

**Review of actions on priority  
substances identified in Background  
Documents adopted by OSPAR  
*(2007 Update)***



**OSPAR Commission  
2007**

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the “OSPAR Convention”) was opened for signature at the Ministerial Meeting of the former Oslo and Paris Commissions in Paris on 22 September 1992. The Convention entered into force on 25 March 1998. It has been ratified by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom and approved by the European Community and Spain.

*La Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, dite Convention OSPAR, a été ouverte à la signature à la réunion ministérielle des anciennes Commissions d'Oslo et de Paris, à Paris le 22 septembre 1992. La Convention est entrée en vigueur le 25 mars 1998. La Convention a été ratifiée par l'Allemagne, la Belgique, le Danemark, la Finlande, la France, l'Irlande, l'Islande, le Luxembourg, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal, le Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, la Suède et la Suisse et approuvée par la Communauté européenne et l'Espagne.*

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## Introduction

This document presents an updated overview of progress on the actions agreed by OSPAR 2000-OSPAR 2007 in the Background Documents for priority substances. The following Background Documents were agreed for publication by OSPAR at its meetings in 2000-2005:

<b>Substance/group of substances</b>	<b>Lead country</b>
<b>agreed by OSPAR 2000:</b>	
1. mercury and organic mercury compounds	<b>United Kingdom</b>
2. musk xylene and other musks	<b>Switzerland</b>
3. organic tin compounds	<b>The Netherlands</b>
<b>agreed by OSPAR 2001:</b>	
4. brominated flame retardants	<b>Sweden</b>
5. nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates	<b>Sweden</b>
6. pentachlorophenol	<b>Finland</b>
7. polychlorinated biphenyls	<b>Belgium &amp; Germany</b>
8. polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	<b>Norway</b>
9. short chain chlorinated paraffins	<b>Sweden</b>
<b>agreed by OSPAR 2002:</b>	
10. cadmium	<b>Spain</b>
11. dicofol	<b>Finland</b>
12. dioxins (PCDDs and PCDFs)	<b>Belgium &amp; Denmark</b>
13. endosulphan	<b>Germany</b>
14. hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane)	<b>Germany</b>
15. lead and organic lead compounds	<b>Norway</b>
16. methoxychlor	<b>Finland</b>
<b>agreed by OSPAR 2003:</b>	
17. 4- <i>tert</i> -butyltoluene	<b>Germany</b>
18. triphenylphosphine	<b>Germany</b>
19. octylphenol	<b>United Kingdom</b>
20. 2,4,6, tri- <i>tert</i> -butylphenol	<b>United Kingdom</b>
21. trichlorobenzenes	<b>Belgium &amp; Luxembourg</b>
<b>agreed by OSPAR 2004:</b>	
2. musk xylene and other musks (revised)	<b>Switzerland</b>
22. trifluralin	<b>Germany</b>
23. tetrabromobisphenol-A	<b>United Kingdom</b>
24. hexamethyldisiloxane (HMDS)	<b>France</b>
25. clotrimazole	<b>France</b>
26. hexachlorocyclopentadiene (HCCP) (No monitoring strategy needed)	<b>The Netherlands</b>
<b>agreed by OSPAR 2005:</b>	
27. certain phthalates	<b>France and Denmark</b>
28. perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS)	<b>United Kingdom</b>
29. N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine (6PPD)	<b>Germany</b>

**TABLE OF ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN FOLLOWING THE ADOPTION OF BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IDENTIFIED FOR PRIORITY ACTION**

<b>1. MERCURY AND ORGANIC MERCURY COMPOUNDS (lead country: United Kingdom)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2000, 2004 update)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>Industrial sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine existing controls and intended activities on various industrial sectors (including offshore installations) identified as being significant sources of mercury, and assess whether additional work might be necessary, either in the OSPAR framework, the EC or other international forums</li> <li>Keep all industrial sectors under review to ensure that significant discharges, emissions and losses are controlled</li> <li>Examine the relevant EC BREF notes for the sectors concerned and comment on aspects concerning mercury in respect of the marine environment</li> <li>Continue with work on the chlor-alkali sector, particularly the review of PARCOM Decision 90/3, bearing in mind the on-going work on BAT being carried out in the IPPC framework</li> </ul>	<p>All major industrial sources covered by the IPPC Directive and EPER. Other relevant EC legislation are the Water Framework Directive (mercury is a priority hazardous substance) and a proposal for the Ambient Air Quality Directive on Heavy Metals (HSC 02/4/14, HSC 03/4/1)</p> <p>See above</p> <p>HSC 2002 concluded that there was no need to examine the BREF on the chlor-alkali industry. HSC keeps a watching brief on other BREFs relevant for mercury (HSC 03/4/1)</p> <p>OSPAR 2001 noted that there was no consensus on the development of a new OSPAR measure nor any support for an additional measure to strengthen the existing measure by a binding OSPAR Decision to phase out the mercury-cell process by 2020 (OSPAR 01/18/1, § 4.6). Work continues on assessment of national implementation reports of PARCOM Decision 90/3 (HSC 02/11/1, § 3.5). First implementation reports in 2003</p> <p>Letter of the Chairman of OSPAR sent to the EC on 20 September 2001 asking attention for the problem of mercury arising from decommissioning of mercury-cell plants. Reply from the EC received on 15 November 2001 (HSC 02/3/Info.2)</p>
		<p>The European Commission has published a report on this issue and the Environment Council of December 2002 has asked the EC to present in 2004 a coherent strategy with measures to protect human health and the environment (HSC 03/4/1). The EC is well advanced with this process and has initiated an information exchange process<sup>1</sup> in preparation for development of the strategy and recently held a stakeholder meeting.</p>

<sup>1</sup> details can be found at [europa.eu.int/comm/environment/chemicals/mercury/index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/chemicals/mercury/index.htm)

<p><b>Mercury in products</b></p>	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and ask for a review of the relevant EC Marketing and Use Directives:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. batteries</li> <li>b. biocides/pesticides</li> <li>c. industrial/control instruments</li> <li>d. laboratory/medical instruments</li> <li>e. minor sources</li> <li>f. lighting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 11 January 2001. Reply from the EC received on 26 February 2001 (HSC 01/5/Info.1)</p> <p>On 28 January 2005, the Commission of the European Communities issued a communication on a community strategy concerning mercury (COM(2005)20 final) which proposes, <i>inter alia</i>, to take measures restricting marketing and use of mercury, steering supply and demand, reducing emissions, resolving the long-term fate of mercury surpluses and societal reservoirs, protecting against mercury exposure, supporting and promoting international action on mercury, etc.</p>
<p><b>Mercury in waste streams</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a watching brief on activities in the EC Directives relevant to hazardous, municipal and clinic waste and flag up any specific points regarding the marine environment</li> </ul>	<p>The European Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain measuring devices containing mercury (measuring and control equipment for consumer use and, with some exemptions, the healthcare sector) in February 2006. It aims to reduce the demand for mercury for use in products and to speed up the substitution. In February 2006 the European Parliament published a report and associated motion for an EP resolution which addresses the various issues covered in the EC Mercury Strategy (e.g. phase-out of mercury cells in the chlor-alkali industry, mercury in emissions, mercury in products).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider possibilities for the control of emissions from crematoria</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2003 published a revised report on mercury emissions from crematoria and their control in the OSPAR Convention area and adopted OSPAR Recommendation 2003/4 on Controlling the Dispersal of Mercury from Crematoria.</p> <p>OSPAR 2006 published a first overview assessment on the implementation of OSPAR Recommendation 2003/4 and adopted OSPAR Rec. 2006/2 amending the reporting format of Rec. 2003/4 to include request for information on cultural and societal issues for the next implementation reporting in 2009/2010.</p>
<p><b>Mercury disposed to land</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a watching brief on activities in the relevant EC Directives and flag up any specific points regarding the marine environment</li> </ul>	

<b>General</b>	<b>Monitoring:</b>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for mercury and organic mercury compounds on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p> <p>Conclusions of MON 2000 regarding future monitoring of mercury under the CEMP (ASMO 01/141/, § 5.15). Planning of activities under the draft revised JAMP (ASMO 02/13/1, Annex 5, §§ 73-75). ASMO 2006 reviewed the CEMP and the adequacy of mercury monitoring and agreed that there was no need for amendment (ASMO 06/12/1, § 5.20)</p> <p>ICES and Contracting Parties invited to bring forward information on concentrations and possible effects of mercury in marine mammals (ASMO 02/13/1, § 5.15c)</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASMO to consider:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the scope for continuing with its routine JAMP monitoring programmes for mercury;</li> <li>b. whether any specific "one-off" programmes would be appropriate to assess the extent to which the various sources of mercury still constitute an environmental problem;</li> <li>c. the scope for enhancing existing or developing new biological/ecological assessment criteria for mercury.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2008/2009 cycle of meetings</li> <li>• Review at regular intervals the progress made by OSPAR (especially with regard to the examination of implementation reports on measures dealing with discharges, emissions and losses of mercury), HELCOM and other international organisations in reducing mercury emissions, discharges and losses, with a view to determining whether OSPAR objectives for the marine environment are being achieved</li> </ul>	<p>HSC 2003 agreed that for the time being no further action is needed and that there is also no need to revise the background document in 2003/2004. Review deferred to 2008 (HSC 03/10/1, 4.35); scheduled for 2008/2009 cycle of meetings (HSC(1) 07/12/1, Annex 8)</p> <p>Progress report for the 5th NSC shows the achievement of the 50% reduction target between 1985 and 1995 and (except one country) the 70% reduction target between 1985 and 2000. UNEP has published a global assessment of mercury and the UNEP Governing Council at its 22nd session/global ministerial environmental forum adopted a decision on a programme for international action on mercury (HSC 03/4/1)</p> <p>At the request of the Environment Council, the European Commission is preparing a proposal for a coherent strategy on the abatement of mercury discharges, emissions and losses. To this end, an information exchange process has started in October 2003 (SPDS 03/16/1, § 3.36)</p>
	<b>Other international bodies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP</li> </ul>	<p>The UNEP Governing Council agreed to (i) conduct a study on the amounts of mercury being traded and supplied around the world (ii) promote "best available techniques" for reducing mercury emissions from chemical factories and other industrial sites, and (iii) develop partnerships between governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to reduce mercury pollution, with the first pilot projects to be in place by September 2005</p> <p>In 2006, a number of pilot projects regarding partnerships which have the aim of reducing the risks to human health and the environment from the release of mercury were in the process of being started.</p>

