IMPLEMETATION OF THE ICCA AND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS

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PRESENTED

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TRAINING





PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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- Introduction
- Genesis of Global Actions for Sound Chemicals
 Management
- Main Conventions on Sound Management of Chemicals
- Implementation of the ICCA and Domestication





INTRODUCTION

Global Concerns and Classification of Dangerous of Chemicals

- Toxic or Very Toxic
- Corrosive
- Harmful
- Irritant
- Cancer causing
- Effect reproduction
- Effect on other systems (Endocrine....)

1. Health Risks





Global Concerns and Classification ...

- Fire and explosion hazard
- Explosive
- Flammable

3. Dangerous to the Environment

2. Physical Hazards

- Toxic to living organisms
- Persistence in the environment
- Bioaccumulation





GENESIS OF GLOBAL ACTIONS FOR SOUND CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

- Because of Global Risks resulting from chemicals,
 - Agenda 21 chapter 19 to address the need for environmentally sound management of chemicals (ESMC),
 - This was at the United Nations Conference in Rio de Janeiro, 1992
- At the that Conference, it was noted that:
 - Many countries has in place programmes for the promotion of chemical safety.
 - Such work has international implications, as chemical risks do not respect national boundaries.
 - A need for strengthening national and international efforts to achieve an ESMC.





GENESIS ... RIO COFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Rio Conference Come-up with The Six Recommendations

- 1. Expanding and accelerating international assessment of chemical risks;
- 2. Harmonization of classification and labeling of chemicals;
- 3. Information exchange on toxic chemicals and chemical risks;
- 4. Establishment of risk reduction programmes;
- 5. Strengthening of national capabilities and capacities for management of chemicals;
- 6. Prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products.





MAIN CONVENTIONS

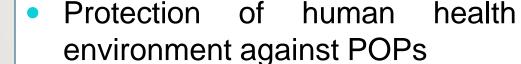
Main Conventions

- 1. Stockholm
- 2. Rotterdam
- 3. Basel
- 4. Minamata
- 5. Chemical Weapon
- 6. Montreal Protocol









- Operating Principles of the SC:
 - Eliminate or restrict the production, use, import and export of POPs.

the

and

- Substitution by better alternatives
- Eliminate POPs stockpiles and wastes
- Procedure for adding new POPs for action
- Promote BAT/BEP technologies to reduce unintentional POP emissions
- Elimination
 - 15 industrial chemicals
 - 16 Pesticides
 - 2 both industrial and pesticides use
- 7 Unintentional Production Chemicals





- The Convention on PIC
- Aimed to protect human health and the environment from potential harm.

promotes exchange through:

- proper labeling and directions on safe handling,
- inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans.
- Signatory countries can decide whether to:
 - allow or ban the importation of chemicals in the treaty,
 - exporting countries are obliged to notify the importing Party

Rotterdam





- 55 chemicals and Pesticides under the Annex
 III
- URT issued import Response to 47.
- Final Decisions:
 - No Consent to Import 24 pesticides and Consent to Import 3.
 - No Consent to Import 12 industrial Chemicals.
- Interim Decisions:
 - Consent to Import under specific conditions 7 pesticides.
 - Consent to Import under specific conditions 2 industrial Chemicals

Rotterda m



- Designed to reduce the movements of hazardous waste from one state to another
- Aimed to protect human health and the Environment
- The State of export has to notify in writing, the competent authority of the State of import
- The State of import shall respond to the notifier in writing,
 - consenting to the movement with or without conditions,
 - denying permission for the movement, or
 - requesting additional information.
- A final response of the State of import shall be sent to the State of export.

Basel





- Aimed to controls, reduce and phaseout use of mercury
- The focus is all range of
 - products,
 - processes,
 - industries where mercury is used,
 - Releases and
 - emission.
- The concerns is because of its adverse health effects.
- Mercury is currently in a phasedown period.







Minamata

Main Conventions ...

- Prohibit development of new mercury mining after coming into force
- Production industries has grace period of 15 since 2018 after coming into force
- Prohibit production, importation and export of articles containing mercury by 2020.





- Deadline for further importation and use of articles containing mercury was 2020.
- Exemption is open for any State Party.
- Exemption is for 5 years and not be more 10 years
- Recommended to reduce and if visible eliminate use of mercury for gold extraction.
- There is no limit time.

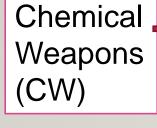




Minamata



- Prohibition of toxic chemicals and their precursors,
 - except where intended for purposes not prohibited under this Convention
- Each State Party shall never undertakes under any circumstances:
 - use chemical weapons;
 - develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain CWs,
 - transfer, directly or indirectly, CWs to anyone;







- engage in any military preparations to use CW
- assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party.
- Each State Party shall undertakes to destroy:
 - CWs it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control.
 - all CWs it abandoned on the territory of another State Party.
 - any CWs production facilities it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control.

Chemical Weapon (CWs)





- On Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
- Developed in response to scientific findings on depletion of the atmosphere ozone layer,
 - due to chlorine and bromine emissions from human activities
- Aimed to reduce and eliminate:
 - consumption and emissions of Ozone Layer Depleting Substances (ODS) and
 - by setting freeze and phase out schedules
- Each Party have to:
 - have to comply with the schedule for ODS phase out
 - Introduce control measures

Montreal Protocol





- Regulations, Control of imports
- Cleaner Production programmes
- Awareness, training
- Some of the phased-out ODS include:
 - Chlorofluorocarbons
 - Carbon Tetrachloride
 - I, I, I-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)
 - Bromochloromethane, and
 - Methyl Bromide (exemption on specific use).
- Each Party have to:
 - Work on the phase down of hydrochlorofluorocarbon known as HCFC-22, or R-22.
 - Phase out the use of R-22 in all cooling systems by 2030.





