

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	Japan
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Chemical name (as used by the POPS Review Committee (POPRC))	Lindane
Date of submission	7 February 2006

(a) Sources, including as appropriate (provide summary information and relevant references)	
(i) Production data:	Lindane is designated as an existing chemical substance under the Chemical Substances Control Law. However, according to periodical survey, no production is reported.
Quantity	Lindane had been registered as agricultural chemicals under the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law until 1971. The total amount of the production as the technical products from 1958 to 1970 is 9,532 t.
Location	
Other	
(ii) Uses	
(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)	

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(c) Environmental fate (provide summary information and relevant references)	
Chemical/physical properties	
Persistence	
How are chemical/physical properties and persistence linked to environmental transport, transfer within and between environmental compartments, degradation and transformation to other chemicals?	
Bio-concentration or bio-accumulation factor, based on measured values (unless monitoring data are judged to meet this need)	

(d) Monitoring data (provide summary information and relevant references)
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The Ministry of the environment, Japan, has monitored Lindane in several media since FY 1974. It surveyed 60 water specimens across the country in FY 1974 and detected no Lindane at the minimum detectable level of 100,000 pg/l. It additionally surveyed 36 water specimens in FY 2003 and detected Lindane in all the specimens, with improved minimum detectable level of 2 pg/l, which shows that the concentration of Lindane was 32 to 370 pg/l.

It also surveyed 60 bottom sediment specimens across the country in FY 1974 and detected Lindane in nine specimens at the minimum detectable level of 100,000 pg/g-dry. The maximum concentration of Lindane was 100,000 pg/g-dry, the same as the minimum detectable level. It additionally surveyed a total of 186 bottom sediment specimens in FY 2003 and detected Lindane in all the specimens, with improved minimum detectable level of 0.4 pg/l, which shows that the concentration of Lindane was tr to 4,000 pg/g-dry.

It has surveyed specimens of shellfish, fish and birds across the country since FY 1974. The survey on 30 shellfish specimens from six sites, 70 fish specimens from 14 sites and 10 bird specimens from two sites in FY 1996 shows that no Lindane was detected in any specimens at the minimum detectable level of 1,000 pg/g-wet. The recent survey in FY 2003 on the same scale of shellfish, fish and birds shows that Lindane was detected in all these specimens with the improved minimum detectable level of 1.1 pg/g-wet. The concentration was 5.2 to 130 pg/g-wet for shellfish, tr to 130 pg/g-wet for fish, and 1,800 to 5,900 pg/g-wet for birds.

It also surveyed 35 specimens from 35 sites in Japan for ambient air in the warm season in FY 2003 and detected Lindane in all the specimens with the minimum detectable level of 0.19 pg/m³. The concentration of Lindane was 8.8 to 2,200 pg/m³. The survey on the same sites excluding one site in the cold season in FY 2003 indicates the concentration of 3.1 to 330 pg/m³.

(See <http://www.env.go.jp/chemi/en/kurohon/http2004e/index.html> and <http://www.env.go.jp/chemi/en/kurohon/http2004e/03-cie/cie2004-chpt4.pdf>)

Japanese specialists surveyed HCHs in wildlife in several areas. See the following peer-reviewed studies attached;

Karri Ramu, Natsuko Kajiwara, Shinsuke Tanabe, Paul K.S. Lam, and Thomas A. Jefferson “Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and organochlorines in small cetaceans from Hong Kong waters: Levels, profiles and distribution” Marine Pollution Bulletin 51 2005, pp.669-676;

K. Kannan, K. Ramu, N. Kajiwara, K. Sinha, and S. Tanabe “Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers in Irrawaddy Dolphins from India” Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 49 2005, pp.415-420; and,

Natsuko Kajiwara, Daisuke Ueno, Atsushi Takahashi, Norihisa Baba, and Shinsuke Tanabe “Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers and Organochlorines in Archived Northern Fur Seal Samples from the Pacific Coast of Japan, 1972-1998” Environmental Science & Technology Vol.38 No.14 2004, pp.3804-3809.

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

<p>- general</p> <p>- as a result of long-range environmental transport</p> <p>- information regarding bio-availability</p>	
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(f) National and international risk evaluations, assessments or profiles and labelling information and hazard classifications, as available (provide summary information and relevant references)

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(g) Status of the chemical under international conventions

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