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Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
Chemical Review Committee
First meeting
Geneva, 11–18 February 2005
Item 7 (m) of the provisional agenda*

Inclusion of chemicals in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention: review of notifications of final regulatory actions to ban or severely restrict a chemical: chrysotile asbestos

Chrysotile asbestos

Note by the secretariat

1. In line with article 5 of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, when the secretariat has received at least one notification from each of two prior informed consent (PIC) regions that contain the information required in Annex I of the Convention, it shall forward the notifications and accompanying documentation to the members of the Chemical Review Committee. The Committee shall review the information provided in such notifications and, in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex II, recommend to the Conference of the Parties whether the chemical in question should be included in Annex III and a decision guidance document drafted.

2. The secretariat has received four notifications from three PIC regions that meet the information requirements of Annex I relating to chrysotile asbestos (South West Pacific - Australia; Latin America and the Caribbean – Chile; Europe – European Community and Latvia). Summaries of these notifications were included in PIC Circular XIII, June 2000; PIC Circular XV, June 2001; PIC Circular XIX, June 2004; and PIC Circular XX, for December 2004.

3. The notifications as they were received from the notifying countries are annexed to the present note.

* UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.1/1.

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4. The notifications from Chile and the European Community were considered by the interim Chemical Review Committee at its third session. The interim Chemical Review Committee concluded that:

> "the notifications by Chile and the European Community met the criteria of Annex II for the chrysotile form of asbestos. The existence of ongoing international trade in asbestos was reconfirmed by information provided by Committee members and by reference to production, import and export figures for various countries.
>
> …
>
> The Committee agreed that all criteria for listing all the notified forms of asbestos had been met and it decided to recommend to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee that it should make the actinolite, anthophyllite, amosite, tremolite and chrysotile forms of asbestos subject to the interim PIC procedure."

(UNEP/FAO/PIC/ICRC.3/19, paras. 68, 70.)

5. The inclusion of all forms of asbestos was considered by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its tenth session. With regard to chrysotile asbestos, the report of that session states:

> "A number of representatives indicated that they were not prepared to agree to include chrysotile at the current time and proposed that a decision on chrysotile should be postponed until a future meeting. A number of representatives, noting that chrysotile was different from the amphibole forms of asbestos, expressed concern about the sufficiency of the scientific evidence of its carcinogenicity. Some representatives were of the view that there was insufficient information on the long-term effects of the proposed alternatives for chrysotile, which might prove to be more harmful than chrysotile itself."

(UNEP/FAO/PIC/INC.10/24, para 48.)

6. The report also notes the following regarding the debate on chrysotile asbestos.

> "Many representatives expressed support for the inclusion of all five forms of asbestos in the interim PIC procedure. They considered that sufficient and clear information had been provided to enable the Interim Chemical Review Committee to reach its consensus recommendation that the criteria for inclusion of chrysotile had been met, and the proper procedures had been followed. They expressed the view that the desire for additional information should not be used to stop the approval of a decision guidance document or the inclusion of the chemical in Annex III. It was also noted that Parties that had additional national risk evaluations or information on alternatives could provide that documentation to the secretariat for posting on the Rotterdam Convention web site."

(UNEP/FAO/PIC/INC.10/24 para 50.)

7. A representative of the secretariat noted that the Interim Chemical Review Committee had done its work well, and no one had challenged the process or recommendation. (UNEP/FAO/PIC/INC.10/24 para 53.)

8. The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee decided "that the secretariat should compile the extracted chrysotile material into a decision guidance document for subsequent consideration at the eleventh session of the Committee, under a process similar to the one to be used for the inclusion of the other chemicals pending consideration…." (UNEP/FAO/PIC/INC.10/24, para 54).

9. At its eleventh session, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee did not reach consensus on the inclusion of chrysotile asbestos in the interim PIC procedure. (UNEP/FAO/PIC/INC.10/7.)

10. Following the receipt of the notification from Australia and Latvia, the secretariat has forwarded these notifications for the review of the Chemical Review Committee.

11. The supporting documentation provided by Chile and the European Community that was available to the fifth session of the Interim Chemical Review Committee and the supporting documentation submitted by Australian and Latvia, where available, will be found in documents UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.1/26/Add.1, UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.1/26/Add.2, UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.1/26/Add.3 and UNEP/FAO/RC/CRC.1/26/Add.4, respectively.

Annex

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Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

UNEP

FORM FOR NOTIFICATION OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION TO BAN OR SEVERELY RESTRICT A CHEMICAL

IMPORTANT: See instructions before filling in the form

COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA

PART I: PROPERTIES, IDENTIFICATION AND USES

1.	**IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL**	
1.1	**Common name**	Chrysotile, also known as white asbestos or serpentine asbestos.
1.2	**Chemical name according to an internationally recognized nomenclature (e.g. IUPAC), where such nomenclature exists**	Chrysotile Asbestos
1.3	**Trade names and names of preparations**	7-45 Asbestos, Avibest, Avibest C, Calidria RG 100, Calidria RG 144, Calidria RG 600, Cassiar AK, K 6-30, NCI C61223A & 5RO4.
1.4	**Code numbers**	
1.4.1	**CAS number**	12001-29-5
1.4.2	**Harmonized System customs code**	2524.00 – Asbestos.
1.4.3	**Other numbers (specify the numbering system)**	EC Number: 650-013-00-6 RTECS Number: CI6478500

1.5	**Indication regarding previous notification on this chemical, if any**
1.5.1	√ This is a first time notification of final regulatory action on this chemical.
1.5.2	❑ This is a modification of a previous notification of final regulatory action on this chemical. The sections modified are: _____ ❑ This notification replaces all previously submitted notifications on this chemical. Date of issue of the previous notification: _____

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO:

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
Plant Protection Service
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00100 Rome, Italy

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Fax: (+39 06) 5705 6347
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OR

