

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 2073

10 May 2022

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED TO BE LISTED AT THE 10TH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 10) TO THE STOCKHOLM, AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTIONS

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment hereby request information on chemicals to be recommended for listing at the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP 10) under the Stockholm, and Rotterdam Conventions. Any company which manufactures, uses, sells, imports or exports, and/or is in possession of chemicals, indicated in the Schedule hereto, which are to be recommended for listing at the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions, are hereby invited to submit all the information requested in the Schedule to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment within the 30 days of publication of this Notice in the Gazette. Written submissions of the requested information must be forwarded to any of the following addresses:


By post to: The Director-General
 Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
 Attention: Ms Noluzuko Gwayi
 Director (Senior Policy Advisor): International Chemicals and Waste Cooperation
 Private Bag X447
 Pretoria
 0001

By hand at: Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia, 0083.

By email: gkhauoe@environment.gov.za

Please note that anyone entering the Department's buildings will be subjected to COVID-19 procedures.

Any inquiries in connection with the Notice can be directed to Ms Noluzuko Gwayi, Senior Policy Advisor (Director): International Chemicals and Waste Cooperation at ngwayi@environment.gov.za or (012) 399 9854.



MS NOMFUNDO TSHABALALA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL

SCHEDULE

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1. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON CHEMICALS TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR LISTING AT THE 10TH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 10) TO THE STOCKHOLM, AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTIONS

Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 states that everyone has a right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being, and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment has a responsibility to fulfil its mandate in this regard. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment hereby affords the chemicals industry, interested and affected parties an opportunity to provide information with regards to chemicals indicated in **Tables 1 & 2** that would be recommended to be listed under the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions, respectively, during the upcoming Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to be held from 06 to 17 June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland. The Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions are global treaties and their respective primary objective is to protect the environment and human health from adverse effects of the listed hazardous chemicals.

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment hereby requests the following information:

- Whether the chemicals in table 1 & 2 are being used in the country, and if so, for what applications are they used?
- Whether the chemicals in table 1 & 2 are being manufactured and sold locally?
- Whether the chemicals in table 1 & 2 are being imported or exported? If so, full details of imports or exports need to be provided within the 30 day period after the publication of this gazette?
- Whether you are in possession of waste containing chemicals listed in table 1 & 2?
- Whether safer alternatives to the chemicals recommended for listing have been or are being piloted for use in the various applications?
- If there are any valid reasons for not supporting the listing of the recommended chemicals? If there are; supporting valid data and reasons should be provided within the 30 day period after the publication of this gazette.
- What would the possible impact be, should the chemicals recommended be listed? Such an impact, if there would be any, should be valid, and rationalised in light of using safer alternatives.

The information requested above, will assist South Africa to augment information on the positions developed in preparation for the upcoming multilateral negotiations, to be held during the Conference of the Parties (COPs) from 06 to 17 June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland, and in line with protecting national interests and observing South Africa's foreign policy. Furthermore, the information provided will assist South Africa to manage in an environmentally sound manner throughout their life cycle, the chemicals that have been recommended for listing, by utilising various instruments.

2. CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED FOR LISTING UNDER THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

The listing of chemicals in Annex A of the Stockholm Convention implies that Parties must take measures to ban the production and use of the chemicals. If there are specific exemptions for use or production, they will only apply to Parties that have applied for and granted such exemptions.

The listing of chemicals in Annex B of the Stockholm Convention for restricted use implies that Parties must take measures to restrict the production and use of the chemicals listed in light of any applicable acceptable purposes and/or specific exemptions listed in the Annex.

The listing of chemicals in Annex C of the Stockholm Convention are chemicals produced or released unintentionally and Parties must take measures to reduce the unintentional releases of chemicals listed under Annex C with the goal of continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination.

