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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of MAP Focal Points

Athens (Greece), 28 November - 01 December 2011

DRAFT DECISION ON REGIONAL PLANS ON MERCURY, POPS AND BOD IN THE FOOD SECTOR IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 15 OF THE LAND BASED SOURCES AND ACTIVITIES PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

Regional Plans in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the Land Based Sources and Activities Protocol of the Barcelona Convention

The 17th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 8 of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona 1995, hereinafter referred to as the Barcelona Convention, concerning the obligations of the Parties to prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent to eliminate pollution from land based sources,

Recalling also Article 5 of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities, hereinafter referred to as the LBS Protocol, concerning the phasing out of inputs of the substances as presented in its Annex 1.C, that are toxic, persistent and liable to bio-accumulate,

Having regard to Decision 17/8 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Almeria, Spain, January 2008) entitled "Implementation of National Action Plans and the preparation of legally binding measures and timetables required by Art.15 of the LBS Protocol",

Recognizing the widespread concerns over the serious adverse effects of mercury and Persistent Organic Pollutants on human health; the special hydrographical and ecological characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea area, as a semi closed sea particularly vulnerable to pollution, including the bio-accumulation of heavy metals and Persistent Organic Pollutants,

Noting the different capabilities of the Parties to undertake measures, as well as their common but differentiated responsibilities,

Committed to increased efforts to tackle the global and regional challenges to reduce risks from releases of chemicals and the need to manage chemicals of global and regional concern in an efficient, effective and harmonized manner;

Fully aware of the obligation to comply with requirements of the Barcelona Convention and the LBS protocol as per Article 27 of the Convention and Decision IG 17/2 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Almeria, Spain, January 2008) on compliance procedures and mechanisms,

Having considered the report of MEDPOL Focal Points Meeting held in Rhodes, Greece, in May 2011,

I. Reduction of Mercury inputs

Taking into account the work carried out within the framework of the UNEP/Global Negotiation Process on Mercury as well as the pertinent provisions of the relevant international environmental agreements and other regional agreements of relevance,

Having considered the results of the Assessment on Mercury in the Mediterranean prepared by CP/RAC, recognising that the current efforts to reduce risks from mercury are not sufficient to tackle the challenges posed by mercury as well as the urgent need for coordinated action to prevent further environmental contamination by Mercury of the Mediterranean sea and its coastal zone,

II. Elimination of 10 Persistent Organic Pollutants (Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane; Beta hexachlorocyclohexane; Hexabromobiphenyl; Chlordecone; Pentachlorobenzene; Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether; Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether; Lindane; Endosulfan, Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride)

Taking into account the pertinent provisions of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

Taking also into account the National Implementation Plans in course of development or already prepared by the Contracting Parties in the framework of the Stockholm Convention on POPs,

Recognizing that these ten chemicals are persistent organic pollutants that possess toxic properties, resist degradation, bioaccumulate and are transported widely, thus presenting health risks resulting from local exposure,

Acknowledging that the production and use of some of the above mentioned chemicals by the Contracting Parties is already prohibited and/or limited and that in spite of the actions already taken such substances although in decreasing amount may still enter the marine environment due to an insufficient management of stockpiles and wastes,

III. Reduction of BOD from Food sector

Noting the recommendations of the Meeting of the MED POL Focal Points, held in Kalamata in 2009, to include releases from food sector as a priority in the framework of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol implementation,

Considering that BOD5 is an element contributing to nutrients enrichment in coastal areas of the Mediterranean thus to the occurrence of eutrophication phenomena;

Decides to adopt in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol :

- a) the Regional Plan on the reduction of Mercury together with its Appendices which are contained in Annex I to this decision;
- b) the Regional Plan on the elimination and/or reduction of production and use of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane; Beta hexachlorocyclohexane; Hexabromobiphenyl; Chlordecone; Pentachlorobenzene; Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether; Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether; Lindane; Endosulfan; Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, together with its Appendixes which are contained in Annex II to this decision;
- c) the Regional Plan on the reduction of BOD5 in the food sector together with its Appendices which are contained in Annex III to this decision;

Urges the Contracting Parties to take the necessary legal, administrative and other measures to ensure the implementation of the three Regional Plans and to report to the Secretariat on measures taken in accordance with Articles IV, VI and IV of the Regional Plans, respectively;

Urges the intergovernmental organizations, donor agencies; industry associations, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions to contribute and or enhance their support to the implementation of country-based projects that tackle mercury risk reduction and risk management on priority basis;

Requests the Secretariat (MEDPOL and CP/RAC) to provide, upon request and subject to availability of funds, the necessary assistance to, and organize capacity building programmes for, the Contracting Parties for the implementation of these Regional Plans.