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
UNEP Chemicals

11-13, Chemin des Anémones
CH – 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: (+41 22) 917 8183
Fax: (+41 22) 797 3460
E-mail: pic@unep.ch

1.6 Information on hazard classification where the chemical is subject to classification requirements	
International classification systems	**Hazard class**
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	Category 1 (carcinogen)
Other classification systems	**Hazard class**
NOHSC (National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia)) List of Designated Hazardous Substances	R49 (may cause cancer by inhalation) R48/20 & R48/23 (Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure (R20 and R23 indicate the critical route of exposure is inhalation)). S22 = Do not breath dust; S44 = If you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show label where possible); and S53 = Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Classification in the EU (EEC Council Directive 67/548/EEC)	Carcinogenic in Category 1: may cause cancer by inhalation (Carc. Cat. 1; R49) Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation (T; R48/23)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail – ADG code	UN Number 2590, Class 9, Packaging Group III, Special Provision 168, HazChem Code 2X, Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods Packaging Method 3.8.9

1.7 Use or uses of the chemical	
1.7.1	❑ **Pesticide**
	Describe the uses of the chemical as a pesticide in your country:
	N/A
1.7.2	√ **Industrial**
	Describe the industrial uses of the chemical in your country:
	Imported raw chrysotile is used for the manufacture of friction materials and compressed asbestos fibre (CAF) sheeting for gasket production for both industrial and automotive applications. Chrysotile is also imported in a number of products such as brake linings, gaskets and clutch facing. Other once-off uses of chrysotile identified were blades in high vacuum pumps, asbestos yarn for packing, asbestos gloves and asbestos washers for miners' oil flame safety lamps.

1.8 Properties	
1.8.1	**Description of physico-chemical properties of the chemical**
	Molecular formula of chrysotile is $H_4O_4Si.^1/_2H_2O.^3/_2Mg$. It is an odourless white, grey, green, yellowish fibrous (flexible) solid material with a soft, 'soapy' texture at standard temperature and pressure. Boiling point: N/A; Melting point/decomposition temperature: 800-850 ºC (dehydroxylation occurs at 600-780 ºC); Vapour pressure: N/A, expected to be low. Chrysotile is insoluble in water (pH 7) and organic solvents. However, under acidic conditions and high temperatures chrysotile fibres will dissolve rapidly.

1.8.2 Description of toxicological properties of the chemical

Human exposure to chrysotile is associated with an excess risk of asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. In most groups of workers, lung cancer is the predominant cause of death related to chrysotile exposure. There is evidence to show that fibre size may influence the degree of hazard.

In animal studies, chrysotile caused mesotheliomas and lung carcinomas in rats after inhalation, and mesotheliomas following intrapleural administration. In hamsters, intrapleural administration of chrysotile induced mesotheliomas. Intraperitoneal administration of chrysotile caused peritoneal tumours and mesotheliomas in mice and rats.

References:

National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) (1999) Priority Existing Chemical No. 9: Chrysotile Asbestos. Canberra, AGPS.
The report can be accessed at
http://www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/CAR/PEC/PEC9/PEC9index.htm

1.8.3 Description of ecotoxicological properties of the chemical

N/A

PART II: FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

2. FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

2.1 The chemical is: Chrysotile asbestos ❑ **banned OR** √ **severely restricted**

2.2 Information specific to the final regulatory action

2.2.1 Summary of the final regulatory action

Use of amphibole forms of asbestos has been severely restricted in Australia as notified to the PIC Secretariat in November 2000. The final regulatory action described here is specifically for chrysotile. It also consolidates existing prohibitions on crocidolite (blue) and amosite (brown) asbestos into the instrument prohibiting the use of chrysotile asbestos.

Chrysotile is not currently mined in Australia and is imported into the country. From 31 December 2003 all new uses of chrysotile asbestos and materials containing chrysotile asbestos is banned in all Australian workplaces, including the replacement of chrysotile asbestos products when replacement is necessary. The prohibition takes effect simultaneously in each Australian state and territory.

Under the import and export controls, the importation and exportation of asbestos and goods containing asbestos is prohibited unless

- an exemption has been issued by the relevant Australian Government, State or Territory Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) agency,
- a permission has been issued by the Australian Government Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations'
- or the goods are exempt from the scope of the regulation.

This control has been established to assist in the enforcement of the Australian Government health and safety (OHS) restrictions on the use, transport and storage of asbestos compounds.

The importation controls do not extend to goods that are *'in situ'*. For example, if a motor vehicle is imported with a gasket that contained asbestos, it is not proposed that the vehicle would be a prohibited import.

2.2.2	**Reference to the regulatory document**
	State and Territory legislation implementing the following Australian Government actions: • Amendment to Schedule 2 of the *National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances* [NOHSC:1005 (1994)] • Regulation 4C of the *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956* • Regulation 4 of the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
2.2.3	**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action**
	31 December 2003

2.3	**Was the final regulatory action based on a risk or hazard evaluation?**	√ **Yes**	❑ **No**
	If yes, give information on such evaluation		
	The risk assessment for chrysotile asbestos was carried out under the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). The objectives of this assessment were to: • assess the occupational, public health and environmental risks associated with the current uses and applications in Australian industry; • characterise current and future uses of chrysotile asbestos in Australia and to compare the situation with overseas countries; • assess the feasibility of substitution of chrysotile materials and voluntary and/or legislative action for reducing potential health and safety risks arising from manufacture and import of chrysotile and chrysotile products; and • to provide recommendations for a risk reduction strategy for chrysotile based on the assessment of available information. Robust scientific data were reviewed in the risk assessment and recommendations made to control exposure.		
	Reference to the relevant documentation		
	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) (1999) Priority Existing Chemical No. 9: Chrysotile Asbestos. Canberra, AGPS		

2.4	Reasons for the final regulatory action		
2.4.1	Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the human health?	√Yes	❑ No

If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks presented by the chemical to human health, including the health of consumers and workers

Human exposure to chrysotile is associated with an excess risk of asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. In most groups of workers, lung cancer is the predominant cause of death related to chrysotile exposure. There is evidence to show that fibre size may influence the degree of hazard.

