

- Lindane to Annex A
  - Lindane was used as a broad-spectrum insecticide for seed and soil treatment, foliar applications, tree and wood treatment and against ectoparasites in both veterinary and human treatments. Lindane production has decreased rapidly in recent years and only a few countries still produce it.
- Alpha- and beta- hexachlorocyclohexane to Annex A
  - Although the intentional use of alpha- and beta-HCH as an insecticide was phased out years ago, these chemicals are still produced as an unintentional by-product of lindane. Approximately 6-10 tons of other isomers including alpha- and beta-HCH result from each ton of lindane produced.
- Pentachlorobenzene to Annex A and C
  - Pentachlorobenzene (PeCB) was used in PCB products, dyestuff carriers, as a fungicide, a flame retardant and a chemical intermediate such as the production of quitozene and it may still be used for this purpose. PeCB is also produced unintentionally during combustion in thermal and industrial processes. It appears as an impurity in products such as solvents or pesticides.
- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride to Annex A or Annex B
  - PFOS is both intentionally produced and an unintended degradation product of related anthropogenic chemicals. The current intentional use of PFOS is widespread and found in products such as in electric and electronic parts, fire fighting foam, photo imaging, hydraulic fluids and textiles. PFOS are still produced in several countries today.

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## POPs Review Committee (POPRC) - listing new chemicals

# Stockholm Convention



A subsidiary body of the Stockholm Convention, POPRC operates under Article 8 of the Convention to review chemicals proposed by Parties for listing. The Committee comprises 31 government-designated experts in chemical management from all UN regions.

## The POPRC process is:

- Science-based
- Party driven
- Open and transparent
- Participatory
- Balanced

## How it works:

### 1. Proposal for listing a new chemical

Any Party may submit a proposal for listing a new chemical under the Convention to the Secretariat. The proposal should contain information specified in Annex D, which is verified by the Secretariat and then issued to the POPRC.

### 2. Apply screening criteria

The Committee examines the proposal and applies screening criteria set out in Annex D. If the screening criteria have been fulfilled, the Secretariat invites Parties and observers to provide information specified in Annex E.

### 3. Develop a risk profile

The POPRC develops a risk profile based on the additional data stipulated in Annex E. The Committee evaluates the risk profile and if the proposal then proceeds, the Secretariat invites all Parties and observers to provide socio-economic information specified in Annex F.

### 4. Develop a risk management evaluation

Based on the additional Annex F information, the Committee develops a risk management evaluation. The POPRC recommends whether the Conference of the Parties (COP) should consider listing the chemical under Annex A, B, or C of the Convention.

### 5. List the chemical in Annex A, B, and/or C

The COP decides whether to list the chemical and specifies its related control measures in Annex A, B, and/or C.

## POPRC recommendations

POPRC-3 and POPRC-4 recommended the following chemicals for listing in Annex A, B or C of the Convention:

- Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether) to Annex A
- Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether) to Annex A
  - Bromodiphenyl ether congeners are a group of brominated organic substances that inhibit or suppress combustion in organic material, which are used as additive flame retardants. Brominated diphenyl ethers are mainly manufactured as commercial mixtures where several isomers, congeners and small amounts of other substances occur.
- Chlordecone to Annex A
  - Chlordecone is a synthetic chlorinated organic compound, which was mainly used as an agricultural pesticide. It was first produced in 1951 and introduced commercially in 1958. Current use or production of the chemical is not reported.
- Hexabromobiphenyl to Annex A
  - Hexabromobiphenyl (HBB) is an industrial chemical that was used as a flame retardant, mainly in the 1970s. Based on existing data, HBB is no longer produced and is not used in new or existing products.