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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: translations of notifications from Côte d'Ivoire and Panama

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to provide, in the annex to the present note, the translations of notifications from Côte d'Ivoire and Panama in support of notifications of final regulatory action on phosphamidon.

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

Annex



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: IVORY COAST

PART I: PROPERTIES, IDENTIFICATION AND USES

1. IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL		
1.1	Common name	PHOSPHAMIDON
1.2	Chemical name according to an internationally recognized nomenclature (e.g. IUPAC), where such nomenclature exists	2-chloro-2-(diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate)
1.3	Trade names and names of preparations	
1.4	Code numbers	
1.4.1	CAS number	13171-21-6 23783-98-4 (isomer-(Z), 297-99-4 (isomer-(E))
1.4.2	Harmonized System customs code	
1.4.3	Other numbers (specify the numbering system)	

G. 1.5 Indication regarding previous notification on this chemical, if any

1.5.1	<input 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
Technical product: class Ia (WHO)	Highly harmful
Other classification systems	Hazard class

1.7 Use or uses of the chemical	
1.7.1	<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide
	Describe the uses of the chemical as a pesticide in your country: The use of phosphamidon is banned in the country
1.7.2	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial
	Describe the industrial uses of the chemical in your country: None

1.8 Properties	
1.8.1	Description of physico-chemical properties of the chemical Technical phosphamidon is an oily, pale yellow, colourless liquid; it may mix with water and it is soluble in most organic solvents, apart from paraffin. It decomposes if heated or burnt, producing a highly toxic smoke.

1.8.2	Description of toxicological properties of the chemical	
Organophosphate based insecticides are highly toxic whatever the kind of exposure. An excessive exposure of humans to Metamidophos may cause differed neuropathy.		
1.8.3	Description of ecotoxicological properties of the chemical	
Phosphamidon is highly toxic to vertebrates and birds. It can be lethal to birds by skin contact. It is highly toxic to bees.		

PART II: FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

2. FINAL REGULATORY ACTION		
2.1	The chemical is: <input 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 Phosphamidon has not been registered. It is therefore prohibited to manufacture, sell and use this product on the territory of the Ivory Coast.	
2.2.2	Reference to the regulatory document - Socio-economic analysis of pesticides production in the Ivory Coast (publication series N° 06/F)	
2.2.3	Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action Since 1998	
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		

	<p>It is to be noted that the increasing use of plant protection products in the Ivory Coast by a rural population whose majority is illiterate presents several problems both to human health and the environment. In order to minimise the adverse effects caused by an excessive and irrational use of pesticides, the Government of the Ivory Coast has implemented regulatory texts based on decree 89-02 of 4 January 1989 on the approval, production, sale and use of pesticides related to international agreements.</p>	
	<p>Reference to the relevant documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plant protection products index 2000, published by the Ministry of Agriculture - Socio-economic analysis of pesticides production in the Ivory Coast (publication series N° 06/F) - Decree N° 89-02 of 4 January 1989. 	
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<p>If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks presented by the chemical to human health, including the health of consumers and workers</p> <p>Users are exposed to risks. Since handlers are usually unskilled, they don't respect the necessary precautions while using the product. They use the product for purposes Other than the indicated one, which are not recommended. In rural areas, the product is stored close to the human habitat. Industrial and mine workers are also at risk lacking the appropriate equipment for that chemical</p>	
	<p>Reference to the relevant documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National profile in order to assess the national capacity to manage chemicals (published by the Direction of Environment with the assistance of UNITAR and IFCS. 	
	<p>Expected effect of the final regulatory action</p> <p>A total reduction of risks linked to the use of phosphamidon to preserve human health.</p>	
2.4.2	Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<p>If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks to the environment</p> <p>In general, the environment is exposed to all kind of risks and dangers concerning the use of plant protection products which are mostly toxic and persistent. This situation results from the wrong management of these products (burying, direct discharge in the aquatic and terrestrial environment due to the disposal of its packaging)</p>	
	<p>Reference to the relevant documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National profile in order to assess the national capacity to manage chemicals (published by the Direction of Environment with the assistance of UNITAR and IFCS. 	
	<p>Expected effect of the final regulatory action</p>	

	A total reduction of risks linked to the use of phosphamidon to preserve the wildlife and the aquatic flora.
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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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pesticide
	Formulation(s) and use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action
	Formulation(s) and use or uses that remain allowed