The Australian Mesothelioma Register (the Register), published by NOHSC, receives notifications of cases of mesothelioma. The Register includes past employment history and is used to study occupational exposure to asbestos including chrysotile, given industry and occupation, with the view to improve efficiency in monitoring mesothelioma.

Long term data from the Register indicates that:

- the incidence rates of malignant mesothelioma have been increasing in Australia since 1965. It is believed that these high rates of mesothelioma are related to the extensive use and production of asbestos in Australia in previous decades;
- mesothelioma incidence rates are higher in males than females, possibly because of a higher exposure in male-dominated industries that produced or used asbestos (e.g. construction and manufacturing).

The potential for public exposure is during the transport, storage and emissions from manufacture and from end-use of products. Automotive applications are likely to be the major source of public exposure to asbestos dusts and a portion of the end-use products containing chrysotile may be sold directly to the public, particularly automotive friction products and gaskets.

Home mechanics have little if any personal protective equipment to wear when replacing worn brake pads and shoes, clutch plates or engine gaskets and during the changing of these products significant exposure is possible. The generation of chrysotile dusts at busy traffic intersections, by braking vehicles is also a known source of public exposure.

The recommendation from the NICNAS PEC 9 report was chrysotile is a known human carcinogen, and progress towards a phase out of this material is supported in favour of using less hazardous materials, where this material does not introduce greater risks through the performance of substitute materials.

Reference to the relevant documentation

National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) Chrysotile Asbestos Priority Existing Chemical No. 9 – Full public report.

The Incidence of Mesothelioma in Australia 1998 to 2000
Australian Mesothelioma Register Report (15th Report, 2003)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action

The severe restrictions on use of chrysotile will remove almost all human exposure thereby minimising the risks to the health of workers and consumers.

2.4.2	**Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the environment?**	❑ Yes	√ No
	If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks to the environment		
	Reference to the relevant documentation		
	Expected effect of the final regulatory action		

2.5	**Category or categories where the final regulatory action has been taken**	
2.5.1	**Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category**	√ **Industrial**

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action

All new uses of chrysotile asbestos and goods containing chrysotile asbestos are banned in Australia from 31 December 2003 including the replacement of chrysotile asbestos products when replacement is necessary. It is illegal under the laws of each state and territory to store, sell, install or use any products containing chrysotile asbestos.

Use or uses that remain allowed

There are a few exemptions to the ban but these are restricted in scope and operate for a limited time. They only apply where there are much greater risks to safety if asbestos is not used, or there is no non-asbestos alternative available.

They include the following:

Exemption 1: Compressed asbestos fibre gaskets for use with saturated steam, superheated steam, or with substances, which are classified as dangerous goods, including corrosive or flammable, and very toxic or toxic. Where compressed asbestos fibre gaskets are to be used with chlorine, the exemption applies for plants used in liquid chlorine service with design process conditions of –45 degrees Celsius and 1500 kPa pressure.

Exemption until 31 December 2004 and, for use with chlorine, 31 December 2006.

Exemption 2: Any product consisting of a mixture of asbestos with a phenol formaldehyde resin or with a cresylic formaldehyde resin used in:

vanes for rotary vacuum pumps;

vanes for rotary compressors; or

split face seals of at least 150 millimetres in diameter used to prevent leakage of water from cooling water pumps in fossil fuel electricity generating stations.

Exemption until 31 December 2007.

Exemption 3: Diaphragms for use in electrolytic cells in existing electrolysis plants for chlor-alkali manufacture.

Exemption until 31 December 2006.

Exemption 4: For the Australian Defence Organisation to use chrysotile parts and components which the ADO considers to be mission-critical, and where there is no known suitable, non-chrysotile alternative. This exemption will be regulated in detail by the Safety Rehabilitation Compensation Commission.

Exemption until 31 December 2007.

2.5.2	Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category	❑ Pesticide
	Formulation(s) and use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
	N/A	
	Formulation(s) and use or uses that remain allowed	

2.5.3 Estimated quantity of the chemical produced, imported, exported and used, where available.		
	Quantity per year (MT)	**Year**
Produced	None	1997
Imported	≈1.5	1997
Exported	None	1997
Used	≈1.5	1997

2.6	Indication, to the extent possible, of the likely relevance of the final regulatory action to other states and regions
	The final regulatory action applies only within Australia. However, the effects on human health arising from exposure to chrysotile would be relevant in any other country where it is used.

2.7	Other relevant information that may cover:	
2.7.1	**Assessment of socio-economic effects of the final regulatory action**	
	A ban on the use of chrysotile is expected to have a benefit through a reduction in illness and death to those persons exposed. The ban on the use of chrysotile will have a significant benefit and this benefit will take the form of a reduction in costs to the community. There would be costs incurred by large and small businesses initially due to projected higher costs of asbestos substitutes.	

2.7.2	**Information on alternatives and their relative risks**
	There are a number of uncertainties surrounding the use of alternative materials which include - safety, performance and cost.
2.7.3	**Relevant additional information**