ANNEX I

Reduction of Mercury inputs

Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of Mercury in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

For the purpose of this Action Plan:

- (a) "Emission Limit Values (ELVs)" means the maximum allowable concentration measured as a "composite" sample, of a pollutant in an effluent discharged to the environment.
- (b) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes, of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste (reference to Annex IV of the LBS Protocol).
- (c) "Secretariat" means the body referred to in article 17 of the Barcelona Convention, as amended in 1995.
- (d) LBS Protocol refers to the amended version of 1996 of the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE II

Scope and Objective:

1. The area to which this Regional Plan applies is the area defined in accordance with Art. 3 of the LBS Protocol. This is intended for all the anthropogenic releases in accordance with the requirements of article 4 of the LBS Protocol.
2. The objective of this Regional Plan is to protect the coastal and marine environment and human health from the adverse effects of Mercury

ARTICLE III

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the levels of mercury contained in other existing or future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE IV

Measures

A Chlor alkali industry

- 1- The parties shall prohibit the installation of new Chlor alkali plants using mercury cells with immediate effect.
- 2- The parties shall prohibit the installation of vinyl chloride monomer production plants using mercury as a catalyst with immediate effect.

3- The parties shall ensure that the releases of mercury from Chlor alkali plants shall cease by 2020 at the latest and

i) that the environmentally sound management of metallic mercury from the decommissioned plants is achieved, including the prohibition of its re-entry into the market.

ii) that the total releases of mercury (to the air, the water and to the products) from existing Chlor alkali plants are progressively reduced until their final cessation, so as not to exceed 1.0g per metric tonne of installed chlorine production capacity in each plant. In doing so, the air emissions should not exceed 0.9g per metric tonne of installed chlorine production capacity in each plant.

B Non Chlor alkali industry

1. The Parties shall adopt by 2015 and 2019 National ELVs for Mercury emissions from other than Chlor Alkali industry as follows:

A. Chemical industries using Mercury catalysts:

	ELV 2015	ELV 2019	Unit of Measurement
a) Use of mercury catalysts in the manufacture of polyurethane elastomers	50	5	µg/l effluent
b) Acetaldehyde production with mercury-sulphate (HgSO ₄) as catalyst	50	5	µg/l effluent
c) Vinyl acetate production with Hg catalysts	50	5	µg/l effluent
d) Production of the cube (1-amino anthrachion) colours/pigments with Hg catalyst	50	5	µg/l effluent
e) Use of mercury intermediates for production of other mercury compounds	50	5	µg/l effluent
f) Use of mercury intermediates in the pharmaceutical / chemical industry	50	5	µg/l effluent
g) Manufacture of mercury catalysts	50	5	µg/l effluent
h) Manufacture of organic and non-organic mercury compounds	50	5	µg/l effluent

B. Batteries industry

	ELV 2015	ELV 2019	Unit of Measurement
Manufacture of batteries containing mercury	50	5	µg/l effluent

C. Non-ferrous metal industry

	ELV 2015	ELV 2019	Unit of Measurement
a-Mercury recovery plants	50	5	µg/l effluent
b-Extraction and refining of non-ferrous metals	50	5	µg/l effluent

D. Waste Treatment

	ELV	ELV	Unit	of

	2015	2019	Measurement
Plants for the treatment of wastes	50	5	µg/l effluent

2. The Parties shall adopt National ELVs for Mercury emissions from incineration plants as follows:

Waste gas	0.05	mg/m ³
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3. The Parties shall take the necessary measures to reduce the inputs of Mercury emissions from other sectors and use alternatives as appropriate.

4. Mercury containing wastes

The Parties shall take the necessary measures to isolate and contain the mercury containing wastes to avoid potential contamination of air, soil or water.

5. Decontamination

The Parties shall identify and take the necessary measures to decontaminate the existing sites which have been historically contaminated with mercury in particular old mines and decommissioned Chlor alkali plants. To this end,

i. the Parties shall carry out an inventory of the sites and report to the Secretariat by January 2013,

ii. the Secretariat shall prepare guidelines on BEPs for discussion and approval by the parties in 2013

iii. the Parties shall report in 2015 on the measures envisaged for the decontamination of the sites by making use of the approved guidelines on BEPs.

6. The Parties shall neither open new mines nor re-open old mercury mining sites.

7. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor releases of Mercury into water and air to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix I.

8. The Parties shall take the necessary steps to enforce the above measures.

ARTICLE V

Timetable for Implementation

The Parties shall implement the above measures according to the timetables indicated in the respective Articles. A national programme of action, including the adopted deadlines, shall be prepared and communicated to the Secretariat within 180 days after the adoption of the regional plan by the Contracting Parties. The Secretariat shall inform the Parties accordingly.

ARTICLE VI

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biennial basis on the implementation of the above measures, on their effectiveness and difficulties encountered. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in 2015.

ARTICLE VII

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building, including transfer of know-how and technology, shall be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority shall be given upon request to Parties to the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VIII

Entry into Force

The present regional Action Plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180 day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the LBS Protocol.

