



UNEP



**United Nations
Environment Programme**

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

Distr.: General
11 January 2005

English only

**Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed
Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous
Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
Chemical Review Committee**

First meeting

Geneva, 11–18 February 2005

Item 7 (c) of the provisional agenda*

**Inclusion of chemicals in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention:
review of notifications of final regulatory actions to ban
or severely restrict a chemical: endrin**

Endrin: supporting documentation from Peru

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to provide, in the annex to the present note, the supporting documentation provided by Peru in support of its final regulatory action on endrin. This supporting documentation was previously considered by the interim Chemical Review Committee at its fifth session.

* UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.1/1.

Annex

List of Documentation Annexed to UNEP/FAO/PIC/ICRC5/9/Add.2Rev.1

Translation of documentation on endrin from Peru:

**Translation of Notification to ban or severely restrict a chemical
Translation of letter submitted by Peru with regard to its notification**

Ministerio de Agricultura
SENASA
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria
Perú

Lima October 24 2003

Carta n° 3118 – 2003-AG-SENASA-DGSV-DIA

Mr. NIEK A. VAN DER GRAAF
Executive Secretary
Plant Protection Division, FAO
Rotterdam Convention Interim Secretariat

With reference to your letter Oct.03.2003

Dear Sir,

I would like to point out that our country decision to ban the agricultural pesticide Endrin by the Supreme Decree n. 037-91-AG was taken on the basis of the evaluation performed in 1991 by the Dirección de Registro y Control de Agroquímicos de la Dirección General de Agricultura y Ganadería of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

We understand that this action was taken after an examination of the available scientific risk data on Endrin, in the context of the prevailing conditions in our country during that period. The documentation evaluated proved that the risks with the commercialization of Endrin were higher than the benefits obtained from its use.

Endrin is not commercialized in our country since 20 years. Thus, considering the time passed since the Supreme Decree n. 037-91-AG, I confirm that the ban of Endrin had no consequences for Perú from a socioeconomic point of view. On other hand, we have various alternatives to this pesticide, and therefore the agricultural development in Perú was not affected by this control action.

I also inform you that the pesticide Endrin was never manufactured in nor exported from Perú. Concerning the supporting documentation referenced in section 1.8, 2.3 and 2.4, when the pesticide was banned in 1991 by Ministry of Food and Agriculture, as indicated above, SENASA didn't have the supporting information required, because SENASA was only established in 1992.

Finally, I would like to inform you that the intend of the letter sent in 1997 was to regularize the communication of a ban by the Designated National Authority (at that time) to the Rotterdam Convention Interim Secretariat and previously sent to FAO.

Yours sincerely,

Signed by Ing.ALICIA DE LA ROSA BRACHOWICZ
Plant Protection General Manager
SENASA – Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria



Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade



**FORM
FOR NOTIFICATION OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION
TO BAN OR SEVERELY RESTRICT A CHEMICAL**

F.

I. IMPORTANT: See instructions before filling in the form

COUNTRY: PERÚ

PART I: PROPERTIES, IDENTIFICATION AND USES

1. IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL	
1.1	Common name Endrin
1.2	Chemical name according to an internationally recognized nomenclature (e.g. IUPAC), where such nomenclature exists (1R, 4S, 4aS, 5S, 6S, 7R, 8R, 8aR)-1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-6,7-epoxi-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
1.3	Trade names and names of preparations Pesticide not registered in the country
1.4	Code numbers
1.4.1	CAS number [72-20-8]
1.4.2	Harmonized System customs code
1.4.3	Other numbers (specify the numbering system) OMS197 ENT 17 251

G. 1.5 Indication regarding previous notification on this chemical, if any	
1.5.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a first time notification of final regulatory action on this chemical.
1.5.2	<input type="checkbox"/> This is a modification of a previous notification of final regulatory action on this chemical. The sections modified are: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> This notification replaces all previously submitted notifications on this chemical. Date of issue of the previous notification: _____

1.6 Information on hazard classification where the chemical is subject to classification requirements	
International classification systems	Hazard class
Other classification systems	Hazard class
AAPCO (Association of American Pesticide Control Officials)	1

1.7 Use or uses of the chemical	
1.7.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pesticide
	Describe the uses of the chemical as a pesticide in your country: Pesticide not registered in the country
1.7.2	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial
	Describe the industrial uses of the chemical in your country:

1.8 Properties	
1.8.1	Description of physico-chemical properties of the chemical
	Empirical formula: C ₁₂ H ₁₈ C ₁₆ O Mol. wt. 380.93 Density: 1.77 g/cc (technical product) Melting point: >200 degree C (decomp.) Vapor pressure: 2.6 * 10 ⁻⁵ Pa Solubility : practically non soluble in water, soluble in acetone, benzene, ethanol, aromatic hydrocarbon., esters and ketones

