

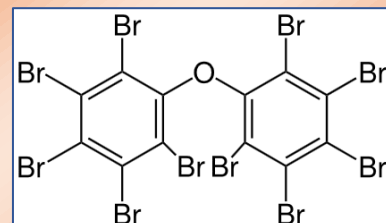
# EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES 2017 UPDATES

The Stockholm Convention succeeded in listing the following Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) which had been recommended, namely:

1. **DECABROMODIPHENYL ETHER** (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE) in Annex A with specific exemptions for some critical spare parts, to be defined, for the automotive and aerospace industries
2. **SHORT-CHAIN CHLORINATED PARAFFINS** (SCCPs) in Annex A
3. **HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE** (HCBD) in Annex C

## 1. DECABROMODIPHENYL ETHER<sup>1</sup>

- C-decaBDE is an intentionally produced chemical consisting of the fully brominated decaBDE congener or BDE-209 ( $\geq 90-97\%$ ), with small amounts of nona- and octa-bromodiphenyl ether
- Production of c-decaBDE is still ongoing in a few countries globally
- C-decaBDE is an additive flame retardant that has a variety of applications including in plastics, textiles, adhesives, sealants, coatings and inks.
  - C-decaBDE containing plastics are used in electrical and electronic equipment, wires and cables, pipes and carpets (90%)
  - In textiles c-decaBDE is mainly used in upholstery, window blinds, curtains and mattresses for public and domestic buildings, and in the transportation sector.
- Emissions of c-decaBDE to the environment occur at all its life cycle stages, but are assumed to be highest during service life and in the waste phase.
- It is difficult to control the content of c-decaBDE in plastic material destined for recycling and that recycling may contribute to human exposure to c-decaBDE.



<sup>1</sup> Source: Recommendation by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee to list decabromodiphenyl ether (commercial mixture, c-decaBDE) in Annex A to the Convention and draft text of the proposed amendment, January 2017

## 2. SHORT-CHAIN CHLORINATED PARAFFINS (SCCPS)<sup>2</sup>

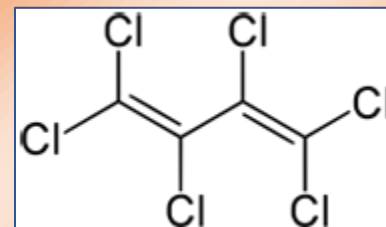
- SCCPs are characterised by chain lengths, C10-13 with greater than 48% chlorination by weight
- SCCPs were, and continue to be, used primarily in metalworking applications and in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics.
- Other uses include using SCCPs in paints, adhesives and sealants, leather fat liquors, plastics, and as flame retardants in rubber, textiles and polymeric materials
- SCCPs has been used and has substituted polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in most open applications
- It has been demonstrated that technically feasible alternatives are commercially available for all known uses of SCCPs. Information on the economic feasibility and accessibility of these alternatives in developing countries is not available.
- SCCPs may be released into the environment at all life cycle stages: during production, storage, transportation, use, and disposal of SCCPs and products that contain SCCPs. Although data are limited, major sources of release of SCCPs are likely the formulation and manufacturing of products containing SCCPs, such as PVC plastics, and use in metalworking fluids
- Possible sites of contamination include:
  - production sites of impregnated textiles for water proofing and flame retardation (SCCPS as well as other POPs such as PCBs, PFOS, HBCD, PBDEs and PCNs),
  - lubrication oils in gear and machinery, cutting oils, engine oil additive and refracting index testing oils have been produced or used in history might be contaminated with SCCPs, PCNs, PCBs, and mineral oils
  - Production sites of paints and coatings

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Recommendation by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee to list short-chain chlorinated paraffins in Annex A to the Convention and draft text of the proposed amendment, January 2017

### 3. HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE (HCBD)<sup>3</sup>

- HCBD is a halogenated aliphatic compound which has been used in several technical and agricultural applications. The chemical is already listed in Annex A (May 2015)
- HCBD is unintentionally formed and released from industrial processes and other sources:
  - the production of certain chlorinated hydrocarbons (particularly trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene and carbon tetrachloride)
  - production of magnesium
  - incineration processes (e.g. motor vehicle emissions, incineration processes of acetylene, incineration of chlorine residues where poor abatement control is in place)
  - production of polyvinyl chloride, ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer.
- Unintentional releases of HCBD can be minimized by abatement techniques and primary measures.



## LISTING OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS UNDER THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

### ANNEX A (ELIMINATION)

Parties must take measures to eliminate the production and use of the chemicals listed under Annex A. Specific exemptions for the use or production are listed under Annex A. Specific exemptions for the use of production are listed in the Annex and apply only to the Parties that register for them.

### ANNEX B (RESTRICTION)

Parties must take measures to restrict the production and use of the chemicals listed under Annex B in light of any applicable acceptable purposes and/or specific exemptions listed in the Annex.

### ANNEX C (UNINTENTIONAL PRODUCTION)

Parties must take measures to reduce the unintentional releases of chemicals listed under Annex C with the goal of continuing minimisation and where feasible the ultimate elimination.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Recommendation by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee to list hexachlorobutadiene in Annex C to the Convention and draft text of the proposed amendment, January 2017