PART III : GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Ministry/Department and authority responsible for issuing/enforcing the final regulatory action	
Institution	▪ **New South Wales (NSW) Workcover Authority** 92-100 Donnison Street, GOSFORD NSW 2250 Australia Phone: +61 2 4321 5000 Fax: +61 2 4325 4145 ▪ **Victorian Workcover Authority** Level 24 222 Exhibition Street Melbourne 3000 Phone (03) 9641 1555 Fax (03) 9641 1222 ▪ **Worksafe, Western Australia** 5th Floor, 1260 Hay Street WEST PERTH WA 6005 **Tel:** (08) 9327 8777 **Fax:** (08) 9321 8973 ▪ **Workplace Services South Australia** WorkCover Corporation 100 Waymouth Street Adelaide SA 5000 Australia ▪ **Queensland Division of Workplace Health and Safety** 193 Queen St, Ayr Q 4807. PO Box 639, Ayr Q 4807 Telephone: (07) 47612000 Facsimile: (07) 47612005 ▪ **Workplace Standards Tasmania** Reece House 46 Mount Street Burnie TAS 7320 ▪ **Northern Territory Work Health Authority** Ground Floor, Minerals House 66 The Esplanade GPO Box 4821 Darwin NT 0801 Telephone: (08) 8999 5010 Facsimile: (08) 8999 5141 ▪ **Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Workcover (refer to NSW)** ▪ **COMCARE (Comcare is responsible for workplace safety, rehabilitation and compensation in the Commonwealth jurisdiction.)** Level 1 (Reception) 14 Moore St Canberra ACT 2600 Phone: 1300 366 979 Fax: (02) 6257 5634
Address	See relevant authorities
Telephone	As above (A/A)

Telefax	A/A
E-mail address	A/A
Designated National Authority	
Institution	Australian Government of the Department of the Environment & Heritage
Address	John Gorton Building King Edward Terrace PARKES ACT 2600
Name of person in charge	Mr Mark Hyman
Position of person in charge	Assistant Secretary
Telephone	+61 2 6274 1622
Telefax	+61 2 6274 1640
E-mail address	mark.hyman@deh.gov.au

Date, signature of DNA and official seal: Judith C Johnson 29. 1. 2004

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

UNEP

FORM FOR NOTIFICATION OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION TO BAN OR SEVERELY RESTRICT A CHEMICAL

IMPORTANT: See instructions before filling in the form

COUNTRY: CHILE

PART I: PROPERTIES, IDENTIFICATION AND USES

1.	IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL	
1.1	**Common name**	Asbestos
1.2	**Chemical name according to an internationally recognized nomenclature (e.g. IUPAC), where such nomenclature exists**	Crocidolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite, amosite, chrysotile
1.3	**Trade names and names of preparations**	*Amianto* [asbestos], *amianto crocidolita* [crocidolite asbestos], *asbesto azul* [blue asbestos], *asbesto* [asbestos]
1.4	**Code numbers**	
1.4.1	**CAS number**	12001-28-4 Crocidolite 13768-00-8 Actinolite 17068-78-9 Anthophyllite 14567-73-8 Tremolite 12172-73-5 Amosite 12001-29-5 Chrysotile
1.4.2	**Harmonized System customs code**	National system based on the Harmonized System, section 2524.0000 *Amianto* (asbestos).
1.4.3	**Other numbers (specify the numbering system)**	United Nations number: 2212 Crocidolite, Amosite 2590 Actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite, chrysotile
1.5	**Indication regarding previous notification on this chemical, if any**	
1.5.1	X This is a first time notification of final regulatory action on this chemical.	
1.5.2	☐ This is a modification of a previous notification of final regulatory action on this chemical. The sections modified are: _____ ☐ This notification replaces all previously submitted notifications on this chemical.	
	Date of issue of the previous notification: _____	

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO:

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
Plant Protection Service
Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO
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CH – 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: (+41 22) 917 8183
Fax: (+41 22) 797 3460
E-mail: pic@unep.ch

1.6Information on hazard classification where the chemical is subject to classification requirements	
International classification systems	**Hazard class**
United Nations	Crocidolite, amosite: miscellaneous hazardous substances (9)
United Nations	Actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite, chrysotile: miscellaneous hazardous substances (9)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	Group 1: Asbestos is carcinogenic in humans. Includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite and tremolite.
Other classification systems	**Hazard class**

1.7	Use or uses of the chemical
1.7.1	☐ **Pesticide**
	Describe the uses of the chemical as a pesticide in your country:
1.7.2	X **Industrial**
	Describe the industrial uses of the chemical in your country:
	Manufacture of construction materials, in particular asbestos-cement panelling, asbestos pipes, roof tiles, and preformed products such as tanks. Manufacture of brake linings and clutches.

1.8	Properties
1.8.1	**Description of physico-chemical properties of the chemical**
	A fibrous mineral whose basic unit is the silicate group. This group forms a variety of polymer structures through the formation of Si-O-Si bonds. The polymer structure consists of a double chain, crystallizes into long, thin, straight fibres and decomposes into pyroxenes and silica. It has high tensile strength, flexibility and chemical and physical stability and is highly resistant to acids and alkalis. Electrical insulator.
1.8.2	**Description of toxicological properties of the chemical**
	The effects of respiratory exposure to asbestos are subacute or chronic and generally have a long latent period. Neoplastic diseases associated with occupational exposure to asbestos include lung cancer and mesothelioma. Non-malignant respiratory diseases attributable to asbestos exposure include chronic pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), fibrotic pleural plaques, pleuritis and diffuse pleural swelling Chronic toxicity: Inhalation may cause pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), bronchial carcinoma, mesothelioma of the pleura and peritoneum and possible cancers in other locations.
1.8.3	**Description of ecotoxicological properties of the chemical**
	Asbestos is a substance which is found in nature associated with serpentine rock. In some natural water sources, high concentrations of asbestos have been found resulting from erosion of natural sources of asbestos. Asbestos fibres are relatively stable and may travel long distances through air and water.