Table 1: Chemicals recommended for listing under the Stockholm Convention

Candidate POPs	Synonyms	General uses
<p>Chemical Name:</p> <p>Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds</p> <p>Full Name:</p> <p>Perfluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid (PFHxS)</p> <p>Trade Names:</p> <p>RM70 (CAS No. 423-50-7), RM75 (3871-99-6), and RM570 (CAS No. 41997-13-1) (PFHxS-related substances)</p>	<p>PFHxS; PFHS</p> <p>Tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid,</p> <p>Tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid,</p> <p>1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6-Tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid,</p> <p>1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6-Tridecafluoro-1-hexanesulfonic acid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFHxS, its salts and related substances have unique properties with a high resistance to friction, heat, chemical agents, low surface energy and is used as water, grease, oil and soil repellent. It is widely utilized in a variety of consumer goods such as carpets, leather, apparel, textiles, firefighting foam, paper making, printing inks, sealants and non-stick cookware.

<p>produced by Miteni SpA, Italy)</p> <p>CAS No. 355-46-4</p> <p>HS Code: 38220090</p>		
<p>Chemical Name:</p> <p>Dechlorane Plus</p> <p>CAS No. 13560-89-9; 135821-03-3; 135821-74-8</p> <p>Full Names: 1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,17,18,18-dodecachloropentacyclo-[12.2.1.16.9.02.13.05.10]octadeca-7,15-dien</p> <p>Trade Names: Dechlorane Plus 25 (Dech Plus); Dechlorane Plus 35 (Dech Plus-2); DP-515; Dechlorane 605; Dechlorane A; DP; DDC-CO; Escapeflam DK-15</p>	<p>Synonyms:</p> <p>Bis(hexachlorocyclopentadieno)cyclooctane;1,2,3,4,7,8,9,10,13,13,14,14;Dodecachloro1,4,4a,5,6,6a,7,10,10a,11,12,12a-dodechydro1,4,7,10-dimethanodibenzo[a,e]cyclooctene;Dodecachlorododecahydromethanodibenzocyclooctene</p>	<p>General uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used as a flame retardant. Dechlorane Plus is used in many polymeric systems. Examples of thermoplastics that may contain Dechlorane Plus include nylon, polyester, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), natural rubber, polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), polypropylene, and styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) block copolymer. Dechlorane Plus may be used in thermosets such as epoxy and polyester resins, polyurethane foam, polyethylene, ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber, polyurethane rubber, silicon rubber, and neoprene.
<p>Chemical Name:</p> <p>Methoxychlor</p> <p>IUPAC name: 1,1'-(2,2,2-Trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxybenzene)</p> <p>CAS No. 72-43-5</p> <p>Trade Names: Dimethoxy-DDT; Dimethoxy-DT; DMDT; Para,para'-DMDT; ENT1716; Higalmetox; Maralate; Marlate; OMS 466; Metox; Methoxy-DDT; Prentox</p>	<p>Synonyms: 1,1-Bis(para-methoxyphenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethane; 2,2-Bis(para-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane; 2,2-Di-para-anisyl-1,1,1-trichloroethane para,para'-dimethoxydiphenyltrichloroethane; 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(para-methoxyphenyl)ethane; 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-di(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane; 1,10-(2,2,2-Trichloroethylidene)bis(4-methoxy-benzene); Di(para-methoxyphenyl)trichloromethyl methane</p>	<p>General uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methoxychlor is an organochlorine pesticide, originally developed as a replacement for DDT. Methoxychlor has been used as an insecticide combating a wide range of pests including biting flies, houseflies, mosquito larvae, cockroaches, and chiggers. It has commonly been used in both agricultural and veterinary practices, for example for treating field crops, vegetables, fruits, stored grains, livestock, pets, homes, gardens, lakes, and marshes.