<b>2. MUSK XYLENE AND OTHER MUSKS (lead country: Switzerland)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2000, revised at OSPAR 2004)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>		
<b>Reduction measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to develop an appropriate tool and formulation for addressing a request to the manufacturers of consumer products which contain nitro musks or polycyclic musks to reduce the amount of these musk ingredients in all consumer products that are discharged with waste water to the lowest level needed for technical reasons</li> <li>OSPAR to explore the need and the feasibility to negotiate voluntary agreements for the whole Convention area with industry as an appropriate tool for the phasing out of Musk xylene in washing and cleaning agents</li> <li>Contracting Parties and/or by manufacturers and their associations to monitor and regularly report the quantities of nitro musks and polycyclic musks used in Europe in order to allow to evaluate the effectiveness of these actions and, in doing so, to monitor the progress in moving towards the cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of these substances</li> <li>Contracting Parties, industry associations and individual companies to study and assess possible substitutes and to promote their use when the risk profile is favourable</li> </ul>	<p>At the end of 2000, the International Fragrance Association (IFRA) sent a letter to its members requesting the companies to lower the amount of musk ingredients in their products as much as possible (HSC 02/4/12)</p> <p>AISE Code of Good Environmental Practice for Household Laundry Detergents, 1998 published as Commission Recommendation 98/480/EC of 22 July 1998 (HSC 02/4/12)</p> <p>IFRA database available by end 2002 on the quantities of nitro musks and polycyclic musks in washing and cleaning agents, softeners, cosmetics and perfumes (HSC 02/4/12)</p>
<b>Assessment of risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR and EC experts to carry out a refined risk assessment for musks based on an improved database and on an agreed methodology for the risk assessment for the marine environment. In doing so, the toxicity of musk xylene for marine predators and the toxicity of its amino metabolites should be investigated further</li> <li>OSPAR to re-evaluate the risks posed by the consumer use of Musk Xylene and the polycyclic musks when further information has been collected in the ongoing research programmes</li> </ul>	<p>Switzerland should invite manufacturers to carry out sediment testing. There is currently no need to recommend a "marine predator test" (HSC 02/4/12 and SPS(2) 01/8/1, § 5.22).</p>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SIME to coordinate a monitoring campaign for measuring and regularly reporting the concentrations of nitro musks and polycyclic musks by analysing selected samples (including marine predators) of the aquatic compartment.</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for musk xylenes and other musks on the OSPAR website as an annex to the revised Background Document.</p>
<b>Review</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out an additional review for actions or measures, if quantities used or concentrations found are increasing during consecutive years, and also following the adoption of the common EC/OSPAR approach on risk assessment methodology for the marine environment. Depending on the outcome of a refined environmental assessment, additional measures have to be envisaged at a later stage, such as the promotion of alternatives with a more favourable hazard profile (e.g. by introducing stricter degradation requirements in the EC detergents directive which also apply for other than surface-active ingredients). Measures to be addressed through the background document review process</li> <li>Date of further review to be decided in the light of final risk reduction strategy</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 published a revised Background Document on musk xylene and other musks.</p>
	<b>EC action</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to recommend to the EU/other non EU Members to take into consideration the need to take controlling actions on Musk Xylene leading to the cessation of marketing and use</li> </ul>	
	<b>Other international bodies</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRA to fulfil its reporting commitment on the use volume of the various musks fragrance ingredients to ensure that volumes used do not increase</li> </ul>	

<b>3. ORGANIC TIN COMPOUNDS (lead country: Netherlands) (update 2004)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2000)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>Shipping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine and assess implementation reports from Contracting Parties on PARCOM Recommendations 87/1 (on organotins)</li> <li>Arrange for concerted action of OSPAR countries within the IMO on the drawing up of programmes and measures for a ban on organotin antifoulings on sea ships</li> <li>Communicate to the IMO (via a letter) the request of OSPAR for achieving a ban on organotin antifoulings without delay</li> <li>Monitor and examine the achieved progress within the IMO (including the progress on substitutes for organotins) and, if progress is too slow, development of additional OSPAR actions/measures on organotin antifouling</li> </ul>	<p>Overview assessment published in 2000. Next round of implementation reporting in 2005/2006</p> <p>Arranged during the negotiations of the IMO Convention mentioned below (HSC 01/5/7)</p> <p>Letter sent by the Executive Secretary to IMO on 12 July 2000. The IMO conference, 1-5 October 2001, adopted the International Convention on the control of harmful anti-fouling systems (HSC 02/4/13)</p> <p>Depends on progress by the due dates for the implementation of the IMO Convention on Anti Fouling Systems (AFS): 1 January 2003 (no (re-)application) and 1 January 2008 (either not onship hulls or coated with inert sealant). The AFS Convention has not entered into force yet, as at 31 March 2005, only 11 Contracting States of IMO had ratified the AFS Convention. A rapid ratification by EU Member States has been stimulated and supported by EC Regulation 782/2003 of 14 April 2003 on the prohibition of organotin compounds on ships and by Commission Directive 2002/62/EC of 9 July 2002 amending 'Council Directive 76/769/EEC on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations' with regard to organostannic compounds (SPDS 03/3/5)</p>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the progress on the developments within the EC on a development towards a ban on the placing on the market of organotins as plant protection products (within the framework of Directive 91/414). If the use of organotins as plant protection products will not be banned within that framework, the necessity of additional measures within OSPAR should be reconsidered</li> </ul>	<p>Commission Decisions 2002/478/EC and 2002/479/EC of 20 June 2002 concerning the non-inclusion of fentin acetate and fentin hydroxide in annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the subsequent withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing these active substances. Commission regulation (EC) 2076/2002 of 20 November 2002 concerns amongst others the non-inclusion of tributyltin oxide in annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the subsequent withdrawal of the authorisation for plant protection products containing this active substance.</p> <p>Fenbutatin oxide is the only remaining organotin compound that is in use as pesticide. Fenbutatin oxide is being assessed under Directive 91/414, with Belgium as Rapporteur member State. Progress on this assessment should be reviewed by OSPAR (SPDS 03/3/5). No further progress known to HSC by April 2005.</p> <p>No dossier was presented in the notification procedure under the Biocides Directive 98/8/EC for tributyltin oxide, stannane tributyl-mono (naphtenyloxy) derivatives. They will, therefore, be banned for marketing and use as a biocide from September 2006.</p>

<b>Dredged materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect information on TBT levels in dredged materials and sediments in ports/harbours and on problems experienced as regards analysis of TBT in sediments</li> </ul>	<p>Contracting Parties and observers were invited to make all relevant information on TBT levels in dredged materials and sediments in ports/harbours and on problems experienced as regards analysis of TBT in sediments available to the lead country (DUMP 00/11/1, § 4.2)</p> <p>TBT and DBT are part of the annual OSPAR reporting on Dumping of Wastes at Sea. Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK have reported to OSPAR on the TBT and DBT loads in 2003 to the marine environment via dumping of dredged materials (part of the annual reporting exercise on Dumping of Wastes at Sea).</p>
<b>Shipyards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine and assess implementation reports from Contracting Parties on PARCOM Recommendation 88/1 (organotins related to docking activities)</li> </ul>	<p>Overview assessment published in 2000. Next round of implementation reporting in 2005/2006. For the time being, no need for further concerted action (HSC 01/5/7). OSPAR 2006 published an overview assessment of the implementation of Rec. 88/1 and agreed that implementation reporting on this measure could cease for all Contracting Parties (OSPAR 06/23/1, § 8.21 (b))</p>
<b>General</b>	<b>OSPAR Action</b>	<p>HSC 2004 agreed to deselect some substances from the group of Organic Tin Compounds substances (see Annex 4 of HSC 04/10/1)</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect information on inputs of organotins and alternative antifouling agents</li> <li>Contracting Parties to monitor (on a mandatory basis) concentrations and effects of TBT and TPT</li> <li>Contracting Parties to consider to include alternative antifoulings in monitoring programmes</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for organic tin compounds on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p> <p>Planning of activities that result from the monitoring strategy will be carried out within the JAMP framework (reference number: 2003-22)</p> <p>The collection of information on organotin input loads via main rivers is part of the draft monitoring strategy as well as the continuation of the annual reporting of the loads of TBT and DBT via dumping of dredged materials</p> <p>Not much progress yet on the issue of alternative antifoulings only indirectly covered by the ASMO 2005/06 work programme (product 18, inputs of shipping)</p> <p>Covered by the continuation of CEMP monitoring. ASMO 2006 agreed to adjust monitoring of TBT under the CEMP to include monitoring of biota as alternative to sediment (ASMO 06/12/1, § 5.12e)</p> <p>No progress to be reported</p>

	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2008/2009 cycle of meetings</li></ul>	<p>HSC 2003 agreed that in the light of the review of actions in 2003/2004, a full review of the background document is not necessary in 2003/2004. Review deferred to 2008 (HSC 03/10/1, § 4.38)</p> <p>In the meantime, the lead country will carry out preparatory work on the presence of organic tin in consumer products (HSC 02/4/13, Annex 2, HSC 02/11/1, § 4.20 and HSC 03/3/11). The final EC risk assessment report is now published on the website of DG Enterprise of the European Commission. The final SCHER opinion on the risk assessment was adopted in November 2006 and concluded that the risk estimates may not represent realistic worst case scenarios. It was now for the EC to analyse the SCHER opinion and to decide how to proceed. This decision should be awaited before a conclusion could be drawn on whether OSPAR's commitments on organotin compounds were met, and, if not, what additional measures should be taken.</p>
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4. CERTAIN BROMINATED FLAME-RETARDANTS (lead country: Sweden) (2004 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2001)	Progress of actions
General		Sweden to report to HSC Autumn 2005 on any further development in the EC
	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU MSs to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. EC WEEE Directive</li> <li>b. EC RoHS Directive</li> <li>c. pentaBDE and octaBDE restrictions</li> <li>d. decaBDE &amp; HBCDD risk-reduction strategies</li> <li>e. WFD list of priority substances (inclusion of PBDEs as priority hazardous substances)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 9 November 2001. Reply from the EC received on 5 February 2002 (HSC 02/4/Info.1)</p> <p>Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (HSC 03/4/14)</p> <p>Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (HSC 03/4/14), among others PBDEs. European Commission is investigating the need for exceptions in specific applications in cooperation with different stakeholders.</p> <p>Directive 2003/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 February: 24<sup>th</sup> amendment of Council Directive 76/769/EEC relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (octaBDE, pentaBDE) (HSC 03/4/14)</p> <p>Awaiting outcome of risk evaluation under Council Regulation EEC 793/93 for HBCDD. Risk evaluation for decaBDE concluded a need for additional information about monitoring results, degradation of decaBDE and neurotoxic properties. No risks were identified for scenarios where a risk characterization was possible. First meeting of the decaBDE emission reduction task force is on 30 September 2004, London</p> <p>PentaBDE is identified as priority hazardous substance in Decision No 2455/2001/EC (HSC 02/4/20) and the other PBDEs as hazardous substances.</p>
	<p><b>Other international bodies</b></p> <p><b>UNEP action</b></p>	<p>PentaBDE is one of the new 5 candidates of inclusion in the Stockholm POPs Convention. A decision is expected in November 2006; if this decision is positive, PentaBDE could be expected to be on the POPs list in 2007.</p>
	<p><b>Substitution:</b></p>	<p>On behalf of the Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate, IFP Research has surveyed and carried out a technical assessment of flame-retardant alternatives to decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) currently available for textile applications. Order No. 510 792, Sept. 2004. Publisher:</p> <p>Swedish Chemicals Inspectorate Order address: Telefax + 46 8 735 76 98, e-mail kemi@kemi.se</p>

	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sweden to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li> </ul> <p>ASMO 2006 to conclude on whether to include brominated flame retardants in the CEMP, based on a report from SIME 2006</p>	<p>Planning of activities under the draft revised JAMP (ASMO 02/13/1, Annex 5, §§ 73-75). OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for certain brominated flame retardants on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p> <p><b>DE:</b> In an ongoing German research project on PBDEs breast milk and blood are monitored as bioindicators to estimate current internal exposure in German population.</p> <p><b>FI:</b> PBDE is included in a national screening project (2003-2004), measured from sewage treatment plant effluents and sludges and from recipient waters. The results will be used in designing surveillance and operational monitoring under Directive 2000/60/EC. CEMP amended to include monitoring of concentration of BFR in sediment and biota. Monitoring is voluntary but will become mandatory as soon as monitoring guidance and EACs have been adopted (ASMO 06/12/1, § 5.12a)</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008/2009 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	<p>Following a review by Sweden of the background document, HSC 2003 agreed that a revision in 2003/2004 was not necessary. Review deferred to 2008 (HSC 03/10/1, § 4.26)</p>
	<p><b>Other international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 1 February 2002</p>