All forms of formulations and uses are concerned

None

2.5.3 Estimated quantity of the chemical produced, imported, exported and used, where available.		
	Quantity per year (MT)	Year
Produced		
Imported		
Exported		
Used		

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

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

	<p>The regulatory act basically comprises the legislation of the Ivory Coast in the field of plant protection products.</p> <p>This legislation, based on decree 89-02 of 4 January 1989 on the approval, the production, the sale and use of pesticides in the Ivory Coast takes into account the FAO and WHO recommendations on the use of plant protection products.</p> <p>This measure has recently been reinforced by the Ivory Coast ratification of the Rotterdam Convention. Besides the environmental concerns linked to the effects on human health and the environment of the use of pesticides, it is also important to assess the socio-economic impact of these acts,</p> <p><u>On the economic level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to improve and increase the agricultural production - to develop the trade network - to improve the economic and trade co-operation - to preserve natural resources - to introduce direct or indirect taxes and subventions in view of the development of this sector. <p><u>On the social level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to preserve human health and the environment - to fight against poverty - a good management of plant protection - to improve the level of skill and information of the population - to improve the standard of living
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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	Ministry of State, Ministry of the Environment / Direction of environment policies and strategies
Address	20 BP 650 Abidjan 20
Telephone	(225) 20 21 11 83
Telefax	(225) 20 22 20 50 / 20 21 11 83
E-mail address	
Designated National Authority	
Institution	Ministry of State, Ministry of the Environment / Direction of environment policies and strategies
Address	20 BP V 650 Abidjan 20
Name of person in charge	Ms. VI KOUADIO Amenan
Position of person in charge	Assistant, project management
Telephone	(225) 20 21 11 83/ 05 99 84 29
Telefax	(225) 20 22 20 50 / 20 21 11 83
E-mail address	vijosee@yahoo.fr

Date, signature of DNA and official seal: _____



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

H.

II. IMPORTANT: See instructions before filling in the form

COUNTRY: PANAMA

PART I: PROPERTIES, IDENTIFICATION AND USES

1. IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL		
1.1	Common name	Phosphamidon
1.2	Chemical name according to an internationally recognised nomenclature (e.g. IUPAC), where such nomenclature exists	Phosphamidon
1.3	Trade names and names of preparations	Dimecron, D-Cron, Pillarcro, Umecron. Suppressed name: Dixon, Apamidon, Swat
1.4	Code numbers	
1.4.1	CAS number	13171-21-6/6/2378
1.4.2	Harmonised System customs code	3808.12, 38.08.00 y 3808.90
1.4.3	Other numbers (specify the numbering system)	396 (Executive Decree List No.305 9 September 2002)

I. 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
OPS/WHO (1996)	1. extremely hazardous
United Nations Experts Committee on Transportation for Dangerous Trading (IPCS, 1993) classifies as:	a. Packing-group 2, substances and preparations with high risk of poisoning
	b. As 6.1 attributed to poisoning substances
Other classification systems	Hazard class
EPA	Category 1 (extremely dangerous)
UE	T+ (very toxic), N (dangerous for the environment), Mutagenic category 3
CIIC	No evaluated by CIIC

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: Insecticide, acaricide
1.7.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial
	Describe the industrial uses of the chemical in your country: None, officially known

1.8 Properties	
1.8.1	Description of physico-chemical properties of the chemical
	Oily liquid from pale yellow to colourless with weak odour. It consists on a mix of isomers (Z) and (E) at the approximate proportion 70:30. It mixes on water and soluble on almost all organic solvents, with the exception of paraffin Vapour pression 2,2 mPa (25°). Rapidly hydrolysed by alkalis. It corrodes iron, tinplate and aluminium. The substance decomposes when heated or burned, producing very toxic smoke. For further information see Tomlin, FAO/WHO, NCSR, 1995.

