

**Form for submission of information specified in Annex E  
of the Stockholm Convention pursuant to Article 8 of the Convention**

Introductory information	
<b>Name of the submitting Party/observer</b>	Switzerland
<b>Contact details (name, telephone, e-mail) of the submitting Party/observer</b>	Federal Office for the Environment Substances, Soil and Biotechnology Division Contact: Bettina Hitzfeld / Georg Karlaganis <a href="mailto:bettina.hitzfeld@bafu.admin.ch">bettina.hitzfeld@bafu.admin.ch</a> / <a href="mailto:georg.karlaganis@bafu.admin.ch">georg.karlaganis@bafu.admin.ch</a> +41 31 32 31768
<b>Chemical name (as used by the POPS Review Committee (POPRC))</b>	Short-chained chlorinated paraffins
<b>Date of submission</b>	5 February 2008

(a) Sources, including as appropriate (provide summary information and relevant references)	
<b>(i) Production data:</b>	
Quantity	No new data
Location	
Other	No new data
<b>(ii) Uses</b>	No new data
<b>(iii) Releases:</b>	
Discharges	No new data
Losses	
Emissions	
Other	

(b) Hazard assessment for endpoints of concern, including consideration of toxicological interactions involving multiple chemicals (provide summary information and relevant references)
No new data

(c) Environmental fate (provide summary information and relevant references)	
Chemical/physical properties	No new data
Persistence	No new data
How are chemical/physical properties and persistence linked to environmental transport, transfer within and between environmental compartments, degradation and transformation to other chemicals?	No new data
Bio-concentration or bio-accumulation factor, based on measured values (unless monitoring data are judged to meet this need)	No new data

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

S. Iozza, C. Müller, P. Schmid, C. Bogdal, M. Oehme (2008): Historical profiles of chlorinated paraffins and polychlorinated biphenyls in a dated sediment core from Lake Thun (Switzerland). *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, in press (DOI: [10.1021/es702383t](https://doi.org/10.1021/es702383t); <http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/abstract.cgi/esthag/asap/abs/es702383t.html>)

- SSCPs (and MCCPs) were detected in all analyzed sediment slices of Lake Thun, Switzerland
- Comparison of the time profiles of total CPs, SSCPs, and MCCPs revealed that the rapid increase of totCP concentrations in the 1980s is mainly caused by SCCPs, whereas MCCP levels changed much less.
- The maximum SCCP concentration was 33 ng/g dw in 1986 and the level in the surface sediment was 21 ng/g dw of SCCPs

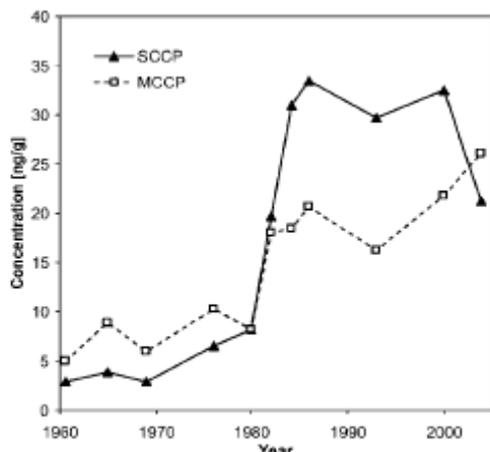


FIGURE 3. Historical time trends of SCCP (solid line) and MCCP (dashed line) concentrations obtained by GC-ECNI-LRMS.

- SCCP and MCCP concentrations are compared. The SCCP/MCCP ratio increased continuously from 1965 to 1993. A decrease of SCCPs and a shift to more MCCPs in the SCCP/MCCP ratio were observed after 2000 in the surface slices. Future research is planned to verify this decrease, which could be attributed to an effect of the regulations of the EU Water Framework Directive and the preceding discussions about a general ban of SCCPs.
- Homologue Patterns of CPs: In all sediment layers, C<sub>11</sub> and C<sub>12</sub> were the most abundant homologue groups within SCCPs (range: 66–87%; average: 79%; surface layer: 76%), which corresponds to technical SCCP mixtures.
- Congener Patterns of CPs: SCCPs (C<sub>10–13</sub> chains) with eight chlorine atoms were predominant in 1961, whereas SCCPs with 9–10 chlorine atoms prevailed in surface sediment.
- SCCP congener group patterns of the 1961, 1965, 1969, 1976, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1993, 2000, and 2004 sediment slice from Lake Thun determined by GC-ECNI-LRMS available in the supporting documentation (<http://pubs.acs.org/subscribe/journals/esthag/supinfo/es702383t/es702383t-File002.pdf>).

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

- general	No new data
- as a result of long-range environmental transport	No new data
- information regarding bio-availability	No new data

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

No new data

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<b>(g) Status of the chemical under international conventions</b>
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No new data
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