5. NONYLPHENOL/NONYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATES (lead country: Sweden) (2004 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2001)	Progress of actions
Diffuse	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU MSs to:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. NP/NPE risk-reduction strategies (textiles, coatings, fibre-bonding, agricultural pesticides)</li> <li>b. limit value for NP/NPE in sewage sludge</li> <li>c. WFD list of priority substances (inclusion of NPs/NPEs as priority hazardous substances)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 9 November 2001. Reply from the EC received on 5 February 2002 (HSC 02/4/Info.1)</p> <p>Marketing &amp; use restrictions for various uses agreed: Directive 2003/53/EC (OJ L178 p. 24 -27); MS required to put into place the necessary laws, regulations and administrative provisions to comply with Directive 2003/53/EC by 17 July 2004.</p> <p>Nonylphenols identified as priority hazardous substances in Decision No 2455/2001/EC. Environmental Quality Standards for the aquatic environment as well as emission controls to ensure phase-out or cessation of all emissions, discharges and losses leading to releases into the aquatic environment should be proposed according to Art. 16 of Directive 2000/60/EC.</p>
	<p><b>Substitution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Voluntary action</u></li> </ul>	<p><b>NL:</b> Industrial development of alternatives. These results indicate that substitution is possible in more areas than presently targeted by the marketing and use restrictions.</p> <p><b>SE:</b> Phase-out activities have been carried out in different use areas such as water-based paints, emulsion polymers for textile printing and coating, surfactant in leather industry and emulsion polymers in water based products and preparations. Such voluntary actions have resulted in important industrial development of alternatives. These results indicate that substitution is possible in more areas than presently targeted by the marketing and use restrictions.</p> <p>Companies associated to the Swedish Paint and Printing Ink Manufacturers Association reduced their use of alkyl (C8-C10) phenol ethoxylates by approximately 90% (1995-2000).</p> <p>The Swedish adhesives industry reduced their use of NPEs in water based adhesives by 98% (1995-1999) and aim to have NPE and APE free alternatives at the latest by 2005 for industry sectors such as pulp and paper, textile, paints, adhesives and plastics.</p>

<b>Point</b>	<p><b>Substitution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to take action to prevent inappropriate substitution</li> </ul>	<p>HSC(2) 2006 noted that little information on substitution was available. Industry has entered into a voluntary agreement with the UK Government for the reduction in risk from nonylphenol, nonylphenol ethoxylates, octylphenol and octylphenol ethoxylates in the UK. This agreement has been set up in connection with the restriction on marketing and use of NPEs under Council Directive 76/769/EC. The producers and suppliers of NPE are represented in this agreement by CEPAD (European Council for Alkylphenols and Derivates). The purpose of the agreement is to take voluntary action to support risk reduction on NPE and OPE. The agreement includes a commitment by industry to facilitate the substitution of NPEs and not to promote OPEs as substitutes for NPEs. The agreement provides for annual reporting by the contracting companies on the progress achieved in their efforts to support substitution by their customers and downstream users, to monitor and report on annual sales of NPEs and OPEs in the UK, and to monitor the number of customers with plans for substituting NPEs. (HSC(2) 06/4/1-Add.4)</p>
<b>Offshore</b>	<p><b>Use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[Lead country to be identified] to submit to OIC 2002 draft review of extent to which HMCS adequately covers use of NP/NPE offshore, and (if need be) proposal for further measure in order to meet the Hazardous Substance Strategy 2020 target</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2002 endorsed OIC 2002's conclusion that NP/NPEs are not being used anymore in the offshore oil and gas industry and that it is therefore unlikely that any further action is needed (OIC 02/11/1, § 3.26; HSC 02/11/1, § 4.17, OSPAR 02/21/1, § 5.9)</p>
<b>General</b>	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sweden proposed monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li> </ul>	<p>Guidance on a common framework for the establishment of the monitoring strategies for each of the substances (or groups of substances) on the OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action adopted by HSC 2003 and ASMO 2003 for use on a trial basis (ASMO 03/13/1, Annex 13). OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p> <p><b>NL:</b> Measures at point sources via permitting, draft water quality standard (0,3 µg/l)</p> <p><b>DE:</b> Up to now regular monitoring is done in freshwater and marine biota only. In the framework of the WFD surface water monitoring will be necessary in the future.</p> <p><b>SE:</b> Total marketed amounts (production + import - export) were reduced from 1.500 to 300 tonnes per year between 1993-2001: <a href="http://www.kemi.se/Kemi/Kategorier/Statistik/Kortstatistik/1028477316.html">http://www.kemi.se/Kemi/Kategorier/Statistik/Kortstatistik/1028477316.html</a></p> <p>A study on the occurrence of nonylphenol and octylphenol in surface sediments from Stockholm and the adjoining Baltic Sea was made by the Swedish Environmental Research Institute IVL. ("Priority substances in sediments from Stockholm and the Svealand coastal region", IVL-report B1538, September 2003). Three different environments were investigated: urban area, suburban lakes, and coastal region, in total 34 stations. The concentrations were fairly high</p>

		and irregular, indicating strong local influence. Concentrations were generally higher in the lakes than in central Stockholm.
		Ordering address: e-mail: <a href="mailto:publicationservice@ivl.se">publicationservice@ivl.se</a> homepage: <a href="http://www.ivl.se">www.ivl.se</a> IVL, Publikationsservice, Box 21060, S-100 31 Stockholm fax: 08-598 563 90 <b>FI:</b> NPs and NPEs are included in a national screening project (2003-2004) and are measured from sewage treatment plant effluents and sludge and from recipient waters. The results will be used in designing surveillance and operational monitoring under Directive 2000/60/EC.
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008/2009 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	Following a review by Sweden of the background document, HSC 2003 agreed that a revision in 2003/2004 was not necessary. Review deferred to 2008 (HSC 03/10/1, § 4.37)
	<b>Other international bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 1 February 2002

<b>6. PENTACHLOROPHENOL (lead country: Finland) (2004 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2001)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>Diffuse</b>	<b>EC Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU MSs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- import ban from 2008 on products containing PCP</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Letter sent on 9 November 2001. Reply from the EC received on 5 February 2002 (HSC 02/4/Info.1)
	<b>Reporting:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to report on information campaign to be carried out by producers of treated products and aimed at their customers to contribute to first review of progress</li> </ul>	No information on campaigns reported by Contracting Parties.
<b>Point</b>	<b>Reporting:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties with plants using PCP, NaPCP or PCPL to report on emission limit values to contribute to first review of progress</li> </ul>	Denmark, Finland, Germany and Sweden confirmed that they have no plants using PCP/NaPCP or PCPL and that bans on the use applied. In France and Spain emissions limit values apply (as reported) for plants using PCP/NaPCP or PCPL (HSC(1) 07/4/1-Add.2).. Since 1 <sup>st</sup> september 2006, PCP is forbidden for biocide usage in France.
<b>General</b>	<b>Reporting:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties with plants using PCP, NaPCP or PCPL to report on usage and levels in products, wastes and the environment</li> <li>other Contracting Parties to report on PCP, NaPCP and PCPL levels in imported products and the environment</li> </ul>	<p>Of the Contracting Parties with plants using PCP/NaPCP or PCPL, Spain reported use restrictions in substances and preparations in industrial installations which by derogation under Council Directive 76/769/EEC will enter into force on 1 January 2009. Restrictions in levels in wastes and the environment apply under Spanish legislation. (HSC(1) 07/4/1-Add.2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use restrictions under Council Directive 76/769/EEC apply to imports in all Contracting Parties that reported. Control measures apply. No information reported on levels of PCP, NaPCP and PCPL in imported products</li> <li>Levels in the marine environment and from effluents are monitored in Denmark and Spain. Finland and Norway screened the substances in effluents and surface waters and in the marine environment respectively; Germany also reported observed levels for the river Elbe which is, despite considerably decreasing concentrations still an input source to the North Sea. Levels were observed in most cases at low levels or below levels of detection. Observed levels are compiled in HSC(1) 07/4/1-Add.2).</li> </ul>
	<b>Monitoring:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finland with support from the UK to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for pentachlorophenol on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2009/2010 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	

	<b>Other international bodies</b> Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies	Letter sent on 1 February 2002
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<b>7. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (co-lead countries: Belgium &amp; Germany) (2004 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2001)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<b>OSPAR Action</b>	HSC 2004 agreed to deselect some substances from the group of PCBs substances (see Annex 4 of HSC 04/10/1)
	<b>EC Action:</b>	Letter sent on 9 November 2001. Reply from the EC received on 5 February 2002 (HSC 02/4/Info.1)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU MSs to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. WEEE Directive (PCB cut-off values)</li> </ul> </li>   <li>b. Development of a Dioxins and PCBs Strategy</li> </ul>	<p>Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (HSC 03/4/7)</p> <p>Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (HSC 03/4/14)</p> <p>EC communication: Community strategy for dioxins, furans and polychlorinated biphenyls (COM(2001)593) (HSC 02/4/16). A Commission Communication on the implementation of the Strategy was adopted in 2004 (COM(2004)240). HSC(1) 2007 noted that little progress had been made by EC with regard to the Dioxins and PCBs Strategy and a second progress report was due for adoption in summer 2007.</p> <p>Control measures for PCBs apply under the EC POPs Regulation 850/2004 implementing the Stockholm POPs Convention and the UNECE LRATP POPs Protocol. The Regulation entered into force in 2004 and EU Member States are presently in the process of developing national action plans. In this context, extensive information on POPs (including PCBs) is coming forward.</p>
		Phasing-out of PCBs is handled under EU-Directive 96/59/EC and PARCOM Decision 92/3, among others, and additional reduction measures were proposed in the Background Document, particularly concerning wastes, deposits and by-products containing PCBs.
<b>Monitoring and reporting:</b>	Planning of activities under the draft revised JAMP (ASMO 02/13/1, Annex 5, §§ 73-75)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belgium and Germany to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li>   <li>• Contracting Parties to continue implementation reports on PARCOM Decision 92/3</li>   <li>• Contracting Parties to support the development of a CEN standard for measuring PCBs</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for polychlorinated biphenyls on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p> <p>Overview assessment recommended for publication in 2002. Next round of reporting at HSC Autumn 2005 (HSC 02/11/1, Annex 5). OSPAR 2006 published an overview assessment of the implementation of Dec. 92/3 and agreed that implementation reporting could cease for all Contracting Parties (OSPAR 06/23/1, § 8.21(b))</p> <p>CEN Standard EN 12766-2 for the calculation of PCB content in petroleum products and used oil is available (HSC 02/4/15)</p>	

	<p><b>Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2007/2008 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	<p>A review was presented to HSC(1) 2007. A revised Background Document will be prepared in the 2007/2008 cycle of meetings. The review by Germany will include a follow-up on the EU Community Strategy to reduce the presence of dioxins and PCBs in the environment, as required under the Monitoring Strategy for PCBs, and a review of results from recent monitoring activities, including under RID, CAMP and CEMP.</p>
	<p><b>Other international bodies</b></p> <p>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</p>	<p>Letter sent on 1 February 2002</p>