1.8.2	Description of toxicological properties of the chemical
<p><u>Acute adverse effects on humans:</u> Poisoning symptoms: Organophosphoric insecticides are cholinesterase inhibitors, extremely toxic independently of the exposition via.</p> <p>When inhaled primary effects use to be respiratory and can include nasal haemorrhage and drip, cough, breast pain, respiratory difficulty, dyspnea and fatigue, because a contraction or liquids surplus in the bronchial conducts. By dermal contact can appear localised sweating and involuntary muscular movements.</p> <p>By eyes contact can occur: pain, bleeding, lacrimation, pupil contraction and blurred vision.</p> <p>After exposition by any via, symptoms can appear after few minutes or nor occur at all after 12 hours, another systemic effects as for example paleness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, cephalaea, dizziness, eyes pain, blurred vision, pupil contraction or expansion, tearing, salivating, sweating and confusion. Acute poisoning affects the central nervous system, producing uncoordination, talk difficulty, loose of reflects, weakness, fatigue, involuntary and spasmodic muscle contractions, tongue and eyelid tremor and last extremities and respiratory muscles paralysis. In case of severe poisoning- involuntary defecation or urination, psychosis, irregular cardiac pulse, loss of consciousness, convulsions and coma. A respiratory insufficiency or cardiac arrest can cause death.</p> <p><u>Chronic adverse effects on humans:</u> For organophosphorics in general has been reported: decrease activity of the cholinesterase (intoxication symptoms similar to those of an acute intoxication), memory and concentration difficulties, confusion, severe depressions, irritability, talk difficulty, retarded reaction time, nightmares, insomnia. Abnormal neuropsychiatric test and encephalogram can persist for several months after an acute exposition. There are no reproductive, teratogenic or cancerogenic effects on test animals. On workers and test animals exposed chronically there have been observed chromosomic aberrations. It doesn't induce retarded neurotoxicity but dermatitis by sensitisation.</p>	
1.8.3	Description of ecotoxicological properties of the chemical
<p>Moderately toxic for aquatic organisms. Highly toxic for birds (can be lethal by dermal exposition) and bees (is one of the most toxic substances for bees).</p> <p>No persistent nor biodegradable. Can contaminate deep waters. Easily biodegradable not absorbed by sediments. Hydrolysis half life from 2.2 to 74 days, depending on water pH (at higher alkalinity less half life). Atmospheric half life: 8.5 hours.</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
<p>National Constitution, Sanitary Code Law No.12 , 14 June 2000, through which the “Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Rotterdam,10 September 1998” is approved.</p> <p>Law No. 1, 10 January 2001, on medicines and other products for the human health.</p> <p>Executive Decree No.305, 9 September 2002, establishing “Automatic Licensing to regulate the import of certain chemicals potentially dangerous like controlled dangerous substances or materials and setting up other dispositions”.</p>	
2.2.2	Reference to the regulatory document

	All published in the Official Magazine, No.24077 of 19 June 2000, No.24218 of 12 January 2001 and 24634 of 9 September 2002, respectively.
2.2.3	Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action 1997, 2000, 2001 and 2002 respectively.

2.3	Was the final regulatory action based on a risk or hazard evaluation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If yes, give information on such evaluation		
	The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits associated with the use, no measure will reduce risks to acceptable levels and there are better alternatives. Based on international references or systematised data bases performed by toxicologists, ecotoxicologists and epidemiologists for the national and international organisms (UNEP, IRPTC, OPS/WHO, UITOX, UIPAQ, USEPA, ASTDR, IARC, FAO, OIT). The IRPTC (1993) performs studies on special toxicology with data encountered, extracted and computerised on the toxicity effects on mammals of carcinogenicity mutagenicity, biochemical interacting agent, immunotoxicity, reproductive effects, teratogenicity and the effects on aquatic and terrestrial organisms in the environment.		
	Reference to the relevant documentation		
	OPS/WHO/ Health and Environment Division/HEP. Program for the Environment in Central America (MASICA) Project for the Occupation and Environment to the Pesticides Exposition in Central America (PLAGSALUD). <u>Pesticides technical files to ban or restrict included in the agreement No.9 of the XVI Meeting on the Health of Central America and the Dominican Republic (RESSCAD)</u> , July 2001, p.35-36.		

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		
	The inherent risks to human health and environment are higher than the benefits associated with the use of the substance, no measure will reduce the risks to acceptable levels and there are better alternatives. Reducing exposition from obsolete phosphamidon to risk factor, the effects on population exposed directly (occupational) and indirectly (accidentally, environmentally or acquired) will be reduced.		
	Reference to the relevant documentation		
	Panama, MIDA/IDIAP/ANDIA. List of Banned and Restricted Pesticides 1986. OPS/WHO/ Health and Environment Division/HEP. Program for the Environment in Central America (MASICA) Project for the Occupation and Environment to the Pesticides Exposition in Central America (PLAGSALUD). <u>Pesticides technical files to ban or restrict included in the agreement No.9 of the XVI Meeting on the Health of Central America and the Dominican Republic (RESSCAD)</u> , July 2001, p.171-172.		
	Expected effect of the final regulatory action		
	This product is subject to the Prior Inform Consent Procedure (PIC), which requires that all banned or severely restricted dangerous substances and pesticides shouldn't be exported , unless explicit specific agreement from the importing country. Those countries not consenting such substances are obliged to end up national production for domestic use. There is a proposal to be declared as banned by the Government of the republic of Panama. All formulations have been cancelled. It is considered dangerous waste subject to control and specialised treatment.		

