



Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada

DRAFT FOR
PUBLIC COMMENTS

ÉBAUCHE POUR
COMMENTAIRES DU PUBLIC

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES UNDER SUBSECTION 75(2) OF CEPA 1999 FOR INFORMATION EXCHANGE WITH OECD JURISDICTIONS

**Existing Substances Branch
Environment Canada**

January 2005

The Government of Canada's environmental protection strategy is driven by a vision of environmentally sustainable economic development. This vision depends on a clean, healthy environment and a strong economy. One of the primary tools used to prevent or reduce the threats posed by toxic substances in Canada is the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999), which aims to provide an efficient process for the identification and assessment of those substances that pose a risk to the environment and health of Canadians.

Section 75 of CEPA 1999 calls for cooperating and developing procedures with non-federal governments in Canada and with the governments of member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the exchange of information on substances that are prohibited or substantially restricted by the legislation of those jurisdictions for environmental or health reasons. In addition, decisions made by these other jurisdictions to prohibit or substantially restrict substances for environmental or health reasons are to be reviewed to determine whether the substances are "toxic" according to CEPA 1999. This process is designed to complement the existing process for assessing Priority Substances in Canada as well as the process for categorizing and screening substances on the Domestic Substances List.

More specifically, subsections 75 (1), 75(2) and 75(3) of CEPA 1999 state the following:

Definition of « jurisdiction »

(1) In this section, « jurisdiction » means

- a. a government in Canada; or
- b. the government of a foreign state or of a subdivision of a foreign state that is a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Procedures for exchange of information with other jurisdictions

(2) The Minister shall, to the extent possible, cooperate and develop procedures with jurisdictions, other than the Government of Canada, to exchange information respecting substances that are specifically prohibited or substantially restricted by or under the legislation of those jurisdictions for environmental or health reasons.

Review of decisions of other jurisdictions

(3) Where the Minister is notified in accordance with procedures developed under subsection (2) of a decision to specifically prohibit or substantially restrict any substance by or under the legislation of another jurisdiction for environmental or health reasons, the Ministers shall review the decision in order to determine whether the substance is toxic or capable of becoming toxic, unless the decision relates to a substance the only use of which in Canada is regulated under another Act of Parliament that provides for environmental and health protection.

The objective of the present document is to provide a plan for the implementation of procedures for the exchange of information with OECD jurisdictions within the requirements set out under subsection 75(2) of CEPA 1999.

Definitions

CEPA 1999 does not explicitly define “specifically prohibited” or “substantially restricted” substances. However, the definitions developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and used to derive the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade (Governing Council of UNEP, 1989) have been adapted for use here. The definitions are as follows:

- A “specifically prohibited substance” is a substance for which, in order to protect human health or the environment, the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale, import or export is not allowed under legislation in a jurisdiction. It includes substances for which the manufacture, processing, sale, offering for sale, import or export is not allowed except for research or analytical purposes. It also includes substances that have been refused approval for first-time manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale, import or export.
- A “substantially restricted substance” is a substance for which, in order to protect human health or the environment, the manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale, import or export is not allowed under legislation in a jurisdiction, but for which certain specific manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale, import or export remains authorized for purposes other than research or analysis. It also includes substances that have been refused approval for first-time manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale, import or export, but for which certain specific manufacture, use, processing, sale, offering for sale, import or export remains authorized for purposes other than research or analysis.

It may be necessary to exempt or except some substances from the list of those that have been specifically prohibited or severely restricted in other OECD countries in regards to protecting human health or the environment. These exemptions or exceptions include the following:

- substances for which the sole use within Canada is regulated by another Act of Parliament that provides for the protection of the environment and human health;
- substances for which the *only* use is controlled by another Act;
- substances covered by legislation and regulations specified on Schedules 2 and 4 of CEPA 1999;
- substances that are restricted or prohibited only in regards to their transportation or specific uses or applications;
- biotechnology products used only as “veterinary biologics” under the *Health of Animals Act*; and
- radioactive substances prescribed by the *Canadian Nuclear Safety Act*.
- In some cases where a substance is restricted or prohibited in regards to its transportation or a specific use or application, it would not qualify as a specifically prohibited or substantially restricted substance as suggested under CEPA 1999.

Information Exchange Procedures

Research was conducted to determine if any existing programs collected relevant information regarding prohibited or restricted substances and if there were any information exchange mechanisms that had already been developed and were currently in use. Programs and information exchange mechanisms under UNEP as well as the OECD were examined. It would appear that these two organizations provide the most comprehensive and efficient mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information on chemicals.

