# Annex F Questionnaire (one per chemical)

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| **Chemical name**<br>**(as used by the POPs Review Committee (POPRC))** | **Perfluorooctane sulfonate** |

**Explanatory note:**

1. This chemical is undergoing a risk management evaluation. It has already satisfied the screening criteria set out in paragraph 4 (a) of Article 8 of the Convention. A risk profile has also been completed for this chemical in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 8 and with Annex E to the Convention.

| **Introductory information** | |
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| **Name of the submitting Party/observer** | **Switzerland** |
| **Contact details (name, telephone, e-mail) of the submitting Party/observer** | **Federal Office for the Environment**<br>**Substances, Soil and Biotechnology Division**<br>**Contact: Bettina Hitzfeld / Georg Karlaganis**<br>**bettina.hitzfeld@bafu.admin.ch / georg.karlaganis@bafu.admin.ch**<br>**+41 31 32 31768** |
| **Date of submission** | **6 February 2007** |

| **Additional Annex E information** | |
|---|---|
| **(i) Production data, including quantity and location** | **No production** |
| **(ii) Uses** | **For Switzerland use data can only be estimated. In 2004, it was estimated that the use of PFOS and PFOS precursors was 15 t/a before the 3M production stop in 2001. Textile, carpet and leather industries were the most important consumers. In a realistic scenario, the current use was estimated as 5 t/a. In an optimistic scenario assuming a 100% reduction except for fire fighting foams (use of stocks) and coating products, the current use was estimated to be 1 t/a. The flow from use to waste management was expected to amount to 11±6 t/a before the 3M production stop.**<br>**(L. Morf: Substance flow analysis for perfluorinated chemicals, status 2004, for Federal Office for the Environment, Bern,** |

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| | **Switzerland, not yet published)**<br><br>**It is furthermore assumed that for most applications of PFOS and PFOS related substances, substitutes were used after the 3M production stop in 2000. There is, however, no information available on the substitutes used in Switzerland.**<br><br>**A preliminary substance flow analysis for Switzerland in 2005 based on the international literature estimated remaining PFOS-related substances in products after the retreat of 3M products to be approx. 230 kg/a.**<br><br>**This information was also submitted to the "OECD Survey of production and use information on PFOS, PFAS, PFOA, PFCA, their related substances and products/mixtures containing these substances" at the 40th Joint Meeting, 15.-17.11.2006, Bonn, Germany.** |
| **(iii) Releases, such as discharges, losses and emissions** | **Emissions to the environment were estimated to be 3.3±2 t/a, with the application fields textile, carpet and leather production as the major sources.**<br><br>**(L. Morf: Substance flow analysis for perfluorinated chemicals, status 2004, for Federal Office for the Environment, Bern, Switzerland, not yet published)** |

**Explanatory note:**

2. This information was requested for preparation of the risk profile in accordance with Annex E of the Convention. The POPRC would like to collect more information on these items. If you have additional or updated information, kindly provide it.

| **A. Efficacy and efficiency of possible control measures in meeting risk reduction goals (provide summary information and relevant references):** | |
|---|---|
| **(i) Describe possible control measures** | |
| **(ii) Technical feasibility** | |
| **(iii) Costs, including environmental and health costs** | |

**Explanatory notes:**

3. If relevant, provide information on uses for which there may be no suitable alternative or for which the analysis of socio-economic factors justify the inclusion of an exemption when considering listing decisions under the Convention. Detail the negative impacts on society that could result if no exemption were permitted.

4. "Risk reduction goals" could refer to targets or goals to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use, unintentional production, stockpiles, wastes, and to reduce or avoid risks associated with long-range environment transport.

5. Provide the costs and benefits of implementing the control measure, including environmental and health costs and benefits.