<p>Chemical Name</p> <p>UV-328</p> <p>IUPAC name: 2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(2-methylbutan-2-yl)phenol)</p> <p>CAS No: Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-</p> <p>Trade Names: BDTP, BLS 1328, Chiguard 328, Chisorb 328, Cyasorb UV 2337, Eversorb 74, GSTAB 328, Hostavin 3310 P, Kemisorb 74, Lowilite 28, Milestab 328, Seesorb 704, Songsorb 3280, Sumisorb 350, Thasorb UV328, Tin 328, Tinuvin 328, UV 2337, UV 74, Uvinul 3028, Viosorb 591</p>	<p>Synonyms</p> <p>2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-di-tert-pentylphenol</p>	<p>General uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UV-328 is a substituted phenolic benzotriazole (BZT) used as a UV absorber in many products. BZTs absorb the full spectrum of UV light and are mostly used in transparent plastics, coatings, and personal care products (PCPs). Due to their mechanism of action, their uptake of energy from UV light is reversible and non-destructive. BZTs are preferred for thermoset plastics, organic substrates, and coatings that function against weathering. UV-328 in particular can be used in many types of plastic polymer matrices, typically in concentrations between 0.1 and 0.5% of mass. UV-328 is used as a printing ink additive in food contact materials. Because it is not bound to the polymer, UV-328 can migrate from within the polymer matrix and eventually diffuse out of the matrix and enter the environment.
<p>Chemical Name</p> <p>Chlorpyrifos</p> <p>IUPAC name: O,O-Diethyl O-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl phosphorothioate)</p> <p>CAS number: 2921-88-2</p> <p>Trade names: Dursban, OMS 0971, Lorsban, Brodan, Killmaster, Pyrinex, Suscon, Coroban, Terial, Danusban, Durmet, Eradex</p>	<p>Synonyms:</p> <p>chlorpyrifos; chlorpyrifos-ethyl; chlorpyrifos-ethyl; O,O-diethyl O-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl phosphorothioate; phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6 trichlor-2-pyridinyl) ester</p>	<p>General uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chlorpyrifos, which belongs to the group of organophosphate pesticides, is widely applied as an insecticide in agriculture and as a biocide to control non-agricultural pests.
<p>Chemical name:</p> <p>Chlorinated paraffins with carbon chain lengths in the range C14-17 and chlorination levels at or exceeding 45 per cent chlorine by weight</p>	<p>Synonyms:</p> <p>Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs); Chlorinated paraffins, C14-17 (used in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation)</p>	<p>General uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chlorinated paraffins (CPs) are manufactured substances consisting of predominantly linear chloroalkanes, with different degrees of chlorination and chain length distributions depending on the application and feedstock. This proposal is for any CP product that has constituents with 14 to 17 carbon atoms (C14-

<p>IUPAC name: Alkanes, C14-17, chloro</p> <p>CAS number: 85535-85-9</p>		<p>17) and a chlorination level at or exceeding 45% chlorine by weight (Cl wt.).</p>
<p>Chemical Name:</p> <p>Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids, their salts and related compounds</p> <p>IUPAC name: 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,9-heptadecafluorononanoic acid 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-nonadecafluorodecanoic acid</p> <p>CAS number: 375-95-1 335-76-2</p>	<p>Synonyms:</p> <p>PFNA; C 1800; Heptadecafluorononanoic acid; Perfluorononanoic acid; Perfluoropelargonic acid</p>	<p>General uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs), their salts and related compounds are members of the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) chemical class. • Long-chain PFCAs and their salts are infrequently used in products. Nonetheless, the ammonium salt of C9 PFCA was identified as being used for surfactant applications and in the production of fluoropolymers. • Substances that are related compounds to long-chain PFCAs have, however, been used in a range of applications, including in coating products, fabric/carpet protectors, textile impregnation agents and firefighting foams. • C9 – C14 PFCAs, their salts and related compounds may also be unintentionally produced during the manufacturing of PFAS, including those containing a carbon chain of less than nine carbon atoms, and in other industrial processes. As a result, long-chain PFCAs may be present in certain products and articles as impurities.

2. CHEMICALS RECOMMENDED FOR LISTING UNDER THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Listing of recommended chemicals in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention, implies that those chemicals should be subjected to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure. The PIC procedure is a mechanism for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing Parties as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of those chemicals listed in Annex III of the Convention and for ensuring compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties. All Parties are required to take a decision as to whether or not they will allow future import of each of the chemicals in Annex III of the Convention. These decisions are known as import responses. All exporting Parties are required to ensure that the export of chemicals, subject to the PIC procedure, do not occur contrary to the decision of each importing Party.