PART II: FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

2.	FINAL REGULATORY ACTION			
2.1	**The chemical is:**	☐ **banned**	**OR**	X **severely restricted**
2.2	**Information specific to the final regulatory action**			
2.2.1	**Summary of the final regulatory action**			
	Production, importation, distribution, sale and use of crocidolite and any material or product containing it is prohibited. Production, importation, distribution, sale and use of construction materials containing any type of asbestos is prohibited. Production, importation, distribution, sale and use of chrysotile, actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, tremolite and any other type of asbestos, or mixture thereof, for any item, component or product that does not constitute a construction material is prohibited, with certain specific exceptions.			
2.2.2	**Reference to the regulatory document**			
	SUPREME DECREE NO. 656 OF 12 SEPTEMBER 2000, PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL ON 13 JANUARY 2001.			
2.2.3	**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action**			
	SUPREME DECREE NO. 656 ENTERED INTO FORCE 180 DAYS AFTER ITS PUBLICATION IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, I.E. ON 12 JULY 2001.			
2.3	**Was the final regulatory action based on a risk or hazard evaluation?**		X **Yes**	☐ **No**
	If yes, give information on such evaluation			
	A hazard evaluation was carried out based on a compilation of bibliographic sources and verification of adverse chronic effects in exposed workers in the asbestos cement industry.			
	Reference to the relevant documentation			
	Technical Report by the Environmental Health Division of the Ministry of Health. Environmental Health Criteria 53, "Asbestos and Other Natural Mineral Fibres", IPCS, IOMC. Environmental Health Criteria 203, "Chrysotile Asbestos", IPCS, IOMC.			

CROCIDOLITE
+ Material + Product

Banned

2.4	**Reasons for the final regulatory action**	
2.4.1	**Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the human health?**	X Yes ☐ No

If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks presented by the chemical to human health, including the health of consumers and workers

All types of asbestos are hazardous to health to varying degrees depending on the form of exposure (it has been shown that the risk is from inhalation), the class of asbestos (blue asbestos is the most toxic), the size of the fibres, fibre concentration and interaction with other factors (tobacco smoking potentiates the effects). Generally speaking, the highest exposures are amongst the working population whether during manufacture of materials containing asbestos or during installation or demolition.

Asbestos causes three diseases:

- Asbestosis: Asbestosis is a chronic, diffuse, interstitial pulmonary fibrosis whose seriousness varies with the duration and intensity of exposure. In its initial stages, the disease is asymptomatic; in advanced cases, however, the affected worker presents signs and symptoms of chronic respiratory insufficiency.

- Bronchopulmonary cancer: Lung cancer related to asbestos cannot be clinically differentiated from other forms of cancer of the lung. A higher incidence of adenocarcinoma has been recorded amongst workers exposed to asbestos.

- Mesothelioma: Mesothelioma is a malign tumour of the pleura or peritoneum associated exclusively with asbestos exposure. In both cases, the progress of the disease is rapid, with death usually occurring within a year of the first symptoms appearing.

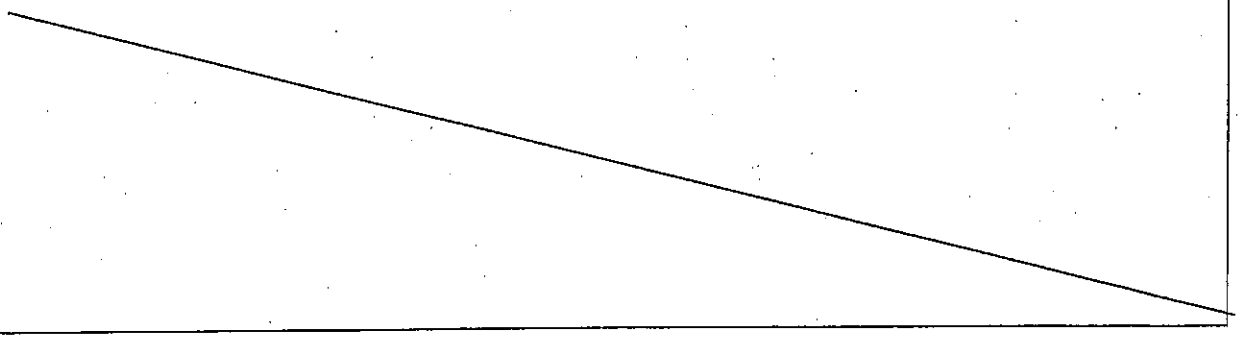
Reference to the relevant documentation

Environmental Health Criteria 53, "Asbestos and Other Natural Mineral Fibres", IPCS, IOMC.

Environmental Health Criteria 203, "Chrysotile Asbestos", IPCS, IOMC.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Expected effect of the final regulatory action



2.4.2	Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the environment?	❑ Yes X No
	If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks to the environment	
	Reference to the relevant documentation	
	Expected effect of the final regulatory action	

2.5	Category or categories where the final regulatory action has been taken	
2.5.1	Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category	X Industrial
	Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
	Crocidolite: all possible uses prohibited. All types of asbestos: use as an input to the manufacture of construction materials is prohibited without exception. All types of asbestos: use for any item, component or product that does not constitute a construction material is prohibited unless excepted.	
	Use or uses that remain allowed	
	Any type of asbestos except crocidolite: the use of asbestos may be authorized in the manufacture of products or components that are not construction materials so long as the interested parties can prove that there is no technically or economically feasible substitute for it.	

2.5.2	Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category	❑ Pesticide
	Formulation(s) and use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
	Formulation(s) and use or uses that remain allowed	

2.5.3 Estimated quantity of the chemical produced, imported, exported and used, where available.		
	Quantity per year (MT)	Year
Produced	0	-
Imported	Asbestos: 202,664 kg Products containing asbestos: 1,308,676 kg	1998
Exported	No data	-
Used	0	-

2.6	Indication, to the extent possible, of the likely relevance of the final regulatory action to other states and regions
	The regulatory action prohibits imports of asbestos in general, whatever the country of origin. Therefore no country may export asbestos to Chile except in specific cases, which exclude materials and inputs for construction material and must be expressly authorized by the Health Authority.