<b>8. POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (lead country: Norway) (2004 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2001)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>Industrial sources</b>	<b>Emissions from primary iron and steel production</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to provide the Netherlands with information to enable it to submit to PDS 2001 and future meetings draft review on progress of the implementation of IPPC BREF (Council Directive 96/61/EC) and the relevant PARCOM measures for the primary iron and steel sector</li> </ul>	IPPC BREF examined at POINT 1999. Review of OSPAR measures for the primary iron and steel industry scheduled for 2010/2011 (HSC 02/11/1, Annex 14)
	<b>Emissions from aluminium production</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norway to submit to PDS 2001 an assessment of the BREF on the non-ferrous industry sector (aluminium industry) and identify the need for further action within OSPAR</li> <li>Norway to submit to PDS 2001 a draft review of the target limit values in PARCOM Recommendation 98/2, including PAH to air</li> <li>Norway to submit proposals, based upon results of a measuring programme for, and intercalibration exercise between, different Söderberg plants, to PDS 2001 on the need for, and timing of, additional limit values with respect to discharges of PAH (as Borneff 6) into water</li> <li>Norway to submit in 2006 a proposal for the need to review PARCOM Recommendation 98/2 in 2007 with particular reference to target emission values</li> </ul>	<p>BREF examined at PDS 2001 (PDS 01/14/1, §§ 5.1-5.2). No need for a review of PARCOM Recommendation 92/1 (HSC 02/11/1, § 3.15 and Annex 14). PARCOM Recommendations 92/1, 94/1 and 96/1 to be reviewed by HSC(2) 2006</p> <p>OSPAR 2002 published a report on discharges and emissions from the primary aluminium electrolysis, Soederberg technology</p> <p>OSPAR 2002 adopted OSPAR Recommendation 2002/1 on Discharge Limit Values for Existing Aluminium Electrolysis Plants (OSPAR 02/21/1, § 7.19 and Annex 7)</p> <p>Norway to submit proposal to HSC Autumn 2007 (to align with implementation reporting in 2007/2008) (OSPAR 06/23/1, Annex 22)</p>
<b>Waste treatment</b>	Norway to submit to HSC 2005 a report on progress on the implementation of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council Directive 2000/76/EC (waste incineration)</li> </ol>	<p>At HSC 2005, Norway reported that, except for Portugal, all OSPAR Contracting Parties which were EU Member States or Member States of the European Economic Area had reported that they had implemented the directives in this field. The European Commission was still assessing the information provided and would publish their conclusions in 2005 or 2006.</p> <p>Switzerland confirmed that Swiss law covered the requirements of these directives.</p> <p>No further OSPAR action is required on this topic.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council Directive 1999/31/EC (landfill of waste)</li> </ol>	<p>At HSC 2005, Norway reported that all OSPAR Contracting Parties which were EU Member States or Member States of the European Economic Area had reported that they had implemented the directives in this field. The European Commission was still assessing the information provided and would publish their conclusions in 2005 or 2006.</p> <p>Switzerland confirmed that Swiss law covered the requirements of these directives.</p> <p>No further OSPAR action is required on this topic.</p>

<p><b>Diffuse sources</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contracting Parties to continue to submit to HSC in accordance with implementation-reporting procedure implementation reports on OSPAR measures. These should be supplemented with quantitative data on emissions, discharges and losses of PAH where relevant</li>   <li>• Norway to submit to PDS 2002 a report on progress of developments on:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Council Directive 76/769/EC ("marketing and use directive")</li>   <li>b. CEN work on standards for combustion appliances</li>   <li>c. EC regulations on the PAH content in diesel fuel</li>   <li>d. UN-ECE LRTAP work on emissions from road traffic</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Chairman of OSPAR to send a communication to CEN with specific requests on the need for the finalisation of the measures on domestic combustion appliances</li> </ul>	<p>Overview assessment of implementation reports of PARCOM Recommendation 96/4 on the Phasing Out of the Use of One-Component Coal Tar Coating Systems for Inland Ships published by OSPAR 2003. OSPAR 2006 published an overview assessment of the implementation of Rec. 96/4 and agreed that implementation reporting could cease for all Contracting Parties (OSPAR 06/23/1, § 8.21(b))</p> <p>The regulations for the use of creosote treated timber and for the use of creosote treated wood in products have been tightened in Commission Directive 2001/90/EC from 30 June 2003 (PDS 02/2/3) CEN (CEN/TC 295) has agreed on four product standards for residual solid fuel burning appliances and is in the process making these standards harmonised in support of the Construction Product Directive (PDS 02/2/3)</p> <p>The EU has restricted the content of PAHs in diesel fuel by setting a limit value of 11% w/w from 2005 (PDS 02/2/3). More stringent standards are foreseen from 2005 (Euro IV)</p> <p>Measures are recommended for reducing emissions from mobile sources, e.g. emission limit values for new vehicles and for fuel, including control measures of PAH emissions from motor vehicles. Letter sent on 2 November 2001. Reply from CEN received on 17 January 2002 (HSC 02/4/Info.1)</p>
<p><b>Offshore sources</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant Contracting Parties to submit information to OIC 2002 on sampling and analysis, concentrations and total amounts of PAH, in addition to report on relevant BAT and BEP, as described in the forthcoming OSPAR Recommendation on Produced water. Based on the outcome of this survey, OIC to identify further measures to be taken</li> </ul>	<p>Denmark presented to OIC 2004 a description of the proposed harmonised collection of additional information on concentrations of different groups of aromatic hydrocarbons in produced water including analytical methods and an inter-laboratory study (OIC 04/14/1, §§3.4 – 3.10). A report from Denmark to OIC 2005 formed the basis for proposals for further work in 2005 on performance standards for aromatic hydrocarbons, including a proposal for reference analytical methods. OIC 2005 agreed that there was no need for the development of performance standards but that information exchange on methods of analysis and monitoring should continue on the basis of work in hand.</p>
<p><b>Dumping of waste in the maritime area</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEABED 2001 and future meetings to continue the annual OSPAR reporting on PAHs in dredged material dumped in the maritime area (to be taken into account in the review of the OSPAR background document on PAHs)</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish the revised 2001 Report on Dumping of Wastes at Sea and the 2002 Report on Dumping of Wastes at Sea, together with the revised Assessment of the Annual OSPAR Reports on Dumping of Wastes at Sea for 2001-2002</p>
<p><b>General</b></p>	<p><b><u>OSPAR Action</u></b></p> <p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU MSs to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Marketing &amp; Use Directive (creosote-treated timber)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>HSC 2004 agreed to deselect some substances from the group of PAHs substances (see Annex 4 of HSC 04/10/1)</p> <p>Letter sent on 9 November 2001. Reply from the EC received on 5 February 2002 (HSC 02/4/Info.1)</p>

	<p>b. WFD list of priority substances (to include certain PAHs as priority hazardous substances)</p>	<p>PAHs identified as priority hazardous substances in Decision No 2455/2001/EC</p> <p>Control measures for PAHs apply under the EC POPs Regulation 850/2004 implementing the Stockholm POPs Convention and the UNECE LRATP POPs Protocol. The Regulation entered into force in 2004 and EU Member States are presently in the process of developing national action plans.</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norway to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004 (Contracting Parties to continue to submit to HSC reports on the effectiveness of the implementation of OSPAR measures. This implementation reporting should contain quantitative data on discharges, emissions and losses of PAHs from all relevant sources)</li> </ul>	<p>Planning of activities under the draft revised JAMP (ASMO 02/13/1, Annex 5, §§ 73-75)</p> <p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document. OSPAR 2006 agreed that implementation reporting on Rec. 94/6 could cease for all Contracting Parties.</p>
	<p><b>Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007/2008 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Other international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 1 February 2002</p>



	<p><b>Reporting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties bound by it to report to HSC on implementation of PARCOM Decision 95/1</li> <li>All Contracting Parties to report to HSC on substitution possibilities</li> </ul>	<p>Overview assessment published by OSPAR 2002. Next round of reporting at PDS 2005 (HSC 02/11/1, Annex 5). OSPAR 2006 published an overview assessment on the implementation of Dec. 95/1 and agreed that implementation reporting could cease for all Contracting Parties (OSPAR 06/23/1, § 8.21 (b))</p> <p>See above</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sweden proposed monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li> </ul>	<p>Planning of activities under the draft revised JAMP (ASMO 02/13/1, Annex 5, §§ 73-75)</p> <p>Guidance on a common framework for the establishment of the monitoring strategies for each of the substances (or groups of substances) on the OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action adopted by HSC 2003 and ASMO 2003 for use on a trial basis (ASMO 03/13/1, Annex 13). OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for C<sub>10-13</sub>-chloroalkanes on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p> <p><b>FI:</b> SCCPs included in a national screening project (2003-2004) measuring concentrations from sewage treatment plant effluents and sludge and recipient waters. The results will be used in designing surveillance and operational monitoring under Directive 2000/60/EC. ICES has set out advice on how to ensure a sound scientific basis for one-off survey (HSC 05/7/18)</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007/2008 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	<p>HSC 2003 agreed that there was no need to carry out a full review of the background document in 2003/2004 and deferred the review. HSC(1) 2007 agreed on a review in 2007/2008.</p>
	<p><b>Other international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 1 February 2002</p>

<b>10. CADMIUM (lead country: Spain) (2004 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2002)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>Industrial sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PDS 2002 to consider the need for the review of existing, or the adoption of new, OSPAR measures with respect to:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>non-ferrous metal production and processing (lead country Spain);</li> <li>secondary iron and steel industry (lead country Sweden)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>HSC 2003 agreed that there is no need to revise OSPAR Recommendation 98/1 concerning BAT/BEP for the Primary Non-Ferrous Metal Industry (Zinc, Copper, Lead and Nickel Works). A further review will take place in 2008 (HSC 03/10/1, § 3.24)</p> <p>HSC 2003 agreed that for the time being there is no need to revise PARCOM Recommendations 90/1, 91/3 and 92/3. SPDS 2003 agreed not to carry out any further work in this context</p>
<b>Batteries</b>	<p><b>Contracting Parties Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to report to HSC Autumn 2006 on:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>removal of economic externalities</li> <li>promotion of recycling</li> <li>promotion of "clean technology" for batteries and solar cells</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>In the context of a revision of Council Directive 91/157/EEC, the EC is currently examining various options regarding collection and recycling or marketing restrictions of NiCd-batteries (HSC 03/4/Info.2).</p> <p>The European Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on batteries and accumulators and spent batteries and accumulators (COM(2003) 723 final). The proposal repeals Directives 91/157/EEC, 91/101/EC and 93/86/EEC and aims at reducing the quantities of spent batteries going to disposal through verifiable and comparable collection and recycling objectives so that progress throughout the Community can be monitored. Treatment of batteries collected under Directive 2000/53/EC as well as under the WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical electronic equipment is in the responsibility of battery producers. Directive 2002/95/EC prohibits the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. (HSC(2) 06/4/1-Add.2)</p>
	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to invite the EC to consider to amend Council Directive 91/157/EEC and Commission Directive 1999/51/EC</li> </ul>	
<b>Other uses</b>	<p><b>OSPAR Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus of any OSPAR work to promote substitution</li> <li>Review in light of risk assessment reports under Council Regulation (EEC) 793/93</li> </ul>	<p>Spain has reviewed the risk assessment reports on cadmium and on batteries; the main current sources and uses of cadmium are well identified in the OSPAR background document and there is no need for further action (SPDS 03/3/11)</p>

	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to invite the EC to review of controls on import and marketing</li> </ul>	<p>Banning of unspecified "devices" containing Cd legally not possible under current EU chemicals legislation. Further restrictions have been introduced under Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles and Directive 2002/95/EC on the restriction of the use of certain dangerous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (HSC 03/4/Info.2). On the substitution of cadmium in NiCd-batteries for use in electric vehicles, Commission Decision 2002/525/EC, amending Annex II of the End-of-Life-Vehicles Directive 2000/53/EC, grants an exemption for the use of cadmium in batteries for electric vehicles until 31 December 2005. (HSC(2) 06/4/1-Add.2)</p>
<p><b>Waste Disposal</b></p>	<p><b>Contracting Parties Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to report to HSC Autumn 2006 on controls on mining activities and on discharge and emission limits laid down in permits for waste disposal activities</li> </ul>	<p>EC adopted Directive 2006/21/EC (amending Directive 2004/35/EC) on the management of waste from extractive industries. This sets minimum requirements in order to prevent or reduce as far as possible any adverse effects on the environment or on human health as a result of the management of waste from the extractive industries such as tailings (i.e. waste solids or slurries that remain after the treatment of minerals by a number of techniques), waste rock and overburden (i.e. the material that extractive operations move during the process of accessing an ore or mineral body, including during the pre-production development stage), and topsoil (i.e. the upper layer of the ground). The Directive covers waste as defined in Council Directive 75/442/EEC. (HSC(1) 07/4/1-Add.1)</p>
	<p><b>OSPAR Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPDS 2003 to examine the IPPC BREF on tailings and mining waste rock</li> <li>OSPAR to invite the EC to develop guidance on the use of sewage sludge as fertiliser</li> </ul>	<p>Based on a review of HSC 2005 of the IPPC BREF (2004), OSPAR 2005 agreed to contact the IPPC Bureau for clarification on dumping of waste at sea. In reviewing information from the IPPC Bureau, HSC(1) 2006 was satisfied that there was no conflict with the commitment of Contracting Parties under Annex II to the OSPAR Convention.</p> <p>Directive 2003/105/EC. Includes the exploitation (exploration, extraction and processing) of minerals in mines, quarries, or by means of boreholes, with the exception of chemical and thermal processing operations and storage related to those operations which involve dangerous substances.</p> <p>Directive 2006/21/EC. Concerns management of waste from mining industries.</p>