2.4.2	Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks to the environment		

	Moderately toxic for aquatic organisms. Highly toxic for birds (can be lethal by skin exposition) and bees (the substance is one of the most toxic for bees). No persistent nor biodegradable. Can contaminate deep waters. Easily biodegradable not absorbed by sediments. Hydrolysis half life from 2.2 to 74 days, depending on water pH (at higher alkalinity less half life). Atmospheric half life: 8.5 hours.
	Reference to the relevant documentation Panama, MIDA/IDIAP/ANDIA. <u>List of Banned and Restricted Pesticides</u> 1986. OPS/WHO/ Health and Environment Division/HEP. Program for the Environment in Central America (MASICA), Project for the Occupation and Environment to the Pesticides Exposition in Central America (PLAGSALUD). <u>Pesticides technical files to ban or restrict included in the agreement No.9 of the XVI Meeting of the Health of Central America and the Dominican Republic (RESSCAD)</u> , July 2001, p.171-172.

	Expected effect of the final regulatory action
	All formulations have been cancelled. It is considered dangerous waste subject to control and special treatment.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial
	Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
	All uses. No use registered. It is not consented in Panama.	
	Use or uses that remain allowed	
	None, in any case.	

2.5.2	Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pesticide
	Formulation(s) and use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
	All formulations are not consented.	
	Formulation(s) and use or uses that remain allowed	
	None	

2.5.3	Estimated quantity of the chemical produced, imported, exported and used, where available.	
	Quantity per year (MT)	Year
Produced	No	2001
Imported	No	2001
Exported	No	2001
Used	No	2001

2.6	Indication, to the extent possible, of the likely relevance of the final regulatory action to other states and regions
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	It is unknown by now, since we don't have clean technology for the environment to determine the relevance.
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2.7 Other relevant information that may cover:	
2.7.1	Assessment of socio-economic effects of the final regulatory action
	None. The risk is prevented through formal and informal education.

2.7.2	Information on alternatives and their relative risks
	Biological control with alternate crops of NIM and other insects repellents, nurseries control, less dangerous pyretrines and Integrated Pests and Vectors Management.
2.7.3	Relevant additional information
	Application prohibited in all places, near residential areas, warehouses, affluents, natural or artificial water bodies and places of sanitary interest.

PART III : GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Ministry/Department and authority responsible for issuing/enforcing the final regulatory action	
Institution	Ministry of Agricultural Development
Address	Rio Tapia, Corregimiento de Tocumen, Distrito, Provincia y Pais de Panama, Apdo. 5193, Zona 5, Panama, Panama
Telephone	(507) 220-79-29
Telefax	(507) 220-7979
E-mail address	midasveg@mida-dnsv.gob.pa
Designated National Authority	
Institution	Ministry of Health
Address	Calle Gorgas, Edificio 265, II Alto, Corregimiento de Ancòn, Distrito, Provincia y Pais de Panama, Apdo.2048, Zona 1, Panama
Name of person in charge	Dra. Elda Velarde (Focal Point) Dra. Maria Inès Esquivel (Manager)
Position of person in charge	Dra. on General Medicine, Master on Public Health, General Director of Health, President of Interinstitutional Technical Team for Cellular Antennas, Lines and Similar, President of the Permanent Commission for Vehicles Emissions, President of the National Net for Solid Residues, Focal Point for the Stockholm Convention, Other party of the Environment National Authority, Sub-coordinator of Nuclear Weapons Proscription in South America. Dra. on General Medicine, Master on Environment Health, Ministry of Health General Sub-director for the Environment Health, National Coordinator for the Plagsalud Project, Working Technical Group Commission for Pesticides.
Telephone	(507) 212-9274 (507) 212-9271

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E-mail address	subdirs@minsa.gob.pa eldayane@hotmail.com miesquig@hotmail.com miesquig@belisouth.net.pa

Date, signature of DNA and official seal: _____