

**Format for submitting pursuant to
Article 8 of the Stockholm Convention
the information specified in Annex E of
the Convention**

Introductory information	
Name of the submitting Party/observer	Brazil
Contact details (name, telephone, e-mail) of the submitting Party/observer	Marília Marreco Cerqueira (marilia.cerqueira@mma.gov.br) Telephone: 55 (61) 40091244 Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, 8º andar - sala 801 70068-900 - Brasília - DF FAX: 55 (61) 40091760
Chemical name (as used by the POPS Review Committee (POPRC))	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
Date of submission	27/01/2006

(a) Sources, including as appropriate (provide summary information and relevant references)	
(i) Production data:	Lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate is produced in Brazil, however quantitative data from some substances of this family could not be found.
Quantity	Sulfluramide importation: 34 kg (2005) Sulfluramide exportation: 690 kg (technician product) and 54 ton (formulated product) (2005) Sulfluramide consumption : 20.58 ton (2004)
Location	
Other	There are 16 registered products with sulfluramide as active ingredient, used in agricultural, and in application at highways and railroads, pipe-lines and high-voltage lines. Sulfluramide is used on ant control to.
(ii) Uses	PFAS have some industrial applications (surfactant and flame retardants), and as intermediate at production of other substances. There are PFOS registered in Brazil as insecticide: the sulfluramide (substitute of dodecachlor) and a lithium salt (registered by Brazilian Sanitary Surveillance Agency - ANVISA)
(iii) Releases:	
Discharges	

Losses	
Emissions	
Other	

(b) Hazard assessment for endpoints of concern, including consideration of toxicological interactions involving multiple chemicals (provide summary information and relevant references)	

(c) Environmental fate (provide summary information and relevant references)	
Chemical/physical properties	<p>pH: 4.4</p> <p>Density: 0.56 g/mL</p> <p>Vapour pressure: 3.31×10^{-4} at 20 °C (potassium salt)</p> <p>Solubility in water: 550 mg/L at 25 °C (UNEP Chemicals, Regional reports of the regionally based assessment of persistent toxic substances program).</p>
Persistence	It is not expected to hydrolyse, photodegrade or biodegrade under ambient conditions (UNEP Chemicals, Regional reports of the regionally based assessment of persistent toxic substances program, 2002)
How are chemical/physical properties and persistence linked to environmental transport, transfer within and between environmental compartments, degradation and transformation to other chemicals?	PFAS have carbon chains of eight atoms (C8), PFOS have the potential to degrade into PFOSH in the environment or being converted into PFOSH through incomplete oxidation during the incineration of materials containing PFOS. The PFOSH are resistant to chemical and biological degradation (hydrolysis and photolysis). The PFOS are highly persistent in the environment and have a great potential for bioaccumulation (Informative Note SQA/MMA/PRORISC ref. Memorandum n° 305/MMA/ASIN).
Bio-concentration or bio-accumulation factor, based on measured values (unless monitoring data are judged to meet this need)	It is persistent in the environment and is able to bioaccumulate in fish. The substance was found in numerous species including mammals marine. It is absorbed by oral way, accumulating itself in plasma and liver. The half-life in plasma is of 7.5 days for adult rats and of 200 days for <i>Cynomolgus monkeys</i> . The half-life in human is estimated in 8.67 years (2.29-21.3, SD = 6.12) (UNEP Chemicals, Regional reports of the regionally based assessment of persistent toxic substances program, 2002).

(d) Monitoring data (provide summary information and relevant references)

There are no data in Brazil.

(e) Exposure in local areas (provide summary information and relevant references)

- general

- as a result of
long-range
environmental
transport
- information
regarding
bio-availability

(f) National and international risk evaluations, assessments or profiles and labelling information and hazard classifications, as available (provide summary information and relevant references)

Sulfluramide: toxicological classification: little toxic - classroom IV (Brazilian Sanitary Surveillance Agency - ANVISA Monograph)

(g) Status of the chemical under international conventions