	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to invite the EC to ensure that in BREFs for waste incineration and other waste disposal activities cadmium emissions are minimised</li> </ul>	<p>The BREF for waste incineration (2005) includes descriptions for reducing emissions of other heavy metals, including cadmium. In addition control of cadmium in waste disposal and incineration activities are also addressed in the IPPC BREF for the management of tailings and waste-rock in mining activities, in Directive 2003/105/EC amending Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances and in the Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from the extractive (HSC(2) 06/4/1-Add.2). The BREF is currently being finalised by DG Environment ( HSC(1) 07/4/1-Add.1).</p>
<b>Fertilisers</b>	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to invite the EC to establish common rules on cadmium content of phosphate fertilisers and fertilisers from animal origin</li> </ul>	<p>Common Position (EC) No 36/2003 of 14 April 2003 adopted by the Council reflects the need to address the issue of unintentional cadmium content in fertilisers and where appropriate, the Commission will draw up a proposal for a Regulation (SPDS 03/3/11). IPPC BREF on BAT for the production of fertilisers is under development (HSC 03/4/Info.2). The IPPC BREF Integrated Pollution, prevention and Control: Draft Reference Document on Best Available Techniques in the Large Volume inorganic Chemicals, Ammonia, Acid and Fertilisers Industries (2004) also considers reductions of cadmium levels in waste gypsum. Currently, the document has been put to the Technical Working Group for consultation (HSC(2) 06/4/1-Add.2).</p>
<b>General</b>	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spain to keep monitoring strategy under review and to report to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li> <li>Spain to keep under review progress in implementing Directive 2002/95/EC which could be a useful tool under the monitoring strategy</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for cadmium on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document. ASMO 2006 reviewed the CEMP and the adequacy of cadmium monitoring and agreed that there was no need for amendment (ASMO 06/12/1, § 5.20)</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008/2009 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	<p>HSC 2003 agreed on this review date (HSC 03/10/1, § 4.27)</p>
	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002 Reply on 9 January 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.1 and Info.2)</p>
	<p><b>Other international bodies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002</p>

	•	The First meeting of the Working Group on Lead and Cadmium has been organised by UNEP and will be hold in Geneva (Switzerland) from 18-22 September 2006. That meeting started considering the need for global actions in relation to cadmium and lead, including waste mining activities based on recent accidental spills from mining tailings. (HSC(1) 07/4/1-Add.1)
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11. DICOFOL (lead country: Finland) (2004 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2002)	Progress of actions
General	<b>Contracting Parties Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to cancel authorisations for the use as plant protection where possible and report to SPDS 2003 on such cancellations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No more plants in Denmark, Finland, Germany and Sweden.</li> <li>Switzerland disbanded marketing and use in plant protection products in 2005 by recalling authorisations</li> <li>Still in use in Spain and France. Spain reported reduced productions of dicofol due to significantly decreased demand. The authorisation of the installation in Spain under the IPPC Directive was still pending at the time of HSC(1) 2007.</li> </ul>
	<b>OSPAR Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPDS 2003 to examine a report from Finland on the review of possible action if a 98/8/EC Biocide Directive application is made, and decide on further action as appropriate</li> <li>HSC Autumn 2006 to examine a report from Finland on the review of the 91/414/EEC Plant-Protection Product dossier, when available, and decide on further action as appropriate</li> </ul>	<p>Products containing dicofol have been banned as biocides in the EU since 1 September 2006.</p> <p>In the 2006/2007 meeting cycle, the dossier under 91/414/EEC on dicofol had not yet been finalized.</p>
	<b>EC Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU MSs to insist on proper testing of dicofol when endocrine criteria are available in case that the decision on the approval of dicofol under Directive 91/414/EEC will be taken before guidelines for such testing are available and agreed</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002</p> <p>First reply on 9 January 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.1)</p> <p>The EC will endeavour that dicofol should be tested and treated in according with those guidelines and criteria once they have been established if dicofol is still a suspect endocrine disruptor (HSC 03/4/Info.2)</p>
	<b>Monitoring:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finland with support from the UK to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for dicofol on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p>
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007/2008 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HSC(1) 2007 agreed on a review of the Background Document in 2007/2008 to take into account progress in including dicofol in Annex 1 of Directive 91/414/EEC.</li> </ul>
	<b>Other international bodies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies in particular under UNECE-LRTAP</li> <li>OSPAR to consider the scope for taking initiatives under the POP Stockholm Convention</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002</p> <p>CPs indicated that if dicofol meets the PBT criteria, OSPAR should act as an observer. However, this will only be known when the EU risk assessment is finalised. In addition, there was concern as to whether dicofol met the long-range transport criteria.</p>

12. DIOXINS (PCDD & PCDF) (lead countries: Belgium and Denmark) (2007 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2002)	Progress of actions
General	<p><b>OSPAR Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPDS 2004 to examine a report from lead countries to review progress under the EC strategy for dioxins, furans and PCBs and propose action to cover gaps of interest to OSPAR</li> </ul>	2007 update of Background Document: Preliminary data on dioxin emissions from ships indicate that this emission source warrants action by OSPAR, taking into account work by other competent international organisations to obtain more precise estimates of the dioxin emissions from shipping in the North-East Atlantic and its contribution to inputs to the maritime area. This work can inform considerations of any further actions to address this source, including, when appropriate, that OSPAR addresses a communication to the IMO.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not later than HSC Autumn 2005 to examine a report from lead countries to review whether any OSPAR action would be appropriate on non-IPPC and non-industrial sources</li> </ul>	2007 update of Background Document: no further action agreed.
	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002</p> <p>Reply on 9 January 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.1 and HSC 03/4/Info.2)</p> <p>EC communication: Community strategy for dioxins, furans and polychlorinated biphenyls (COM(2001)593 ) (HSC 02/4/16). A Commission Communication on the implementation of the Strategy was adopted in 2004 (COM(2004)240). HSC(1) 2007 noted that little progress had been made by EC with regard to the Dioxins and PCBs Strategy and a second progress report was due for adoption in summer 2007.</p> <p>Several EU funded projects have been published or are under development (HSC 03/4/Info.2)</p> <p>The EC adopted Regulation 850/2004 of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC which implements the Stockholm Convention and the UNECE LRATP POPs Protocol. Under Regulation control measures apply to dioxins. EU Member States are presently in the process of developing national action plans. In this context, extensive information is expected to come forward on POPs (including dioxins).</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Belgium and Denmark to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2004/2005</li> <li>Recommendation for OSPAR 2005: to include a request for advice on how the monitoring of fish and shellfish for dioxins could be used in the ICES Work Programme</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2005 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy on the OSPAR web site as annex to the Background Document.</p> <p>ICES advice delivered in May 2006.</p>
<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2006 – HSC Autumn</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2007 adopted a revised Background Document on Dioxins	

	<b>Other international bodies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li></ul>	Letter sent on 12 November 2002
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13. ENDOSULPHAN (lead country: Germany) (2004 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2002)	Progress of actions
General	<p><b>Contracting Parties Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to report to Germany on remaining permitted uses for examination at SPDS 2003</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. to urge the EC to take appropriate steps to severely restrict, or to ban the use of endosulphan. Other Contracting Parties that are not EU Member States should take similar measures</li> <li>b. covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU Member States to recommend that the findings of OSPAR should be considered for the review whether endosulphan should be identified as Priority Hazardous Substance under the WFD</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002</p> <p>Reply on 9 January 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.1)</p> <p>Rapporteur Member State under the Plant Protection Product 91/414/EEC will be invited to review the OSPAR information. No notification has taken place under the Biocides Directive 98/8/EC. Commission Regulation setting a date of 1 September 2006 for phase-out is under preparation (HSC 03/4/Info.2)</p> <p>Endosulphan was not included in Annex I of Directive 91/414/EEC (cf. Commission Decision 2005/864/EC) and therefore authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance were withdrawn by 2 June 2006. Certain Member States may keep existing authorisations in force until 30 June 2007. In the first case any uses of endosulphan shall expire not later than 2 June 2007 and in the second case not later than 31 December 2007. Consequently, the use of endosulphan as an active substance in plant protection products will effectively be phased out by the end of 2007 in the EU. (HSC(1) 07/4/3)</p> <p>Indication whether a priority hazardous substance expected in second quarter of 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.2).</p> <p>Endosulphan is on the list of priority substances of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD). In the CEC's Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on environmental quality standards in the field of water (cf. COM(2006) 397 final) the adoption of which is pending, it has been identified as priority hazardous substance. Monitoring data available under the framework of the WFD will be taken into account. Besides that, Germany has carried out a national one-off survey (cf. HSC(1) 06/7/5-E). The observed concentrations and distribution patterns show that atmospheric deposition probably seems to be the main pathway to the North Sea. (HSC(1) 07/4/3)</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004 – taking into account that Contracting Parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. who permit use, or receive loads from others, should monitor and report endosulphan and its metabolites</li> <li>b. who permit use, should report sale/use statistics</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for endosulphan on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p> <p>ICES has set out advice on how to ensure a sound scientific basis for one-off survey (HSC 05/7/18)</p>

	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2007 – HSC Autumn</li></ul>	A review was presented to HSC(1) 2007. A revised Background Document will be presented to HSC in the 2007/2008 cycle of meetings.
	<b>Other international bodies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li></ul>	Letter sent on 12 November 2002

14. HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE (LINDANE) (lead country: Germany) (2004 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2002)	Progress of actions
General	<p><b>OSPAR Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR should note the end of agricultural use in June 2002</li> </ul>	<p>Withdrawn from the market as plant protection product by Commission Decision 2000/801/EC (HSC 03/4/Info.2)</p> <p>HSC 2003 agreed that Germany with the assistance from Contracting Parties should further investigate uses of lindane as a biocide (not identified in the background document). SPDS 2003 should examine such information including recommended action (HSC 03/10/1, § 4.34). Further examinations are being carried out with a view to reporting to HSC 2004 (SPDS 03/3/8 and SPDS 03/16/1, §§ 3.32-3.35).</p> <p>ECPA informed HSC 2004 that a Portuguese company had notified its intention to submit a dossier in support of the review of the use of lindane under the Biocides Directive.</p> <p>At HSC 2005, Germany reported that, under the Biocides Directive, lindane could not be used as a biocide after September 2006. Although some uses of lindane in human or veterinary medical products might still remain, these appear to be on a very small scale, and therefore would not be of relevance to the marine environment. No further action was required on lindane.</p>
	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU MSs to seek to include all HCH isomers on the list of priority substances as priority hazardous substances</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002</p> <p>Reply on 9 January 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.1)</p> <p>HCH has been identified as a priority hazardous substance under the EU Water Framework Directive (cf. Decision No 2455/2201/EC) . In addition,</p> <p>EC POPs Regulation 850/2004 entered into force in 2004; the exemptions for lindane will end by end of 2007. Lindane will be included in national action plans which EU Member States are presently developing under the Regulation. This includes the establishment of an inventory of emissions and discharges</p> <p>Lindane is heavily regulated by existing legislation and out of use in the European Union as agricultural pesticide since June 2002. Germany will follow up the POP status of lindane under UN-ECE LRTAP and under the UNEP Stockholm Convention on POP (HSC(1) 07/4/3). .</p>

