



UNEP



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

Third meeting

Rome, 20–23 March 2007

Item 5 (b) (iv) of the provisional agenda*

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

Methamidophos: supporting documentation provided by Nigeria

Note by Secretariat

The Secretariat has the honour to provide, in the annex to the present note, documentation received from Nigeria in support of its notification of final regulatory action on methamidophos.

* UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.3/1.

Annex

FOCUSED SUMMARY - METHAMIDOPHOS

Methamidophos and all its formulations are prohibited for importation, local manufacture and use for industrial and agricultural purposes, in Nigeria, due to its very high toxicity.

The decision to prohibit the use of Methamidophos was taken by the multi-stakeholders National Steering Committee on chemical management which has the mandate to review chemicals/pesticides that are subject to the PIC procedure before regulatory actions are taken.

Statutorily, methamidophos is under national regulatory control, under Act 58 of 1988 as amended by Act 59 of 1992, as well as statutory instruments S.I.15 on management of solid and hazardous waste.

Federal Ministry of Environment is the statutory body that is responsible for making regulations and implementing policies on sound chemical management in Nigeria.

RISK EVALUATION

The information gathered on risk evaluation covers toxicology, public health and environmental impact and it revealed that methamidophos is highly toxic via oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure. It poses a serious public health problem and results in pesticide poisonings and sometimes even death and also persistent in the environment. It is rapidly absorbed through the stomach, lungs and skin.

The decision to prohibit the importation and use of methamidophos was based on both international and local information on hazard associated with its use. This decision was therefore taken as a precautionary measure to protect human health and the environment

The expected effect of the final regulatory action in Nigeria is that human exposure and associated risk to human health will be reduced.

REFERENCE

UNEP Decisions Guidance Document (DGDs)

FEPA ACT 1992 (CAP 131)

S.I.15 Regulation on the management of solid and hazardous wastes (1991)