2.7	Other relevant information that may cover:
2.7.1	Assessment of socio-economic effects of the final regulatory action
	None
2.7.2	Information on alternatives and their relative risks
	None
2.7.3	Relevant additional information

	None

PART III : GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Ministry/Department and authority responsible for issuing/enforcing the final regulatory action	
Institution	ISSUANCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH ENFORCEMENT: CHILEAN HEALTH SERVICES
Address	MINISTRY OF HEALTH ESTADO NO. 360, OFICINA NO. 801 SANTIAGO CHILE
Telephone	+56 2 6641244/ 6649086
Telefax	+56 2 639 7110
E-mail address	jmonreal@netline.cl
Designated National Authority	
Institution	MINISTRY OF HEALTH HEALTH SUBSECRETARIAT ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
Address	ESTADO NO. 360, OFICINA NO. 801 SANTIAGO CHILE
Name of person in charge	MR. JULIO MONREAL URRUTIA
Position of person in charge	HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMMES
Telephone	+56 2 6641244/ 6649086
Telefax	+56 2 639 7110
E-mail address	jmonreal@netline.cl

[Sealed and signed by the Subsecretary of Health, Ministry of Health]

Date, signature of DNA and official seal: _____

Dr. MARIA SOLEDAD BARRIA I.
SUBSECRETARIAT OF HEALTH (S)
DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITY

FORM FOR NOTIFICATION OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION TO BAN OR SEVERELY RESTRICT A CHEMICAL

IMPORTANT: See instructions before filling in the form

COUNTRY: European Community

(Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)

PART I: PROPERTIES, IDENTIFICATION AND USES

1.	**IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL**	
1.1	**Common name**	Asbestos
1.2	**Chemical name according to an internationally recognized nomenclature (e.g. IUPAC), where such nomenclature exists**	Crocidolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite, amosite, chrysotile.
1.3	**Trade names and names of preparations**	
1.4	**Code numbers**	
1.4.1	**CAS number**	12001-28-4 crocidolite 77536-66-4 actinolite 77536-67-5 anthophyllite 77536-68-6 tremolite 12172-73-5 amosite 12001-29-5 chrysotile
1.4.2	**Harmonized System customs code**	2524.00 (amphibole asbestos concentrates, amphibole asbestos crude ore, asbestos, asbestos flakes, asbestos powder, asbestos, crude, asbestos, raw, chrysotile asbestos concentrates, chrysotile asbestos crude ore, waste and scrap of asbestos)

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO:

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
Plant Protection Service
Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Tel: (+39 06) 5705 3441
Fax: (+39 06) 5705 6347
E-mail: pic@fao.org

OR

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
UNEP Chemicals
J. WILLIS
11-13, Chemin des Anémones
CH – 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: (+41 22) 917 8183
Fax: (+41 22) 797 3460
E-mail: pic@unep.ch

1.4.3	**Other numbers (specify the numbering system)**	EC-No: 310-127-6 Naturally occurring substances (asbestos fibres fall under this EC-number) CUS-No: 23648 crocidolite 23696 actinolite 23672 anthophyllite 23706 tremolite 23743 amosite ------- chrysotile EU Combined Nomenclature Code based on the Harmonized System: 2524 00 (the number also includes other substances besides the ones specified above).

1.5 Indication regarding previous notification on this chemical, if any

1.5.1 ❑ This is a first time notification of final regulatory action on this chemical.

1.5.2 ❑ This is a modification of a previous notification of final regulatory action on this chemical.

The sections modified are:

X This notification replaces all previously submitted notifications on this chemical.

Date of issue of the previous notification: _____

1.6 Information on hazard classification where the chemical is subject to classification requirements

International classification systems	Hazard class

Other classification systems	Hazard class
Classification in the EU in accordance with Directive 67/548/EC	- Carcinogenic in Category 1: may cause cancer (Carc. Cat.1; R45) - Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation (T; R48/23)

1.7 Use or uses of the chemical

1.7.1 ❑ **Pesticide**

Describe the uses of the chemical as a pesticide in your country:

1.7.2	X **Industrial**
	Describe the industrial uses of the chemical in your country:
	Currently used mainly in seals, gaskets, joints, diaphragms, and armaments. Historical usage in heat-resistant insulators, cements, furnace and hot pipe coverings, inert filler medium (laboratory & commercial), fireproof gloves, clothing, brake lining. NaOH treated asbestos, AscariteBaker, has been used to absorb CO_2 in combustion analysis.
1.8	**Properties**
1.8.1	**Description of physico-chemical properties of the chemical**
	The basic unit is the silicate group. This group forms a variety of polymeric structures through formation of Si-O-Si bonds. The polymeric structure consists of a double chain. It crystallises into long, thin, straight fibres. Decomposes to piroxenes and silica.
1.8.2	**Description of toxicological properties of the chemical**
	The effects of respiratory exposure to asbestos are subacute or chronic and exhibit a latent period. - Neoplastic diseases associated with occupational exposure to airborne asbestos include lung cancer and mesothelioma. - Nonmalignant respiratory diseases attributable to asbestos exposure include chronic pulmonary fibrosis (asbestosis), fibrotic pleural plaques, pleuritis and diffuse pleural thickening.
1.8.3	**Description of ecotoxicological properties of the chemical**
	Asbestos is a naturally occurring substance associated with serpentine rock. In some natural waters high asbestos concentrations have been found resulting from erosion of asbestos from natural sources. There is a controversial debate whether this can constitute a risk to human health as the fibres can be dissolved in the stomach.