In considering an effective procedure for gathering and exchanging information on specifically prohibited and substantially restricted substances, many variables were considered, including the following:

- the necessary inclusion of all OECD member countries;
- the need for a formal notification procedure for decisions; and
- the requirement for an ongoing ability to exchange information on new legislative decisions regarding additional substances once information on substances currently designated as specifically prohibited or substantially restricted is compiled.

It is also important to have procedures in place to facilitate the exchange of such information as the rationale for the decision on a particular substance as well as any risk assessment results, the nature of the action taken and references to the legislation.

Following an evaluation of the mechanisms currently in use, the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, developed from the Rotterdam Convention, was selected as meeting the requirements of subsection 75(2) under CEPA 1999.

The PIC procedure is a formal means of obtaining and sharing the decisions of importing countries regarding hazardous chemicals. The objective is to promote a shared responsibility between exporting and importing countries in protecting human health and the environment on an international basis. The PIC procedure is *not* designed to specifically prohibit or substantially restrict the use of chemicals.

The PIC procedure:

- helps participating countries learn more about the characteristics of potentially hazardous chemicals that may be shipped to them;
- initiates a decision-making process on the future import of these chemicals by the countries themselves; and
- facilitates the sharing of decisions with other countries.

The PIC procedure is being coordinated by UNEP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through a joint program. The Plant Production and Protection Division of FAO is the lead agency for pesticides, and UNEP is the lead agency for other chemicals. A Joint Group of Experts on PIC has been established to provide guidance and advice to the FAO/UNEP Secretariat on the development and implementation of the PIC procedure.

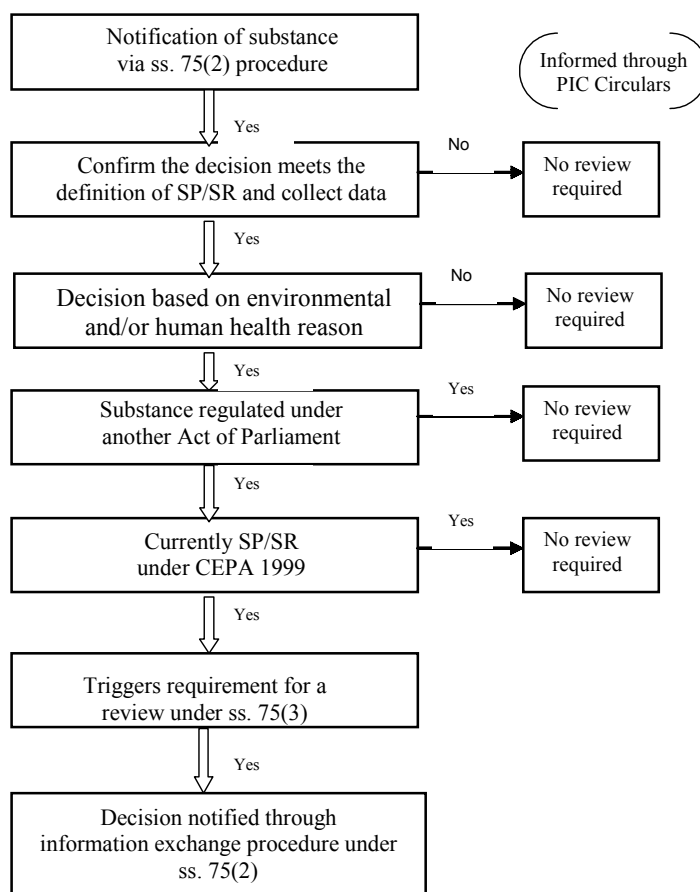
Each participating country has identified a Designated National Authority to serve as a focal point for the operation of the PIC procedure. Some countries have nominated an authority for all chemicals, while others have designated two — one with a responsibility for pesticides, and a second for other chemicals. The need to designate one or more authorities is dependent upon the legislative organization in each country. Canada's Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals is Environment Canada. In the case of pesticides, the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is the registration authority and serves as the Designated National Authority. Canada ratified the Rotterdam Convention

on August 26, 2002, and the Convention came into force in February 2004. The PIC information exchange procedure has been in operation in Canada since August 26, 2002.

The following steps (see also Figure 1) are recommended for identifying when a section 75 review is required:

1. Obtain notification of a specifically prohibited (SP) or substantially restricted (SR) substance through information exchange procedures implemented under subsection 75(2).
2. Collect available data to determine if the substance notified meets the definition of an SP or SR substance.
3. Research and review available information to determine if the substance is currently managed under another Act of Parliament in Canada and if environmental or human health impacts are considered.
4. Base the decision on whether the substance is an SP or SR substance on environmental and/or human health reasons.
5. Identify whether the substance is already managed under CEPA 1999.
6. Evaluate findings to decide if a decision to conduct a review under section 75 is required.

