-25-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
Quinalphos	13593-03-8	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	XLIV
Quinoxifen	124495-18-7	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	LV
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
Quintozene	82-68-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Cuba	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Sodium trichloroacetate	650-51-1	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	XIV

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
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	LIII
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
Thiobencarb	28249-77-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate	31895-22-4	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LI
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXVII
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
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
Tridemorph	24602-86-6	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	European Union	Europe	XXXVI
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial	Latvia	Europe	XX
Tris-(1-aziridinyl)phosphine oxide	545-55-1	Industrial	Switzerland	Europe	XXIII
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	115-96-8	Industrial	European Union	Europe	LII
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Pesticide	Indonesia	Asia	LIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	XIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	XVIII
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII
Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7	Pesticide	Mozambique	Africa	LV
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	XX
Zineb	12122-67-7	Pesticide	Turkey	Europe	LIII

* 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
(Dibromochloropropane) 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	107-04-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
1,1,2,2-tetra chloroethane	79-34-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
Acetate	7784-40-9	Pesticide	China	Asia	LV
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Amitrole	61-82-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Arsenic	1327-53-3	Pesticide	China	Asia	LV
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
Benfuracarb	82560-54-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Cadusafos	95465-99-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Captan	133-06-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
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
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Chloranil	118-75-2	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Chloranil	118-75-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXVIII
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXII
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Chlornitrofen	1836-77-7	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	XX
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
Dibromochloropropane	96-12-8	Pesticide	China	Asia	LV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Dichlormid	37764-25-3	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
Diclotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Diclotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Diclotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Diflubenzuron	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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Nepal	Asia	XLII
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
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Fenthion	55-38-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
Gliflor	865-71-2	Pesticide	China	Asia	LV
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	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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Methidathion	950-37-8	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Methomyl	16752-77-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Cameroon	Africa	XVIII

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	XLVIII
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
MGK Repellent 11	126-15-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	XX
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
N,N'-Methylene bis-(2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole)	26907-37-9	Pesticide	China	Asia	LV
Naled	300-76-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Nicotine	54-11-5	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	China	Asia	LV
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	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	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
Polyoxyethylene alkylphenol ether	9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 9002-93-1, 9036-19-5 (list is not exhaustive)	Industrial	China	Asia	LII
Propargite	2312-35-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Category	Country	Region	PIC Circular
Silatrane	29025-67-0	Pesticide	China	Asia	LV
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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	China	Asia	LV
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	XXXVIII
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Tefluthrin	79538-32-2	Pesticide	Oman	Near East	XXXIX
TEPP	107-49-3	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
Terbufos	13071-79-9	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXVII
Tetradifon	116-29-0	Pesticide	Saudi Arabia	Near East	XXXVIII
Tetramine	80-12-6	Pesticide	China	Asia	LV
Thallium sulphate	7446-18-6	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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
Triazophos	24017-47-8	Pesticide	Maldives	Asia	LIV
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 decisions²¹ 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,²² including the notifications of final regulatory action and supporting documentation made available to the Chemical Review Committee and the draft decision guidance documents.

²¹ <http://www.pic.int/tabid/1728/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

²² <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: http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx
Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Union, Serbia, Turkey	Pesticide	

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: http://www.pic.int/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx
Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, European Union, Serbia, Turkey	Pesticide	

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: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan	Industrial	
Europe: Bulgaria, Latvia, European Union, Switzerland, Turkey	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>	25 April 2019

Chrysotile asbestos (CAS No. 12001-29-5)		
PARTY	IMPORT DECISION	DATE RECEIVED
	<p><u>Other remarks:</u></p> <p>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> <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></p> <p>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></p> <p>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>	5 February 2020