1.8.2	<p>Description of toxicological properties of the chemical</p> <p>DL50 Oral (rat): 7-15 mg/Kg. DL50 Dermal (rat): 15 mg/Kg. DI50 Dermal (rabbit): 69 mg/Kg.</p> <p>No significant differences were observed regarding behavior, body weight and number or size of offspring in a reproduction study of rats during three generations. Neither were teratogenic effects observed at concentrations which do not cause maternal toxicity. Endrin is quickly metabolized in animals and it is only very little accumulated in fat in comparison with other substances of similar structure. The CIIC led to the conclusion that there is no clear evidence concerning the carcinogenicity of Endrin for humans and there is only limited evidence for test animals. Consequently the substance can not be classified as carcinogenic for humans.</p>	
1.8.3	<p>Description of ecotoxicological properties of the chemical</p> <p>Endrin is highly toxic to fish (LC50 < 1.0 ug/l). The lowest concentration with observed effects in aquatic organisms was at 30 ng/l during 20 days for <i>Mysidae</i> reproduction. No effects were observed in the reproduction of male and female ducks to whom Endrin was administered in feeding studies in concentrations of 0, 0.5 and 3.0 mg/Kg.</p> <p>Half-life of Endrin in the soil can last up to 12 years depending of the local conditions, this persistence combined with the elevated distribution coefficient provides the necessary conditions for bioconcentration in organisms.</p> <p>The chemical properties of Endrin (solubility, high stability in the environment and semivolatility) contribute to a large range transport, having been detected in the fresh waters of the Artic.</p>	

PART II: FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

2. FINAL REGULATORY ACTION	
2.1	The chemical is: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> banned OR <input type="checkbox"/> severely restricted
2.2	Information specific to the final regulatory action
2.2.1	Summary of the final regulatory action Importation and registration prohibited in the country. Endrin and other chlorinated pesticides, as well as derivatives and other compounds that can be formulated with them.
2.2.2	Reference to the regulatory document Supreme Decree number: 037-91-AG
2.2.3	Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action 12 September 1991

2.3	Was the final regulatory action based on a risk or hazard evaluation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	If yes, give information on such evaluation
	Reference to the relevant documentation

2.4	Reasons for the final regulatory action
2.4.1	Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the human health? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks presented by the chemical to human health, including the health of consumers and workers In a study with workers in the production plant for Endrin, the pesticide was not found in their blood, except in cases of accidental over-exposure. In another study with workers in an Endrin factory, a statistically significant increase of liver cancer and cancer of the biliary tract was found, although the study had some limitations, as the lack of information on quantitative exposure. There is limited evidence that the cyclodienes, such as Endrin, may cause depression of immune response.
	Reference to the relevant documentation

	Doc. UNEP/POPS/INC.1/INF.10				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Expected effect of the final regulatory action</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Any. Pesticide not registered in the country</td> </tr> </table>	Expected effect of the final regulatory action		Any. Pesticide not registered in the country	
Expected effect of the final regulatory action					
Any. Pesticide not registered in the country					

2.4.2	Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks to the environment		
	Reference to the relevant documentation		
	Expected effect of the final regulatory action		
	Any. Pesticide not registered in the country		

2.5	Category or categories where the final regulatory action has been taken		
2.5.1	Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category	<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
Use or uses that remain allowed	

2.5.2	Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category	➡ Pesticide
	Formulation(s) and use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
	Pesticide not registered in the country	
	Formulation(s) and use or uses that remain allowed	
	Pesticide not registered in the country	

2.5.3 Estimated quantity of the chemical produced, imported, exported and used, where available.		
	Quantity per year (MT)	Year
Produced	NO	
Imported	NO	

Exported	NO	
Used	NO	

2.6 Indication, to the extent possible, of the likely relevance of the final regulatory action to other states and regions	
	Any.

2.7 Other relevant information that may cover:	
2.7.1	Assessment of socio-economic effects of the final regulatory action

2.7.2	Information on alternatives and their relative risks
2.7.3	Relevant additional information

PART III : GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Ministry/Department and authority responsible for issuing/enforcing the final regulatory action	
Institution	SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD AGRARIA (SENASA)
Address	Pasaje Zela S/N, Edif. Min.Trabajo, Piso 10, Lima 11, Perú

Telephone	(511) 433-8026, (511) 423-3542, (511) 433-7802
Telefax	(511) 433- 8026
E-mail address	senasa@senasa.minag.gob.pe
Designated National Authority	
Institution	SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD AGRARIA (SENASA) Dirección Nacional de Sanidad Vegetal
Address	Pasaje Zela S/N, Edif. Min.Trabajo, Piso 10, Lima 11, Perú
Name of person in charge	Alicia De La Rosa Brachowicz
Position of person in charge	Plant Protection General Manager SENASA
Telephone	(511) 433-8048
Telefax	(511) 433-8048
E-mail address	adelarosa@senasa.minag.gob.pe

Date, signature of DNA and official seal: **Oct.2003 Ing. Alicia De La Rosa Brachowicz**