ICCA Implementation

 The overall purpose of the ICCA is protection of human health and the environment.

Pillars for implementation of the ICCA are:

Registration and Certification

- Inspection
- Permit issuance
- Restriction and prohibition





ICCA Implementation ...

Who has to be:

- registered and certified
- Inspected
- Issued with
- imports or transport permits

- Producer
- User
- **Importer**
- Exporter
- Transporter
- Distributor
- Storage/Warehouse
- Disposal facility





Implementation of the ICCA and Domestication of the Conventions

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Domestication of the Conventions

- 3rd Schedule category are general chemicals requiring registrations
- Covers both industrial and consumer chemicals and public health pesticides
- Table 1.0 of the 3rd Schedule covers
 - List of Chemicals Requiring Registration
- Table 2.0 of the 3rd Schedule covers
 - Threshold quantities for non- hazardous chemicals not requiring registration





Cover Highly Hazardous Chemicals

- 1. Health Risks
- 2. Physical Hazards
- 3. Dangerous to the Environment

chemicals

6th Schedule

- Chemicals registered under 6th Schedule are
 - Controlled under the Rotterdam Convention depending of import response filed by the country
 - Controlled under the Minamata Convention
 - Under phase down of the Montreal Protocol





- Highly controlled precursor chemicals are those used as ingredients in the manufacturing of drugs of abuse.
 - N- Acetylanthranilic acid
 - Acetic anhydride
 - Isosafrole
 - Lysergic acid
 - 3,4 Methylenedioxyphenyl 2 –propanone
 - 4-Anilino-N-phenethyipiperidine (ANPP)
 - N-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP)
 - alpha-phenylacetoacetonitrile (APAAN)
 - 1-Phenyl -2 propanone
 - Piperonal
 - Safrole







- Highly controlled precursor chemicals are those used as ingredients in the manufacturing of drugs of abuse.
 - Sassafras oil
 - O-amino benzoic acid
 - Hydroxylimine and its salts
 - 1-phenyl-2-bromo-1-propanol
 - 2-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone
 - *3-oxo-2-phenylbutyronitrile*
 - 4-peridinamine, N-phenyl-1- (2-phenylethyl)
 - *N-Methyl-1-phenyl-1-chloro-2-amines*
 - Phenyl acetic acid
 - Potassium Permanganate
 - Sodium Permanganate
 - Methyl alpha Phenylacetoacetate (MAPA)
 - 3,4-MDP-2-p Methyl glycidate (PMK glycidate).
 - 3,4-MDP-2-p Methyl glycidic acid (PMK glycidic acid).
 - 18 under process for inclusion

7th Schedule





- Highly controlled precursor chemicals are those used as solvents in the manufacturing of drugs of abuse.
 - Anthranilic acid
 - Acetone
 - Ethyl ether (Diethyl Ether)
 - Hydrochloric acid (Hydrogen Chloride)
 - Methyl ethyl ketone (Butanone)
 - Bromine
 - Sulphuric acid
 - Toluene
 - Chloroform
 - Propiophenone
 - Ethyl alcohol
 - Iodine







List of precusor chemicals for chemical weapons

- Category I of Prohibited CW Precursors
 - DF: Methylphosphonyldifluoride
 - QL: O-Ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite

Category II of Prohibited CW Precursors

- Methyl phosphonyl dichloride
- Dimethyl methylphosphonate
- Fonofos: O-Ethyl S-phenyl ethylphosphonothiolothionate
- 2- (N, N-Dimethylamino) ethylchloride hydrochloride
- 2- (N, N-Diethylamino) ethylchloride hydrochloride







- Category II of Prohibited CW Precursors
 - 2- (N, N-Diisopropylamino) ethylchloride hydrochloride
 - N, N-Dimethylaminoethanol and corresponding protonated salts
 - N, N-Dimethylaminoethanol and corresponding protonated salts
 - 2- (N, N-Dimethylamino) ethylchloride hydrochloride
 - 2- (N, N-Diethylamino) ethylchloride hydrochloride

7th Schedule





7th Schedule

Domestication of the Conventions ...

- Category III of Prohibited CW Precursors
 - Phosphorus oxychloride
 - Phosphorus trichloride
 - Phosphorus pentachloride
 - Trimethyl phosphite
 - Triethyl phosphite
 - Dimethyl phosphite
 - Diethyl phosphite
 - Sulfur monochloride
 - Sulfur dichloride
 - Thionyl chloride
 - Ethyldiethanolamine
 - Methyldiethanolamine
 - Triethanolamine
 - Sodium Cyanide
 - Potassium Cyanide





- List of Severely Restricted Banned/ Eliminated Chemicals
 - List of chemicals with ban import response under the Rotterdam Convention
 - List of chemicals with import response Importation Subject to Specific Conditions under the Rotterdam Convention
 - List of chemicals banned under the Stockholm Convention
 - List of chemicals with Specific Exception under the Stockholm Convention
 - List of chemicals banned under the Chemical Weapons Convention
 - List of chemicals Phased out under the Montreal Protocol

8th Schedule



I Thank You For Your Attention