PART II: FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

2.	**FINAL REGULATORY ACTION**			
2.1	**The chemical is:**	X **banned**	**OR**	❑ **severely restricted**
2.2	**Information specific to the final regulatory action**			
2.2.1	**Summary of the final regulatory action**			
	The placing on the market and use of the following fibres and products containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited: Crocidolite, Amosite, Anthophylite, Actinolite, Tremolite and Chrysotile.			
2.2.2	**Reference to the regulatory document**			
	Directive 1999/77/EC of 26.7.1999 (Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ) L207 of 6.8.99, p. 18) adapting to technical progress for the sixth time Annex I to Directive 76/769/EEC of 27.7.1976 (OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976, p. 24). Other relevant Regulatory Actions: Directives 83/478/EEC of 19.9.1983 (OJ L 263 of 24.9.1983, p. 33), 85/610/EEC of 20.12.1985 (OJ L 375 of 31.12.1985, p. 1), 91/659/EEC of 3.12.1991 (OJ L 363 of 31.12.91, p. 36)			

2.2.3	**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action**	
	The regulatory action entered in force the 20th day following its publication on 6.8.1999 (OJ L 207 of 6.8.1999, p. 18). The Member States of the EU shall implement the necessary national legislation at the latest by 1st January 2005. Until the action is implemented in the Member States, the regulatory action Directive 91/659/EEC of 3.12.91 (OJ L363 of 31.12.1991, p.36) remains in force.	
2.3	**Was the final regulatory action based on a risk or hazard evaluation?**	X Yes ☐ No
	If yes, give information on such evaluation	
	An independent risk assessment was undertaken. This confirmed that all forms of asbestos can cause lung cancer, mesothelioma, and asbestosis; that no threshold level of exposure could be identified below which asbestos does not pose carcinogenic risks.	
	Reference to the relevant documentation	
	Opinion of the Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity, and the Environment of 15.9.1998, published at http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/sct/out17_en.html	
2.4	**Reasons for the final regulatory action**	
2.4.1	**Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the human health?**	X Yes ☐ No
	If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks presented by the chemical to human health, including the health of consumers and workers	
	Exposure to asbestos poses an increased risk for • Asbestosis • Lung cancer • Mesothelioma In a dose-dependent manner. No threshold has been identified for carcinogenic risks. Exposure of workers and other users of asbestos containing products is in general technically extremely difficult to control in practice, and may greatly exceed current limit values on an intermittent basis. This category of exposure now poses the greatest risks for development of asbestos related diseases.	
	Reference to the relevant documentation	
	OJ L 207 of 18 6.8.99, p. 18 http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/sct/out17_en.html WHO: EHC 203 (1998)	
	Expected effect of the final regulatory action	
	Prevent the above listed health effects for workers and the general public.	
2.4.2	**Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the environment?**	☐ Yes X No
	If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks to the environment	
	Reference to the relevant documentation	
	Expected effect of the final regulatory action	

2.5	Category or categories where the final regulatory action has been taken	
2.5.1	**Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category**	X **Industrial**

Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action

The placing on the market and use of crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite, actinolite and tremolite and of products containing these fibres added intentionally shall be prohibited.

The placing on the marked and use of chrysotile and of products containing this fibre added intentionally shall be prohibited except for the case indicated below.

Use or uses that remain allowed

The placing on the market and use of chrysotile may be allowed by Member States for diaphragms for existing electrolysis installations until they reach the end of their service life, or until suitable asbestos-free substitutes become available, whichever is the sooner. The derogation will be reviewed before 1 January 2008.

The use of products containing asbestos fibres which were already installed and/or service before the implementation date of Directive 1999/77/EC by the Member State concerned shall continue to be authorised until they are disposed of, or reach the end of their service life. However, Member States may, for reasons of protection of health, prohibit within their territory the use of such products before they are disposed of or reach the end of their service life.

2.5.2	**Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category**	❑ **Pesticide**

Formulation(s) and use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action

Formulation(s) and use or uses that remain allowed

2.5.3 Estimated quantity of the chemical produced, imported, exported and used, where available.

	Quantity per year (MT)	Year
Produced	Not possible to find this information	
Imported	Not possible to find this information	
Exported	Not possible to find this information	
Used	Not possible to find this information	

2.6 Indication, to the extent possible, of the likely relevance of the final regulatory action to other states and regions

General health problem in all states where the substance is used in industrial plants and/or as building material, especially in developing countries, where the use of asbestos is still growing. A ban would protect health of workers and of the general public.

2.7	Other relevant information that may cover:
2.7.1	**Assessment of socio-economic effects of the final regulatory action** The prohibition provided for by the final regulatory action must be implemented at the latest by 1st January 2005, but Member States may do so from the entry into force of the Directive (20 days after publication on 26.7.1999). A study into the economic implications of replacing asbestos cement products and the availability of alternatives concluded that about 1500 job would be lost in some Member States of the EU and that there could be subsequently rather severe effects on local economies in the regions concerned. However, the impact would be softened, if a 5-year transitional period was foreseen, and through the creation of new jobs in other sectors. (*The implications of replacing asbestos cement products and the availability of alternatives*. Report by ERM for the European Commission, August 1998)
2.7.2	**Information on alternatives and their relative risks** The risk assessment undertaken (see point 2.3) concludes that, both for the induction of lung and pleural cancer and lung fibrosis and for other effects, it is unlikely that the alternatives cellulose fibres, PVA fibres or P-aramid fibres pose an equal of greater risk than chrysotile asbestos. With regard to carcinogenesis and induction of lung fibrosis the risk is regarded to be lower.
2.7.3	**Relevant additional information** Without prejudice to the application of other Community provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations, the placing on the market and use of asbestos fibres and products containing these fibres, as authorised according to the derogations mentioned under 2.5.1 for the specific uses, may be permitted only if the products bear a label in accordance with the provisions of Annex II to Directive 76/769/EEC and under the conditions laid down in the relevant provisions.