Figure 1: Steps for identifying when a section 75 review is required



Recommendation

Considerable cooperation from foreign countries is required in order to satisfy the requirements as specified in section 75 of CEPA 1999. The existing international process dealing with the exchange of information on hazardous chemicals, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, provides a solid basis for implementing section 75 procedures internationally.

It is therefore recommended that an existing process be used to maintain Environment Canada's currency on the regulatory affairs of OECD member states as they relate to specifically prohibited and substantially restricted substances. The procedure should be to monitor the UNEP PIC procedure via the PIC Circulars sent to all Designated National Authorities and posted at the following URL: <http://www.pic.int/>.

Future Considerations

Currently work is underway to develop and implement an information exchange mechanism for Canadian jurisdictions under subsection 75(2). There is also an approach under development outlining the process for conducting a 'Review' under section 75. Following the completion of both of these draft reports they will be released for a 60-day public comment period on the Existing Substances Branch website.

References

Environment Canada (1997) Environmental Assessments of Priority Substances under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*: Guidance Manual Version 1.0. Environmental Protection Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, March (EPS/2/CC/3E).

Environment Canada (2001a) Development of an Information Exchange Procedure with Canadian Jurisdictions for Section 75 of CEPA. Unpublished Protected Business Information, December, 71 pp.

Environment Canada (2001b) Development of an Information Exchange Procedure with OECD Jurisdictions for Section 75 of CEPA. Unpublished Protected Business Information, December, 63 pp.

Governing Council of UNEP (1989) London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade. United Nations Environment Programme, May.

Government of Canada (1995) CEPA Review: Government Response to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development's Fifth Report, *It's About Our Health! Towards Pollution Prevention*, June.

House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (1995) *It's About Our Health! Towards Pollution Prevention: CEPA Revisited — Report of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development*. Canada Communication Group — Publishing, Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa.

OECD (2003) EXICHEM Database. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (<http://webdomino1.oecd.org/ehs/exichem.nsf>).

UNEP/FAO (1998) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Rotterdam, Netherlands. United Nations Environment Programme/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, September (<http://www.pic.int>).

Appendix A: An Overview of the Rotterdam Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure

The following is a brief description of the PIC procedure

The *Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure* is “a means for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing countries as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of specified chemicals and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting countries.” The aim is to promote a shared responsibility between exporting and importing countries in protecting human health and the environment from the harmful effects of such chemicals.

The Rotterdam Convention contains provisions for the *exchange of information* among Parties about potentially hazardous chemicals that may be exported and imported and provides for a *national decision-making process* regarding import and compliance by exporters with these decisions.

The provisions regarding information exchange include:

- the requirement for a Party to inform other Parties of each ban or severe restriction on a chemical that it implements nationally;
- the possibility for a developing country Party or a Party with an economy in transition to inform other Parties that it is experiencing problems caused by a severely hazardous pesticide formulation under conditions of use in its territory;
- the requirement for a Party that plans to export a chemical that is banned or severely restricted for use within its territory to inform the importing Party that such export will take place, before the first shipment and annually thereafter;
- the requirement that an exporting Party, when exporting chemicals that are to be used for occupational purposes, shall ensure that a safety data sheet that follows an internationally recognized format, setting out the most up-to-date information available, is sent to the importer;
- the requirement that exports of chemicals included in the PIC procedure and other chemicals that are banned or severely restricted domestically, when exported, are subject to labelling requirements that ensure adequate availability of information with regard to risks and/or hazards to human health or the environment.

Decisions taken by the importing Party must be trade neutral; that is, if the Party decides it does not consent to accepting imports of a specific chemical, it must also stop domestic production of the chemical for domestic use or imports from any non-Party.

The Convention provides for technical assistance between Parties. Parties shall, taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, cooperate in promoting technical assistance for the development of the infrastructure and the capacity necessary to manage chemicals to enable implementation of this Convention. Parties with more advanced programs for regulating chemicals should provide technical assistance, including training to other Parties in developing their infrastructure and capacity to manage chemicals throughout their life cycle.

Each Party must designate one or more national authorities authorized to act on its behalf in the performance of the administrative functions required by the Convention.

The implementation of the Convention will be overseen by a Conference of the Parties. A Chemicals Review Committee will be established to review notifications and nominations from Parties and to make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties on which chemicals should be included in the PIC procedure. The Convention requires that the entire process be conducted in an open and transparent manner.