	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li>   <li>• ASMO 2006 to conclude on whether to include HCHs (lindane) in the CEMP, based on a report from SIME 2006</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for lindane on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p> <p>The monitoring strategy for lindane indicates a continued monitoring under CAMP and RID, as well as under the WFD for coastal and transitional waters. OSPAR Contracting Parties were urged to extend their monitoring programmes to cover lindane and other HCH isomers.</p> <p>ASMO 2006 concluded that monitoring of lindane and other HCH-isomers should not be included in the CEMP, but Contracting Parties should report any data collected through national monitoring of these substances to ICES and assessments of data held at ICES should periodically cover lindane and other HCH-isomers.</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2007 – HSC Autumn</li> </ul>	<p>Review presented to HSC(1) 2007. A revised Background Document will be prepared by Germany in the 2007/2008 cycle of meetings. This review will include updated information on actions within the EC, UNECE-LTRAP and UNEP, waterborne and atmospheric inputs (from RID and CAMP monitoring) and on concentrations in the marine environment (data reported to ICES).</p>
	<p><b>Other international bodies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies in particular to undertake coordinated action under:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. UNECE-LRTAP towards a severe restriction or ban of all uses</li> <li>b. the Stockholm POP Convention to include lindane in the next revision of the list of POP substances</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002</p> <p>The review committee is currently assessing the candidate substances for inclusion under the Stockholm Convention. A final decision about the inclusion of candidate substances is not expected before November 2009. The next meeting of the review committee is in November 2007</p>

<b>15. LEAD AND ORGANIC LEAD COMPOUNDS (lead country: Norway) (2 BDs published 2003) (2004 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2002)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>Diffuse sources</b>	<p><b>OSPAR Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PDS 2002 to examine a report from Norway on substitution of lead in PVC</li> <li>PDS 2002 to examine a report from Norway on substitution of lead in paints</li> </ul>	<p>Background document published by OSPAR 2003 and brought to the attention of the European Commission including a request to consider product-related action</p> <p>Background document published by OSPAR 2003 and brought to the attention of the European Commission including a request to consider product-related action</p>
	<p><b>EC action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to invite the EC to report on progress and results of the forthcoming study on lead in ammunition and fishing sinkers which may be considered under the Marketing and Use Directive 76/769/EEC</li> </ul>	<p>The study has been delayed for administrative reasons. Retendering will start as soon as possible. In addition, the EC will consider the recent opinion of the Scientific Committee on lead in candle wicks (HSC 03/4/Info.2).</p> <p>Norway reported at HSC(1) 2007 that the EU has not yet been drawing a final conclusion on the EU study of ammunition, fishing weights and candle wicks. They will await the outcome of the Voluntary Risk Assessment on lead. The Voluntary Risk Assessment on lead is still under discussion in the EU risk evaluation programme for existing chemicals</p>
<b>Offshore industry</b>	<p><b>OSPAR Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OIC 2004 to examine a report from Norway on the uptake of lead and other trace component in marine organisms from barite and other weight materials used for offshore drilling purposes</li> </ul>	<p>At OIC 2004 Norway presented a further developed report on environmental effects of lead and other trace components in mineral weight materials (OIC 04/2/5), and explained that information had been received from several Contracting Parties, organisations and companies, but that they had not been able to present conclusions. Norway also informed OIC about a national project to start in 2004 with the objective of gathering all relevant available data on the different weight materials, both minerals and brines. Norway shared preliminary results of their national study on available data on the different weight materials at OIC 2005 (OIC 05/15/1, §§ 3.54 – 3.57). The project is delayed and a final report is expected in 2006/2007..</p>
<b>General</b>	<p><b>Monitoring:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norway to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC 2004 – taking into account the need for better monitoring arrangements of secondary sources of pollution and to include in the JAMP arrangements for the collection of data on lead-leaching from coastal waste-disposal sites</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for lead and organic lead compounds on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007/2008 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	

	<p><b>EC Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and covering in particular the commitment of OSPAR Contracting Parties who are EU MSs to recommend that the findings of the OSPAR should be considered for the review whether lead should be identified as Priority Hazardous Substance under the WFD</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002            First reply on 9 January 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.1)            Indication whether priority hazardous substances expected in second quarter of 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.2)            Further letter sent on 15 September 2003 regarding lead in paint and PVC</p>
	<p><b>Other international bodies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002            Further letter sent on 15 September 2003 regarding lead in paint and PVC</p>

16. METHOXYCHLOR (lead country: Finland) (2004 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2002)	Progress of actions
General	<b>OSPAR Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to note the phase-out as agricultural pesticide under the Plant Protection Products Directive 91/414/EEC</li> </ul>	Methoxychlor is excluded from Annex I of Directive 91/414/EEC by Commission Regulation EC (2002)2076 and can no longer be used as of 25 July 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.2)
	<b>Contracting Parties Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>non EU/EEA Contracting Parties (Switzerland) to report to SPDS 2003 on following the EC phase out as agricultural pesticide under the Plants Protection Products Directive 91/414/EEC</li> <li>All Contracting Parties to ensure that human and veterinary medicines agencies are aware of the background document and inform Finland accordingly for examination at SPDS 2003</li> </ul>	<p>No application concerning inclusion of methoxychlor on Annex I of 91/414/EC has been made.</p> <p>No actions were reported by the Contracting Parties</p>
	<b>Monitoring:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finland with support from the UK to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC – 2004</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for methoxychlor on OSPAR web site as an annex to the Background Document.
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007/2008 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	HSC(1) 2007 agreed a review of the Background Document in the 2007/2008 meeting cycle.
	<b>EC Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document and invite the EC to say whether action under Directives 76/769/EEC and 79/117/EEC is needed</li> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Medicines Evaluation Agency commending the background document and invite them to notify any consideration of any future proposal in relation to methoxychlor</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 12 November 2002</p> <p>First reply on 9 January 2003 (HSC 03/4/Info.1)</p> <p>Since phase-out by 25 July 2003 (see above) no need for additional restriction under Council Directive 79/117/EEC (HSC 03/4/Info.2)</p> <p>No notification has taken place under the Biocides Directive 98/8/EC. Commission Regulation setting a date of 1 September 2006 for phase-out is under preparation (HSC 03/4/Info.2)</p>
	<b>Other international bodies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies in particular under UNECE-LRTAP</li> <li>OSPAR to consider the scope for taking initiatives under the POP Stockholm Convention</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 12 November 2002

<b>17. 4-TERT-BUTYLTOLUENE (lead country: Germany) (2004 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2003)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<b>OSPAR action</b>	OSPAR 2005 agreed to deselect 4-tert-butyltoluene from the List of Chemicals for Priority Action
<b>Industrial sources</b>	<b>Contracting Parties action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to report to HSC Autumn 2008 on how they avoid occurrence of new open/dispersive uses</li> <li>Contracting Parties to report to HSC Autumn 2008 on changes in uses</li> <li>Contracting Parties with plants to confirm to HSC Autumn 2005 and HSC Autumn 2008 that BAT is applied</li> </ul>	
	<b>Industry action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to invite industry to report to HSC Autumn 2008 on new uses</li> </ul>	
	<b>Monitoring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC - 2004</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for 4-tert-butylphenol on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No review</li> </ul>	
	<b>Communication to international bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document</li> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 15 September 2003  Letter sent on 15 September 2003

<b>18. TRIPHENYLPHOSPHINE (lead country: Germany) (2005 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2003)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<p><b>OSPAR action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR 2003 should confirm that triphenylphosphine is to be treated as a hazardous substance</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2005 agreed to deselect triphenylphosphine from the List of Chemicals for Priority Action
<b>Industrial sources</b>	<p><b>Contracting Parties action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to report to HSC Autumn 2008 on how they avoid occurrence of new open and discourage new uses</li> <li>Contracting Parties to report to HSC Autumn 2008 new information on existing uses or changes in open/dispersive uses</li> <li>Contracting Parties with plants to confirm to HSC Autumn 2005 and HSC Autumn 2008 that BAT is applied</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Industry action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to invite industry to report to HSC Autumn 2008 on changes in production volume and any new uses</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC - 2004</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for triphenylphosphine on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No review</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Communication to international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 15 September 2003
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 15 September 2003

19. OCTYLPHENOL (lead country: UK) (2006 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2003)	Progress of actions
General	<b>EC Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the actions in the background document</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 15 September 2003
	<b>Contracting Parties action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties/EU Member States to support control of octylphenol under the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</li> <li>Contracting Parties/EU Member States to support dealing with octylphenol impurities in nonylphenol as part of the controls on nonylphenol under WFD and the Marketing &amp; Use Directive 76/769/EEC</li> </ul>	The UK will be communicating the findings on octylphenol and the use of resins offshore to the EC as part of the on-going EC action on this chemical.
Diffuse sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to confirm to HSC Autumn 2005 that the implementation of PARCOM Recommendation 92/8 covers octylphenol impurities and how they control octylphenol as substitute for nonylphenol</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2006 published an overview assessment of the implementation of Rec. 92/8 and agreed that implementation reporting on Rec. 92/8 could cease for all Contracting Parties.</p> <p>HSC(2) 2006 noted that little information on substitution was available. Industry has entered into a voluntary agreement with the UK Government for the reduction in risk from nonylphenol, nonylphenol ethoxylates, octylphenol and octylphenol ethoxylates in the UK. This agreement has been set up in connection with the restriction on marketing and use of NPEs under Council Directive 76/769/EC. The producers and suppliers of NPE are represented in this agreement by CEPAD (European Council for Alkylphenols and Derivates). The purpose of the agreement is to take voluntary action to support risk reduction on NPE and OPE. The agreement includes a commitment by industry to facilitate the substitution of NPEs and not to promote OPEs as substitutes for NPEs. The agreement provides for annual reporting by the contracting companies on the progress achieved in their efforts to support substitution by their customers and downstream users, to monitor and report on annual sales of NPEs and OPEs in the UK, and to monitor the number of customers with plans for substituting NPEs. (HSC(2) 06/4/1-Add.4)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to report to HSC Autumn 2008 on how they promote substitute for octylphenol in printing inks</li> </ul>	
	<b>Industry action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to invite industry to report to HSC Autumn 2008 how they help improve emissions estimates and (if need be) PNEC estimates</li> </ul>	The United Kingdom informed HSC 2004 that they had recently set up a voluntary agreement with relevant chemical producers that octylphenol should not be used as a substitute for nonylphenol.