PART III : GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Ministry/Department and authority responsible for issuing/enforcing the final regulatory action	
Institution	European Commission
Address	Rue de la Loi 200 B-1049 Brussels Belgium
Telephone	+32.2.2990349
Telefax	+32.2.2956117
E-mail address	e-mail: marc.debois@cec.eu.int
Designated National Authority	
Institution	DG Environment European Commission
Address	Rue de la Loi 200 B-1049 Brussels Belgium
Name of person in charge	Marc Debois
Position of person in charge	Principal Administrator
Telephone	+32.2.2990349
Telefax	+32.2.2956117
E-mail address	e-mail: marc.debois@cec.eu.int

Commission Européenne
D.G. ENV

Date, signature of DNA and official seal:

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

UNEP

FORM FOR NOTIFICATION OF FINAL REGULATORY ACTION TO BAN OR SEVERELY RESTRICT A CHEMICAL

IMPORTANT: See instructions before filling in the form

COUNTRY: LATVIA

PART I: PROPERTIES, IDENTIFICATION AND USES

1.	IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL	
1.1	**Common name**	Chrysotile
1.2	**Chemical name according to an internationally recognized nomenclature (e.g. IUPAC), where such nomenclature exists**	Chrysotile
1.3	**Trade names and names of preparations**	Chrysotile
1.4	**Code numbers**	
1.4.1	**CAS number**	12001-29-5
1.4.2	**Harmonized System customs code**	2524 00
1.4.3	**Other numbers (specify the numbering system)**	UN 2590

1.5	**Indication regarding previous notification on this chemical, if any**
1.5.1	X This is a first time notification of final regulatory action on this chemical.
1.5.2	θ This is a modification of a previous notification of final regulatory action on this chemical. The sections modified are: _____ θ This notification replaces all previously submitted notifications on this chemical.
	Date of issue of the previous notification: _____

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO:

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
Plant Protection Service
Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Tel: (+39 06) 5705 3441
Fax: (+39 06) 5705 6347
E-mail: pic@fao.org

OR

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
UNEP Chemicals

11-13, Chemin des Anémones
CH – 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: (+41 22) 917 8183
Fax: (+41 22) 797 3460
E-mail: pic@unep.ch

1.6 Information on hazard classification where the chemical is subject to classification requirements	
International classification systems	**Hazard class**
UN Classification	UN Hazard Class: 9
	UN Pack Group III
Other classification systems	**Hazard class**
EU Classification	T
	R: 45-48/23
	S: 53-45
	Note: E

1.7	Use or uses of the chemical
1.7.1	θ Pesticide
	Describe the uses of the chemical as a pesticide in your country:
1.7.2	X Industrial
	Describe the industrial uses of the chemical in your country:

1.8	Properties
1.8.1	**Description of physico-chemical properties of the chemical**
	Melting point 1550°C

1.8.2	**Description of toxicological properties of the chemical**
	EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the lungs , resulting in pulmonary fibrosis and mesothelioma. This substance is carcinogenic to humans.
1.8.3	**Description of ecotoxicological properties of the chemical**

PART II: FINAL REGULATORY ACTION

2.	FINAL REGULATORY ACTION
2.1	The chemical is: X banned OR θ severely restricted
2.2	Information specific to the final regulatory action
2.2.1	Summary of the final regulatory action

	The placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres added intentionally shall be prohibited. However, Member States may except the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile for existing electrolysis installations until they reach the end of their service life, or until suitable asbestos-free substitutes become available, whichever is the sooner. The Commission will review this derogation before 1 January 2008.
2.2.2	**Reference to the regulatory document** 25 April 2000 Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers the Republic of Latvia No.158 "Regulatory on use and marketing restrictions and bans for hazardous chemical substances and hazardous chemical preparations".
2.2.3	**Date of entry into force of the final regulatory action** 1 January 2001

2.3	**Was the final regulatory action based on a risk or hazard evaluation?**	X **Yes**	θ **No**
	If yes, give information on such evaluation Based on intrinsic properties of the chemical substance.		
	Reference to the relevant documentation EU bans and restrictions Directive 76/769/EEC.		

2.4	**Reasons for the final regulatory action**		
2.4.1	**Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the human health?**	X **Yes**	θ **No**
	If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks presented by the chemical to human health, including the health of consumers and workers This substance can cause fibrosis of the lung, lung cancer especially in combination with smoking, and cancer of the pleural sack (mesothelioma). The most dangerous fibre size is 20 micrometers in length and 0,2 micrometers in diameter.		
	Reference to the relevant documentation		
	Expected effect of the final regulatory action		

2.4.2	**Is the reason for the final regulatory action relevant to the environment?**	θ **Yes**	X **No**
	If yes, give summary of the known hazards and risks to the environment		
	Reference to the relevant documentation		
	Expected effect of the final regulatory action		

2.5	Category or categories where the final regulatory action has been taken	
2.5.1	Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category	X Industrial
	Use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
	The placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles containing these fibres added intentionally shall be prohibited.	
	Use or uses that remain allowed	

2.5.2	Final regulatory action has been taken for the chemical category	θ Pesticide
	Formulation(s) and use or uses prohibited by the final regulatory action	
	Formulation(s) and use or uses that remain allowed	

2.5.3	Estimated quantity of the chemical produced, imported, exported and used, where available.	
	Quantity per year (MT)	Year
Produced		
Imported		
Exported		
Used		

2.6	Indication, to the extent possible, of the likely relevance of the final regulatory action to other states and regions
	Decision taken in accordance with EU bans and restrictions Directive 76/769/EEC.

2.7	Other relevant information that may cover:	
2.7.1	Assessment of socio-economic effects of the final regulatory action	
2.7.2	Information on alternatives and their relative risks	
2.7.3	Relevant additional information	

PART III : GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Ministry/Department and authority responsible for issuing/enforcing the final regulatory action	
Institution	Environmental State Inspectorate

Address	Rupniecibas iela 23 Riga LV-1045 Latvia
Telephone	+371 7325209; +371 7321200; +371 7320506
Telefax	+371 7321577
E-mail address	vvi@vvi.gov.lv
Designated National Authority	
Institution	Latvian Environment Agency
Address	Straumes iela 2 Jurmala LV-2015 Latvia
Name of person in charge	Arnis Ludborzs
Position of person in charge	Head, Division of Chemicals Register
Telephone	+371 7755409
Telefax	+371 7764162
E-mail address	Arnis.Ludborzs@lva.gov.lv

Date, signature of DNA and official seal: Director Ilze Kirstuka

LATVIJAS REPUBLIKAS VIDES AIZSARDZĪBAS MINISTRIJA VIDES AĢENTŪRA