6. Where relevant and possible "costs" should be expressed in US dollars per year.

| **B. Alternatives (products and processes) (provide summary information and relevant references):** | |
|---|---|
| **(i) Describe alternatives** | **No information available** |
| **(ii) Technical feasibility** | |
| **(iii) Costs, including environmental and health costs** | |
| **(iv) Efficacy** | |
| **(v) Risk** | |
| **(vi) Availability** | |
| **(vii) Accessibility** | |

**Explanatory notes:**

7. Provide a brief description of the alternative product or process and, if appropriate, the sector(s), use(s) or user(s) for which it would be relevant.

8. If several alternatives could be envisaged for the chemical under consideration, including non-chemical alternatives, provide information under this section for each alternative.

9. Specify for each proposed alternative whether it has actually been implemented (and give details), whether it has only reached the trial stage (again, with details) or whether it is just a proposal.

10. The evaluation of the efficacy should include any information on the performance, benefits, costs, and limitations of potential alternatives.

11. Specify if the information provided is connected to the specific needs and circumstances of developing countries.

12. The evaluation of the risk of the alternative should include any information on whether the proposed alternative has been thoroughly tested or evaluated in order to avoid inadvertently increasing risks to human health and the environment. The evaluation should include any information on potential risks associated with untested alternatives and any increased risk over the life-cycle of the alternative, including manufacture, distribution, use, maintenance and disposal.

13. If the alternative has not been tried or tested, information on projected impacts may also be useful.

14. Information or comments on improving the availability and accessibility of alternatives may also be useful.

| **C. Positive and/or negative impacts on society of implementing possible control measures (provide summary information and relevant references):** | |
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| **(i) Health, including public, environmental and occupational health** | |
| **(ii) Agriculture, including aquaculture and forestry**<br>\ | |
| **(iii) Biota (biodiversity)** | |
| **(iv) Economic aspects** | |
| **(v) Movement towards sustainable development** | |
| **(vi) Social costs** | |

**Explanatory notes:**

15. Socio-economic considerations could include:

- Any information on the impact (if any), costs and benefits to the local, national and regional economy, including the manufacturing sector and industrial and other users (e.g., capital costs and benefits associated with the transition to the alternatives); and impacts on agriculture and forestry;
- Any information on the impact (if any) on the wider society, associated with the transition to alternatives, including the negative and positive impacts on public, environmental, and occupational health. Consideration should also be given to the positive and negative impacts on the natural environment and biodiversity.
- Information should be provided on how control measures fit within national sustainable development strategies and plans.

| **D. Waste and disposal implications (in particular, obsolete stocks of pesticides and clean-up of contaminated sites) (provide summary information and relevant references):** | |
|---|---|
| **(i) Technical feasibility** | |
| **(ii) Costs** | |

**Explanatory note:**

16. Specify if the information provided is connected to the specific needs and circumstances of developing countries.

| **E. Access to information and public education (provide summary information and relevant references):** |
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**Explanatory note:**

17. Please provide details here of access to information and public education with respect to both control measures and alternatives.

| **F. Status of control and monitoring capacity (provide summary information and relevant references):** |
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| **PFOS and PFOS precursors are currently not regulated in Switzerland. It is however planned to include them in the next revision of the Ordinance on Risk Reduction related to Chemical Products** |

**Explanatory note:**

18. With regard to control capacity, the information required is on legislative and institutional frameworks for the chemical under consideration and their enforcement. With regard to monitoring capacity, the information required is on the technical and institutional infrastructure for the environmental monitoring and biomonitoring of the chemical under consideration, not monitoring capacity for alternatives.

| **G. Any national or regional control actions already taken, including information on alternatives, and other relevant risk management information:** |
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**Explanatory notes:**

19. Actions or measures taken could include prohibitions, phase-outs, restrictions, cleanup of contaminated sites, waste disposal, economic incentives, and other non-legally binding initiatives.

20. Information could include details on whether these control actions have been cost-effective in providing the desired benefits and have had a measurable impact on reducing levels in the environment and contributed to risk reduction.

| **H. Other relevant information for the risk management evaluation:** |
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**Explanatory notes:**

21. The above list of items is only indicative. Any other relevant information for the risk management evaluation should also be provided.

| **I. Other information requested by the POPRC:** |
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| **[Note to the Secretariat]** |

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