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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 (g) 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: phosphamidon

Phosphamidon: supporting documentation from Brazil

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to provide, in the annex to the present note, the supporting documentation supplied by Brazil in support of its notification of final regulatory action on phosphamidon.

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

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Annex

Phosphamidon

(Brazil summary data for CRC- based on the notification of final regulatory action for soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/L)

Properties, identification and uses

Identity of chemical
Common name: Phosphemidon

Properties

Description of physico-chemieal properties of the chemical
Pure phosphamidon is a is a pale yellow to colourless oily liquid with a faint odour. It consists of a mixture of (Z)-isomer and (E)-isomer in the approximate proportion of 70:30.
Class: Organophosphate
Molecular Formula: C10H19ClNOSP
CAS Number: 13171-21-6
Molecular Weight: 299.69
Water Solubility: miscible
Boiling point: 162^{o} C at 0.2 kPa
Vapor Pressure: 2.2 Pa at 25°C
Partition Coefficient (Log Pow): 0.79

Description of toxicological properties of the chemical

Acute Toxicity: Oral: LDS0 (a.i., mg/kg b.w.): 9.1-17 in different test species
Dermal: LDS0 (a.i., mg/kg b.w.): 367-530 in different test species
Inhalation: LC50 (a.i., mg/m3 air- exposure 4 hrs) 33 - 180
Irritation: slight skin and moderate eye irritation

Short-term exposure: NOEL	Rats: 0.1 mg/kg bw/day
	Dogs: 0.1 mg/kg bw/day
	Mouse: 0.15 mg/kb bw/day
long-term exposure: NOEL	Rats: 0.05 mg/kg bw/day
	Dogs: 0.1 mg/kg bw/day
	Mouse: 0.1 mg/kb bw/day

Description of ecotoxicological properties of the chemical Fate:

Persistence: Phosphamidon is not persistent
Bioconcentration: Phosphamidon does not bioconcentrate.
Ecotoxicity

17. J~n. 2005

LC50-96 hr (rainbow trout, Guppy, Bluegill, Channel Catfish, Carp): 3.2 - 600 mg/l
Aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (daphnia) : 0.01 - 0.022 mg/l
Birds: LD50-oral (5 different species): 2 - 26 mg/kg bw. The substance can be lethal by dermal exposure.
Available information indicates that delayed mortality of birds occurs after application of phosphamidon
Bees: Phosphamidon is highly toxic to bees. LD50: 0.17- 0.32 µg/bee. It is toxic to bees.

The regulatory action was based on information on toxicity of phosphamidon.
Reference to the relevant documentation
DGD of Phosphamidon 0JNEP/FAO), IPCS

Reasons for the final regulatory action:

The reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the human hea|th.

The action was taken due the risk to human health related to the Yhosphamidon. Reference to the relevant documentation:
DGD of Phospharaidon (UNEP/FAO), EPA, IPCS

Expeeted effect of the final regulatory action:
The expected effect of the action is to control the use and trade of this chemical in line with the regulations and mimimize hazards.

The reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the environment.

The action was taken due the highly toxicity of phosphamidon to fishes, aquatic orgarisms and bees.

Reference to the relevant documentation
DGD of Phosphamidon (FAO/UNEP),WHO, EPA, IPCS

Expected effect of the final regulatory action:
Control the trade and prevent misuse of this chemical by users.

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