<b>Offshore sources</b>	<p><b>OSPAR action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR should publish, as a supplement to this Background Document, the outcome of the exchanges of information within its Offshore Industry Committee on the presence of octylphenol as a production residue in ethoxylated resins and the possible effects of this.</li> </ul>	<p>In the context of the OSPAR background documents on octylphenol and 2,4,6 tri-tert-butylphenol Contracting Parties exchanged the following information on the presence of these substances in resins (OIC 04/14/1, § 2.38 and 2.39):</p> <p>The UK confirmed that alkylphenol formaldehyde resins were present in a number of demulsifier formulations used on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS), and were considered to be particularly important for the processing of certain types of oil. The studies undertaken had confirmed that the resins did not contain traces of base products such as octylphenol, and did not exhibit endocrine disruption potential. Further studies were proposed to confirm that both the resins and their biodegradation products do not have any endocrine disruption activity. Additionally, the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association (UKOOA) has agreed to undertake a detailed study of the use and discharge of the resins on the UKCS, in order to identify the technical, environmental and cost implications of replacement with alternative chemicals</p> <p>There were some current minor uses that are not addressed in the OSPAR Background Document. The scale of these uses in the UK and the EU is very limited and it is unlikely that they would represent a significant source of the substance in the marine environment. The possibility of other minor uses can not be excluded.</p> <p>The refinement of the marine risk assessment on octylphenol indicates a higher risk from this substance, but this does not change the broad conclusions regarding OSPAR actions on this substance.</p> <p>OIC and HSC 2006 endorsed the conclusions on exchange of information on the presence of octylphenol as a production residue in ethoxylated resins and its possible effects and agreed that they were published as an addendum to the Background Document in 2006.</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC - 2004</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for octylphenol on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008/2009 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Communication to other international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 15 September 2003</p>

<b>20. 2,4,6-TRI-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL (lead country: UK) (2006 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2003)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b> <b>Industrial sources</b>	<b>Contracting Parties action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties with plants to report to HSC Autumn 2005 and HSC Autumn 2008 their confirm that BAT is applied</li> </ul>	Germany, Finland, France, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the UK reported no plants or known uses of 2,4,6 TTBP as intermediate. However, Finland reported that one plant applying BAT has imported 2,4,6 TTBP in 2004 and 2005 (less than 10t per year) for use as a fuel additive. Norway reported that less than 1t of 2,4,6 TTBP were registered in 2004 and 2005 in the Norwegian Product Register for use as fuel or lubricant additive.
	<b>Industry action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to invite industry to report to HSC Autumn 2005 on information on use, with review if significant uses are shown</li> <li>to invite industry to report to HSC Autumn 2005 on further information to complete risk assessment</li> </ul>	HSC(2) 2006 noted that little information on substitution was available.
<b>Offshore sources</b>	<b>OSPAR action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR should publish, as a supplement to this Background Document, the outcome of the exchanges of information within its Offshore Industry Committee on the presence of 2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenol as a production residue in resins and the possible effects of this.</li> </ul>	see report from OIC 2004 and 2005 under 19. octylphenol. OIC and HSC 2006 endorsed the conclusions on exchange of information on the presence of octylphenol as a production residue in ethoxylated resins and its possible effects and agreed that they should be published as an addendum to the Background Document.
	<b>Monitoring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC 2004</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2004 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for 2,4,6 tri-tert-butylphenol on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008/2009 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	
	<b>Communication to international bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document</li> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 15 September 2003  Letter sent on 15 September 2003

<b>21. TRICHLOROBENZENES (co-lead countries: Belgium &amp; Luxembourg) (2005 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2003)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<b>Contracting Parties action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Belgium and Germany to report to SPDS 2004 on substitution in transformers (together with their report on progress of the EC strategy on dioxins, furans and PCBs)</li> <li>Contracting Parties to report to HSC Autumn 2005 how they have considered remediation needs</li> </ul>	Finland, Norway, Spain and Sweden reported that to current knowledge no remediation needs had occurred. Finland reported that 1,2,4 trichlorobenzene has been imported for laboratory use only (35 kg in 2005). In France, one plant relates 20 kg trichlorobenzene to the North Sea. In Spain, recent legislation requires information on potential soil polluting activities which would provide information on any possible remediation needs. UK reported no available information.
	<b>EC action</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document</li> <li>EU Advisory Committee for the IPPC Directive and the European Polluting Emissions Register (EPER) to be asked to monitor TCBs specifically as specific substances in water</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 15 September 2003
	<b>Contracting Parties action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denmark to present background document as contribution to risk assessment within EU existing substance regulation 793/93 in 2004</li> <li>Contracting Parties/EU Member States to support control of trichlorobenzenes under the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</li> </ul>	Denmark proposed to amend Directive 76/769/EC to include restriction on 1,23-TCB and 1,3,5-TCB within the EC framework but this proposal had not received support from Contracting Parties/EU Member States
	<b>Monitoring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Belgium and Luxembourg to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2004/2005</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2005 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for trichlorobenzenes on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008 – HSC Autumn</li> </ul>	
	<b>Communication to international bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	Letter sent on 15 September 2003. Some aspects of trichlorobenzenes were reported under EPER.

22. TRIFLURALIN (lead country: Germany) (2005 update)		
Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2004)	Progress of actions
General	<p><b>Contracting Parties action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to apply good agricultural practice, and to consider integrated crop management and ecological farming when ever possible. Reduce the levels of use of synthetic pesticides and substitute for them non-chemical pest and weed management methods</li> </ul>	<p>Finland: Trifluralin is registered and used according to severe restrictions. In 2005 the sales were 29,477 kg i.e. (59,700 kg product). The agro-environmental support system provisions (covering 95% farms) require use of good agricultural practice, including pesticides treatment only when necessary. One aim is to reduce unnecessary use of synthetic pesticides. Besides that there are no government programmes to promote integrated crop management or substitution of pesticides with other means of crop protection.</p> <p>Germany: Authorised in Germany. There is an authorization for one product until 31.12.2017. The application of good agricultural practice is a requirement in the framework of the registration of trifluralin and should therefore be considered. The other obligations named are voluntary agreements and may be part of national and international activities.</p> <p>Norway: Trifluralin is not used as a pesticide in Norway.</p> <p>Spain: Pesticide is authorised in Spain. Its application follows good agricultural practices according to the official label.</p> <p>Sweden: Use and sale of trifluralin are prohibited since 1992 and 1990, respectively.</p> <p>UK: A number of measures listed in the UK implementation reports on OSPAR Recommendations 2000/1 and 2000/2 will address trifluralin.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to check that the operation of plants manufacturing or formulating trifluralin is regulated according to the principles of BAT (Best Available Technology) and that any releases are eliminated, or minimised to the greatest possible extent</li> </ul>	<p>ECPA informed HSC(1) 2006 that trifluralin was not manufactured in the OSPAR catchment area</p> <p>France: The only plant formulating trifluralin in France is releasing 2g of trifluralin per year. It is submitted to IPPC Directive and applies BAT. France asks whether it is relevant/mandatory to consider BAT for such a low release to the environment. There is one other plant in France which has not formulating been trifluralin since 1990 but is still releasing it. It is not submitted to IPPC Directive and has therefore no mandatory application of BAT. It released 300 g/year in effluents in 2005. France is currently trying to determine why the plant is still releasing trifluralin although formulation ceased some 25 years ago. Results of a study are expected at the end of April 2007.</p> <p>Germany: Germany is not aware of any plants but if there were any, it is assumed that they are controlled according to BAT.</p> <p>Norway: Trifluralin is not used in production in Norway.</p> <p>Spain: Currently there are 6 plants formulating trifluralin in Spain. All of them in a closed system process and applying BAT. A decrease in</p>

		<p>the number of formulators and marketing of formulates has been observed during last years. Same tendency is also expected in future.</p> <p>Sweden: Use and sale of trifluralin are prohibited since 1992 and 1990, respectively.</p> <p>UK: There is no information whether there are any plants dealing with the formulation of trifluralin in the UK.</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2004/2005</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2005 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for trifluralin on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to monitor the possible occurrence of trifluralin in surface water and coastal waters, as well as in sediments, in order to identify areas of intensive emission</li> <li>Arctic Contracting Parties to consider if they could carry out a one-off survey of concentration in air in the Arctic or to recommend to AMAP to include such a survey in its programme.</li> </ul>	<p>Germany carried out a screening study including trifluralin.</p>
	<p><b>EC action</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to communicate this background document to the European Commission for information</li> <li>OSPAR Contracting Parties which are EU Member States to seek appropriate restrictions on trifluralin use within the framework of the 91/414/EC Directive (and via that also within the framework of the EC Water Framework Directive) to promote the achievement of the objective of the OSPAR Hazardous Substances Strategy in respect of trifluralin</li> </ul>	<p>The European Commission has discussed, internally and with Member States in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health, a draft proposal for non-authorisation. On the basis of these internal and external consultations The Commission is now working towards a formal proposal for including restrictions on trifluralin under Directive 91/414/EEC.</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2009/2010</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Communication to international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send background document to the appropriate bodies dealing with those agreements and relevant Contracting Parties to promote action to take account of this background document by these bodies</li> </ul>	

<b>23. TETRABROMOBISPHENOL-A (lead countries: United Kingdom) (2005 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2004)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<b>OSPAR action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to re-evaluate the risks posed when further information has been collected. Any associated measures to be addressed through the background document review process</li> </ul>	At SIME 2005, Norway reported that TBBP-A has been detected in sediments and fish. The UK has carried out a study on bisphenol-A. The substance was detected in heavily industrialised estuaries in sediment.
	<b>Contracting Parties action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to encourage the development of substitutes for tetrabromobisphenol-A where adequate substitutes are not currently available</li> </ul>	
	<b>EC action</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to communicate this background document to the European Commission</li> <li>Contracting Parties which are EU members to support the ongoing development of the Risk Assessment Report, provide new information, if available, on exposure and discharges, emissions and losses and ensure that the information in this background document and the conclusions reached by OSPAR are generally taken into account in the approach of the European Community</li> </ul>	In 2006, the SCHER Committee examined risk assessment which was supported by all CPs. It is now with the Technical Committee for new and existing substances. The risk assessment indicated that TBBP-A can break down into bisphenol-A and can degrade in aerobic condition. HSC(2) 2006 noted that little information on substitution was available.
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2009/2010 cycle of meetings</li> </ul>	
	<b>Communication to international bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send background document to the appropriate bodies dealing with those agreements and relevant Contracting Parties to promote action to take account of this background document by these bodies</li> </ul>	Some substances of this substance family are considered in 2006 for inclusion as POP under the Stockholm Convention and the UNECE Protocol
	<b>Monitoring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2004/2005</li> <li>Long-term test on aquatic organisms required</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2005 agreed to publish monitoring strategy for TBBP-A on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.
<b>Assessment of risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be finalised later in 2004</li> </ul>	The UK reported that they have revised the environmental risk assessment to take into account new test data and exposure information provided by industry. Initial results of studies of degradation in anaerobic sewage sludge and anaerobic sediment have been added. These show de-bromination of TBBPA to form Bisphenol A, another substance being assessed under the Existing Substances Regulation. Other recent studies in the published literature also found evidence for de-bromination of TBBPA in the environment. TCNES agreed that this source of Bisphenol A to the environment should be considered further in an update to the Bisphenol A risk assessment. Risks were identified to surface water and sediment for 2 scenarios where TBBPA is used as an additive flame retardant and to soil for 3 scenarios where TBBPA is used as an additive flame retardant and 1 scenario where it is used as a reactive flame retardant (in cases where sewage sludge is spread to agricultural land).
<b>Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk reduction scenarios to be developed and risk reduction measures to be adopted</li> </ul>	The UK will soon begin work on a risk reduction strategy for these scenarios

<b>Industrial sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Industry to work with Contracting Parties to improve the estimates of emissions, and if necessary, the estimation of PNEC values</li></ul>	See contribution to assessment of risk.
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<b>24. HEXAMETHYLDISILOXANE (HMDS) (lead country: France)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2004)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<b>OSPAR action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSPAR to re-evaluate the risks posed by HMDS releases when further information has been collected. Any associated measures to be addressed through the background document review process</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2007 agreed to deselect Hexamethyldisiloxane (HMDS) from the List of Chemicals for Priority Action
	<b>EC action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contracting Parties/EU Member States to support the ongoing development of the Risk Assessment Report and provide new information on exposure and discharges, emissions and losses</li> <li>• Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document</li> </ul>	
	<b>Monitoring</b> France to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2004/2005	A monitoring strategy was presented at SPDS 2004. HSC 2005 agreed to suspend action on the draft monitoring strategy until the question of deselecting the substance from the OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action has been resolved.
	<b>Review:</b>	
	<b>Communication to international bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	

<b>25. CLOTRIMAZOLE (lead country: France) (2005 update)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2004)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<p><b>OSPAR action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to re-evaluate the risks posed by clotrimazole releases when further information has been collected. Any associated measures to be addressed through the Background Document review process</li> <li>OSPAR to recommend that package leaflets should include special disposal measures</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>EC action</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties/EU members to support the ongoing development of the Risk Assessment Review and provide new information on exposure and discharges, emissions and losses</li> <li>Chairman of OSPAR to send a letter to the European Commission commending the background document</li> </ul>	<p>France reported that Bayer Industry repeated measurements which showed that clotrimazole could not be detected above the level of 2.5 ng/l in any of the investigated water samples taken from the rivers Tyne (UK) and Nidda and Main (Germany), nor in WWTP effluent samples, with a total sum of 16 investigated samples. Effluent water from a WWTP and drinking water were enriched with clotrimazole to the concentration of 1mg/L. While clotrimazole was not detected any more in the effluent water already after one day, the clotrimazole concentration did not decrease significantly in the drinking water sample. This may indicate a high affinity of clotrimazole to suspended sediment particles and result in clotrimazole to be absorbed by the sewage sludge of any WWTP. Based on these findings Bayer Industry intends to request OSPAR to deselect the substance from the OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action. (See HSC(2) 06/4/Info.1)</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007 – HSC Autumn, if new data available</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Communication to international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	..
	<p><b>Monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>France to propose monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2004/2005</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2005 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for clotrimazole on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.