The Convention covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been “banned or severely restricted” for health or environmental reasons by participating countries and that have been subject to notification by a country for inclusion in the PIC procedure. Pesticide formulations that present a severe hazard under the existing use patterns in developing countries or countries with economies in transition may also be nominated. The inclusion of chemicals in the PIC procedure is decided by the Conference of the Parties. The Convention will initially include at least 27 chemicals carried forward from the present voluntary PIC procedure, and hundreds more are likely to be added as the provisions of the Convention are implemented.

“Certain specific groups of chemicals, such as narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, radioactive materials, wastes, chemical weapons, pharmaceuticals, food and food additives, are excluded from the scope of the Convention. Also excluded are chemicals in quantities not likely to affect human health or the environment, provided they are imported for research or analysis purposes or by an individual for personal use in quantities reasonable for such use.” (http://web.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/10323659650viet_dpg.pdf page 5) or (<http://www.greenyearbook.org/agree/haz-sub/pic.htm>)

The PIC procedure has Designated National Authorities (<http://www.pic.int/en/ViewPage.asp?id=105>) for all of the OECD countries.

In Canada, the Designated National Authority for industrial chemicals is Environment Canada; for pesticides, it is the Pest Management Regulatory Agency.

Appendix B: CEPA Excerpts and Relevant Definitions

What is CEPA “toxic”?

Section 64 of CEPA 1999 defines a substance as “toxic”:

if it is entering or may enter the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that

(a) have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity;

(b) constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends; or

(c) constitute or may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health.

What is a “substance”?

The legal meaning of “substance,” as given in Section 3 of CEPA 1999 is:

Any distinguishable kind of organic or inorganic matter, whether animate or inanimate, and includes

(a) any matter that is capable of being dispersed in the environment or of being transformed in the environment into matter that is capable of being so dispersed or that is capable of causing such transformations in the environment,

(b) any element or free radical,

(c) any combination of elements of a particular molecular identity that occurs in nature or as a result of a chemical reaction, and

(d) complex combinations of different molecules that originate in nature or are the result of chemical reactions but that could not practicably be formed by simply combining individual constituents,

and, except for the purposes of sections 66, 80 to 89 and 104 to 115, includes

(e) any mixture that is a combination of substances and does not itself produce a substance that is different from the substances that were combined,

(f) any manufactured item that is formed into a specific physical shape or design during manufacture and has, for its final use, a function or functions dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design, and

(g) any animate matter that is, or any complex mixtures of different molecules that are, contained in effluents, emissions or wastes that result from any work, undertaking or activity.

In summary, a “substance” under section 75 is any distinguishable kind of organic or inorganic matter that exists or could exist in Canada, including microorganisms, effluents, emissions, wastes, by-products, impurities, contaminants and mixtures.

What are “jurisdictions”?

- The definition of jurisdiction provided under subsection 75(1) is specific to this part of CEPA 1999. Based on this definition, a jurisdiction would include provincial, territorial and aboriginal governments in Canada, as well as governments of OECD member states and subdivisions of OECD member states.

There are currently 30 OECD member states: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States of America. In addition, one regional European Union representative usually represents the 15 European Union countries. Any state that becomes an OECD member in the future would also be included.

Appendix C

Taken from (<http://www.pic.int/en/table2am.htm>)

Tabular Summary of notifications of final regulatory actions for banned or severely restricted chemicals verified to meet the requirements of Annex I of the Rotterdam Convention

The tabular summary lists the chemical name, CAS number, notifying country and respective interim PIC region for each valid notification received by 30 October 2003. It also indicates in which Circular was the summary published and whether the chemical is already included in the interim PIC procedure.

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country	Region	Circular	Annex III
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
2,4,5-TP (Silvex; Fenoprop)	93-72-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
2,4-D	94-75-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Acephate	30560-19-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVIII	No
Alachlor	15972-60-8	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XII	Yes
Amosite, asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Anthophyllite	17068-78-9	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Aramite	140-57-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Australia	Pacific	Circular XI	No
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Chile	South America and Caribic	Circular XV	No
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Azinphos ethyl	2642-71-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Bentazon	25057-89-0		Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Benzidine and its salts	92-87-5	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No

Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)	353-59-3	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Bromuconazole	116255-48-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Captafol	2425-06-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Carbaryl	63-25-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Pesticide	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
CFC (Totally halogenated) Group Members: CFC 11, Freon 12, Chloropentafluoroethane, Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	75-69-4, 75-71-8, 76-15-3, 1320-37-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Chloral hydrate	302-17-0	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XII	Yes
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVIII	No
Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Chlorophen	97-23-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Chlorthiophos	60238-56-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Chlozolate	84332-86-5	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	Chile	South America and Caraic	Circular XV	No
Chrysotile (white asbestos)	12001-29-5	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Copper acetoarsenite	12002-03-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and	Circular XVII	Yes

				Caraibic		
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Demephion-O	682-80-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XII	No
Dicofol	115-32-2	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XII	No
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XII	Yes
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	Niger	Africa	Circular XI	Yes
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Dimefox	115-26-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Dinoseb and Dinoseb Salts	88-85-7	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XVIII	Yes
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Disulfoton	298-04-4	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Cyprus	Europe	Circular XII	No
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIV	No
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Peru	South America and Caraibic	Circular XIII	No
DNOC	534-52-1	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	Yes
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XII	No
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No

Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Endrin	72-20-8	Pesticide	Peru	South America and Caribbean	Circular XIII	No
Epoxiconazole	106325-08-0	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
EPTC	759-94-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XI	Yes
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Fentin acetate	900-95-8	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Fluazifop-P-butyl	79241-46-6	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Folpet	133-07-3	Pesticide	Malaysia	Asia	Circular XII	No
Fonofos	944-22-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	Circular XII	Yes
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Hexazinon	51235-04-2		Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Imazalil	35554-44-0		Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Imazapyr	81334-34-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9		Malaysia	Asia	Circular XV	Yes
Linuron	330-55-2	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIV	No
MCPA-thioethyl (phenothiol)	25319-90-8	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Mecoprop	7085-19-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
MCPB	94-81-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Mepiquat chloride	24307-26-4	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Methazole	20354-26-1	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	No
Methyl bromide	74-83-9		Netherlands	Europe	Circular XV	No
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVIII	No
Mevinphos	261718-	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular	No

	65-0				XVIII	
Mevinphos	261718-65-0	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XVIII	No
Mirex	2385-85-5	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	Yes
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	Hungary	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
NCC ether	94097-88-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Nitrofen	1836-75-5	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	Yes
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	Yes
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	Pesticide	Armenia	Europe	Circular XII	Yes
Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	13171-21-6	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	Yes
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Caraibic	Circular XVII	Yes
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Australia	Pacific	Circular XI	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Caraibic	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Australia	Pacific	Circular XI	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Czech Republic	Europe	Circular XIV	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Caraibic	Circular XVII	Yes
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Propoxycarbazone sodium	145026-81-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XV	No
Prothoate	2275-18-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Pyrazophos	13457-18-6	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Quintozene	82-68-8		European Community	Europe	Circular XV	No

S,S,S-Tributylphosphorotrithioate	78-48-8	Pesticide	Australia	Pacific	Circular XII	No
Schradan	152-16-9	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP)	85535-84-8	Industrial chemical	Norway	Europe	Circular XV	No
Simazine	122-34-9	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Sulfosulfurone	141776-32-1	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XV	No
Sulfotepp	3689-24-5	Pesticide	Thailand	Asia	Circular XIV	No
TCA sodium	650-51-1	Pesticide	Netherlands	Europe	Circular XIV	No
Tecnazene	117-18-0		European Community	Europe	Circular XV	No
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial chemical	European Community	Europe	Circular XVI	No
Thiabendazole	148-79-8		Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No
Tremolite	77536-68-6	Industrial chemical	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Tributyl tetradecyl phosphonium chloride	81741-28-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XIII	No
Tributyl tin compounds	56-35-9	Pesticide	European Community	Europe	Circular XVII	No
Tributyltin oxide	56-35-9	Pesticide	Japan	Asia	Circular XI	No
Trifluorobromomethane	75-63-8	Industrial chemical	Canada	North America	Circular XII	No
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Ecuador	South America and Carabian	Circular XVII	Yes
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Hungary	Europe	Circular XVII	Yes
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Jordan	Near East	Circular XVIII	No
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	Pesticide	Norway	Europe	Circular XIII	No

Appendix D

Tabular Summary of Analysis of Eligible Decisions identified under subsection 75(2) from PIC

Chemical name	CAS	Category	Country
Asbestos (Amphibole forms)	1332-21-4	Industrial chemical	Australia, Czech Republic
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial chemical	Hungary
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6	Industrial chemical	Hungary
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial chemical	Australia, Hungary Czech Republic
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial chemical	Australia, Hungary Czech Republic
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP)	85535-84-8	Industrial chemical	Norway
Tris(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial chemical	Hungary