Table 2: Chemicals scheduled for consideration for inclusion in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

Chemical Name	Synonyms	General uses
Acetochlor` CAS: 34256-82-1	Acetochlor standard solution;2'-Ethyl-6'-methyl-N-(ethoxymethyl)-2-chloroacetanilide;2-Methyl-6-ethyl-N-ethoxymethyl-2chloroacetanilide;Chloroacetanilide;Trophee;2-Chloro-N-(ethoxymethyl)-2'-ethyl-6'-methylacetanilide;N-(Ethoxymethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-2chloroacetamide;Chloro-N-(ethoxymethyl)-N-(ethyl-6-methylphenyl)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used as herbicide to control against grasses and broadleaf weeds in corn, soya beans, sorghum and peanuts grown in high organic content.
Chemical Name: Carbosulfan CAS No.55285-14-8	Synonyms: FMC 35001; 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl[(dibutylamino)thio]-methyl carbamate; IUPAC: 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl (dibutylaminothio)methylcarbamate	General uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbosulfan is an insecticide with contact and stomach action. It is used to control a wide range of soil-dwelling and foliar pests in cotton, sugar beet, potato, rice, fruit, maize, vegetables, sugar cane and coffee.
Chemical Name: Chrysotile asbestos CAS No. 12001-29-5	Synonyms: Chrysotile Chrysotile asbestos Metaxite Sylodex Chrysotile uicc	General uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited for use, manufacturing, import and export in South Africa. Asbestos has been used in cement building materials, pipework lagging, insulating mattresses and rope, fire resistant insulation boards, sprayed fire-proofing products, floor tiles and coverings, water and sewage pipes, gas masks, fiction material for vehicle

		brakes and clutches, lifts and machinery. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boilers and pipework were lagged with asbestos products in hospitals, power stations and throughout heavy industry.
Chemical Name: Fenthion (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations at or above 640 g active ingredient/L) CAS No: 55-38-9	Synonyms: Phosphorothioic acid (H ₃ PO ₃ S), O,O-dimethyl O-4-(methylthio)-m-tolyl ester (6CI); Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-[4-(methylthio)-m-tolyl] ester (8CI); m-Cresol, 4-(methylthio)-, O-ester with O,O-di-Me phosphorothioate (6CI); B 29493; BAY 29493; Baycid; Bayer 9007; Baytex; Dimethyl 4-methylthio-m-tolyl phosphorothioate; ENT 25540; Entex; Fenthionmethyl; Lebaycid; MPP; MPP (pesticide); Mercaptofos; Mercaptophos; O,O-Dimethyl O-4-(methylmercapto)-3-methylphenyl thiophosphate; O,O-Dimethyl O-[4-(methylthio)-m-tolyl] phosphorothioate; OMS 2; Queletox; Spoton; Talodex;	General uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fenthion is a contact and stomach insecticide used against many sucking, biting pests. It has been widely used in sugar cane, rice, field corn, beets, pome and stone fruit, citrus fruits, pistachio, cotton, olives, coffee, cocoa, vegetables, and vines.
Chemical Name: Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat dichloride at or above 276 g/L, corresponding to paraquat ion at or above 200 g/L CAS-No: Paraquat-dichloride 1910-42-5 Paraquat ion 4685-14-7	Synonyms: 1,1'-Dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium Paraquat ion Dextrone X	General uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used on cotton, rice and maize to control weeds.
Chemical Name: Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds CAS No: 335-67-1; 3825-26-1; 335-95-5;	Synonyms: PFHxS; PFHS Tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid, Tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-Tridecafluorohexane-1-sulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-Tridecafluoro-1-hexanesulfonic acid.	General uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used as water, grease, oil and soil repellent. It is widely utilized in a variety of consumer goods such as carpets, leather, apparel, textiles, firefighting foam, papermaking, printing inks, sealants and non-stick cookware.

<p>2395-00-8; 335-93-3; 335-66-0; 376-27-2; 3108-24-5</p> <p>(list is not exhaustive)</p> <p>Trade Names: RM70 (CAS No. 423-50-7), RM75 (3871-99-6), and RM570 (CAS No. 41997-13-1) (PFHxS- related substances produced by Miteni SpA, Italy)</p>		
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