<b>26. HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE (HCCP) (lead country: The Netherlands)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2004)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<b>OSPAR action:</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR to decide whether the substance should be deleted from the OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action once EC risk assessment is finalised</li> </ul>	<p>The environmental risk assessment for HCCP under the EU Existing Substances Regulation has been finalized and concluded that HCCP is not a PBT substance. Also according to the OSPAR Dymamec criteria HCCP is not a PBT-substance (as has been shown in the in 2004 adopted background document). HCCP is not known to meet any criteria for the Safety net procedure either (such as occurrence in (remote) marine area, or (suspicion of) endocrine disrupting effects). Therefore the Netherlands proposed at HSC 2005 to deselect HCCP from the OSPAR List of Chemicals for priority Action. This proposal was supported by HSC. OSPAR 2005 agreed to deselect HCCP from the List of Chemicals for priority action.</p>

<b>27. CERTAIN PHTHALATES (lead countries: France and Denmark) (update 2006)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2005)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<b>Contracting Parties action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to pay attention to the on-going development and the progress of work in the frame of endocrine disrupters particularly within the EC and OECD programs</li> </ul>	
	<b>OSPAR action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to follow DEHP consumption rate</li> </ul>	Information from the European Council for Plasticisers and Intermediates indicate a decrease in the consumption in Western Europe. Unless consumption increased, the conclusions of the Background Document are still valid. To follow consumption rates appeared to be the best way to monitor reduction of emissions, discharges and losses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to re-evaluate the risks posed by phthalates when further information will become available</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2006 deselected DIDPs (CAS N° 68515-49-1 and CAS N° 26761-40-0) and DINPs (CAS N° 68515-48-0 and CAS N° 28553-12-0)) from the List of Chemicals for Priority Action as they were not PBT and posed no risk to the marine environment.
	<b>Review:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date to be decided in the light of progress of work in the EC</li> </ul>	
	<b>Monitoring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>France and Denmark to propose a monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2005/2006</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2006 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for certain phthalates on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.
	<b>EC action</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to communicate this background document to the European Commission for information</li> </ul>	<p>Letter to EC sent on 9 September 2005</p> <p>Communication from EC dated 3 October 2005. The risk assessments on DEHP (rapporteur Sweden) and BBP (rapporteur Norway) are close to finalisation. In addition, a draft risk reduction strategy for DEHP will be discussed at the next meeting of the risk reduction strategy group in the framework of the Council Regulation 793/93 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances on 10-11 November 2005. A similar strategy will also be drawn up for BBP.</p> <p>The EC adopted Directive 2005/84 amending Directive 76/769/EEC on marketing and use restrictions to restrict the use of certain phthalates, including DEHP and BBP, in toys and childcare articles.</p> <p>The available information on DEHP will be taken into account when the Commission makes its proposal on priority substances under the Water Framework Directive.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR Contracting Parties which are EU Member States to support the on-going development of the risk assessment report and provide information, if available, particularly on endocrine disrupting effects in order to refine the assessment</li> </ul>	See above	

Source	Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2005)	Progress of actions
	<b>Communication to international bodies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li></ul>	Letter sent on 9 September 2005

<b>28. PERFLUOROCTANE SULPHONATE (PFOS) (lead country: United Kingdom) (update 2006)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2005)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<p><b>Contracting Parties action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties to establish contact with representatives of industries using PFOS-related substances as a means of establishing status and use and options for reduction within their own territories</li> <li>OSPAR Contracting Parties which are not members of the EC or the EEA to pursue parallel national controls as those mentioned below under "EC action"</li> <li>OSPAR Contracting Parties to develop and test existing and future substitutes for PFOS in current uses</li> </ul>	<p>Action carried out in the course of the development of the 2005 proposal for marketing and use restrictions of PFOS.</p> <p>Action carried out in the course of the development of the 2005 proposal for marketing and use restrictions of PFOS.</p>
	<p><b>OSPAR action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSPAR is to support the process in the EC of establishing marketing and use controls and to encourage any activities to reduce the risks associated with PFOS, including the substitution of PFOS with safer substitutes which pose less risk</li> <li>to review current and future proposals made by individual Contracting Parties and international bodies (such as the EU) to check that the needs identified by this OSPAR Background Document will be met, and to identify any additional action that may be required on the part of these Parties</li> </ul>	<p>Based on the completed risk assessment, including marine elements, the EC adopted a proposal in December 2005 to amend Directive 76/769/EEC to restrict most uses of PFOS identified in the Background Document. The proposal addresses the concerns of OSPAR set out in the Background Document. The proposal will be discussed in Parliament and Council in 2006/2007.</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK to propose a monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2005/2006</li> <li>to consider whether a monitoring programme should be set up to track the progress towards the cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of PFOS</li> </ul>	<p>OSPAR 2006 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for PFOS on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.</p>
	<p><b>Industry action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to work with Contracting Parties to improve estimates of emissions where appropriate and, if necessary, the estimation of PNEC values to ensure the most effective risk reduction measures are adopted</li> </ul>	<p>Action carried out in the course of the development of the 2005 proposal for marketing and use restrictions of PFOS.</p>

	<p><b>EC action</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EC to take action on PFOS at Community level.</li> <li>• Secretariat to communicate this background document to the European Commission for information</li> <li>• OSPAR Contracting Parties which are EU Member States to support the concept of EU-level controls and prepare dossiers on use and the practicability of reduction</li> </ul>	<p>Directive 2006/122/EC had been adopted, prohibiting the use of PFOS with effect from summer 2008. The ban applied with exceptions for a few special cases: certain processes in the semiconductor industry and in photographic coating processes, as suppressants in hard chromium plating processes, as wetting agents in certain electroplating processes, and in hydraulic fluids used in aircraft</p> <p>Letter sent to EC on 9 September 2005</p> <p>Communication from EC dated 3 October 2005. An OECD hazard assessment was endorsed at the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology (5-8 November 2002). This assessment concluded that the potential hazards of PFOS indicate cause for concerns.</p> <p>The risks posed to health and environment by PFOS have been assessed in accordance with the principles of the Council Regulation 793/93. The risk assessment identified a need to reduce the risks to health and environment. A risk evaluation report and a risk reduction strategy, which includes an impact assessment, have been prepared by the UK. The risk reduction strategy recommended marketing and use restrictions for certain uses. SCHER has been consulted and has seen a need for further scientific risk assessment but it also agreed that risk reduction measures might be necessary to avoid the reoccurrence of certain uses. The Commission has already discussed the issue twice in the Limitations Working Group and it is currently evaluating the case for proposing restrictions on the marketing and use of PFOS in the framework of Directive 76/769.</p> <p>An ongoing research project PERFORCE (<a href="http://www.science.uva.nl/perforce">http://www.science.uva.nl/perforce</a>) financed by the Research Framework Programme is generating new data, e.g. on exposures, sources and routes and physico-chemical parameters of PFOS.</p>
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010/2011</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Other international bodies</b></p>	<p>PFOS is one of the new 5 candidates for inclusion in the Stockholm POPs Convention. A decision is expected in November 2006; if this decision is positive, PFOS could be expected to be on the POPs list in 2007.</p>
	<p><b>Communication to international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, and relevant Contracting Parties to promote its recommendations to these bodies</li> </ul>	<p>Letter sent on 9 September 2005</p>

<b>29. N-(1,3-DIMETHYLBUTYL)-N'-PHENYL-1,4-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (6PPD) (lead country: Germany) (update 2006)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (agreed at OSPAR 2005)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<p><b>Contracting Parties action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to consider improving the exposure assessment for 6PPD and its metabolites</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>OSPAR action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to invite Contracting Parties to check that the operation of plants manufacturing or formulating 6PPD is regulated according to the principles of BAT and that any releases are eliminated, or minimised to the greatest extent possible</li> <li>OSPAR 2010 to re-examine what action is needed</li> </ul>	The only producer of 6PPD in the OSPAR catchment area (Germany) applied BAT to reduce releases via air emissions and waste streams. In Belgium, 6PPD is no longer used as component in the production of tires for cars which is the main source of diffuse emissions of 6PPD. A quantification of such releases (including from imported tires) is not clear.
	<p><b>Monitoring</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany to propose a monitoring strategy to ASMO/HSC in 2005/2006</li> <li>to include both parent 6PPD and metabolites and support the improvement of exposure assessment, taking into account the fact that 6PPD is volatile and rapidly undergoes abiotic degradation in water and air</li> </ul>	OSPAR 2006 agreed to publish a monitoring strategy for 6PPD on the OSPAR website as an annex to the Background Document.
	<p><b>EC action</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat to communicate this background document to the European Commission for information</li> </ul>	Letter sent to EC on 9 September 2005 6PPD is reported under the Council Regulation 793/93 and is subject to ongoing evaluation by the OECD Existing Chemicals Programme. Although there are no specific areas of concern identified so far to justify any restrictive measures to be proposed on this substance in the near future, the EC is interested in the development and results of the monitoring strategy which is expected to contribute to the improvement of the exposure assessment.
	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date to be decided in the light of progress of work in OECD</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Communication to international bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracting Parties, when undertaking further work for exposure assessment of 6PPD, to co-ordinate their work with on-going activities under the OECD Existing Chemicals Programme</li> <li>Secretariat to send the background document to other international bodies, in particular the OECD Existing Chemicals Programme and relevant Contracting Parties to promote action to take account of this Background Document by those other international bodies in a consistent manner.</li> </ul>	The OECD draft SIAR has been adopted without changes and the OSPAR Background Document on 6PPD has been updated in 2006 to reflect this. Letter sent on 9 September 2005.

<b>30. NEODECANOIC ACID, ETHENYL ESTER (lead country: United Kingdom)</b>		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Proposed action to be taken by OSPAR (to be agreed at OSPAR 2006)</b>	<b>Progress of actions</b>
<b>General</b>	<p><b>Contracting Parties action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK to present a project sheet for the development of a draft background document to HSC(2) 2005</li> </ul>	<p>Work on Background Document will depend on development by industry of the OECD SIDS (Screening Information Data Set) and the associated SIAR (SIDS Initial Assessment Report). Industry is still conducting various tests on the substance and is working on the draft SIAR. If all goes according to plan, the UK is hoping to present the assessment to SIAM 24 (Paris, April 2007). Until this work is completed, it will not be possible to decide how to take forward the work on the Background Document.</p>