ANNEX II

Elimination of 10 Persistent Organic Pollutants (Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane; Beta hexachlorocyclohexane; Hexabromobiphenyl; Chlordecone; Pentachlorobenzene; Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether; Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether; Lindane; Endosulfan, Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride)

Regional Plan on the phasing out of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

- (a) "HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER has a CAS No: 68631-49-2 ,207122-15-4

It is used as flame retardant in thermoplastic acrinotril-butadiene-styrene (ABS) for the construction, electric appliance and electrical products industries as well as in polyurethane foam for auto upholstery.

- (b) "HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER" has a CAS No;446255-22-7,207122-16-5

It is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of flexible polyurethane (PUR) foam for furniture and upholstery in homes and vehicles, packaging and flexible polyurethane (PUR) without foam for electronic equipment. It is also sometimes used in specialized applications in textiles and industry.

- (c) TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER "has a CAS No: 40088-47-9, and PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER" has a CAS No: 32534-81-9

It is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of flexible polyurethane (PUR) foam for furniture and upholstery in homes and vehicles, packaging and PUR without foam for electronic equipment. It is also sometimes used in specialized applications in textiles and industry.

- (d) "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.

- (e) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.(e)"Environmentally sound management of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

- (f) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.
- (g) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE II

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the phasing out of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* contained in other existing or future, national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE III

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:
 - (a) the production and use of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and
 - (b) the import and export of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.
2. The Parties shall ensure that these chemicals as an active substances or as wastes are imported or exported only:
 - (a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;
 - (b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.
3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* waste, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:
 - (a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;
 - (b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the

persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;

- (c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and
 - (d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.
4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BEPs for environmentally sound management of *HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*, *HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.
5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor the implementation of the measures.
6. A Party may allow recycling of articles that contain or may contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, and the use and final disposal of articles manufactured from recycled materials that contain or may contain tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, provided that:
- (a) The recycling and final disposal is carried out in an environmentally sound manner and does not lead to recovery of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether for the purpose of their reuse;
 - (b) The Party does not allow this exemption to lead to the export of articles containing levels/concentrations of tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether that exceed those permitted to be sold within the territory of the Party; and the Party has notified the Secretariat of its intention to make use of this exemption;

ARTICLE IV

Timetables for Implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate *HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*, *HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and the chemical waste and stock piles by [2015] at the latest.

ARTICLE V

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biennial basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. In doing so, the Contracting Parties agree that the reporting format of the Barcelona Convention shall be adjusted to be, as much as possible, in line with the reporting requirements – both in terms of content and timing – of the Stockholm Convention and with other Parties' reporting obligations on chemicals, as appropriate. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013].

ARTICLE VI

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology would be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority would be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify to the extent practicable stock piles consisting of or containing HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VIII

Entry into Force

The regional plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*.

CHEMICAL	ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS ^{a b}
HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER AND HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER	Production	None
	use	<p>1. A Party may allow recycling of articles that contain or may contain hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, and the use and final disposal of articles manufactured from recycled materials that contain or may contain hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, provided that:</p> <p>(a) The recycling and final disposal is carried out in an environmentally sound manner and does not lead to recovery of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether for the purpose of their reuse</p> <p>(b) The Party takes steps to prevent exports of such articles that contain levels/concentration of heptabromodiphenyl ether exceeding those permitted for the sale, use, import or manufacture of those articles within territory of the Party; and</p> <p>(c) The Party has notified the Secretariat of its intention to make use of this exemption.</p> <p>2. At its every second ordinary meeting thereafter the Conference of the Parties shall evaluate the progress that Parties have made towards achieving their ultimate objective of elimination of hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether contained in articles and review the continued need for this specific exemption. This specific exemption shall in any case expire at the latest in [2020].</p>

^a Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

^b Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Appendix

CHEMICAL	ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS ^{a b}
	Production	None

	<p>use</p>	<p>Articles in accordance with the provisions of part 6 of the Art II</p>
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^a. Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

^b. Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Appendix.

APPENDIX B

Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Environmentally Sound Management of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER and PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER Wastes

1.

A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* are hereby described:

1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:

i. Stockpiles consisting of or containing HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and its derivatives;

ii. Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*;

2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* waste by trained personnel on the basis of:

i. label information where HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER*;

PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER waste is in its original container with a definitive label;

- ii. or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.
 3. Waste holders of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER*, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.
 4. HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.
 5. Mixing or bulking of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.
 6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.
 7. Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.
 8. HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER* waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.
- B. The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report n° 155 Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region, in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II), and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with HEXABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, HEPTABROMODIPHENYL ETHER, *TETRABROMODIPHENYL ETHER* and *PENTABROMODIPHENIL ETHER*.

The Parties shall add to, and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

Regional Plan on the phasing out of LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

- (a) "LINDANE" has a CAS No: 58-89-9. It is used as high-spectrum insecticide for seed and soil treatment, foliar applications, tree and wood treatment and also for antiparasitic applications to humans and animals.
- (b) "ENDOSULFAN" is technical endosulfan CAS 115-29-7 with its isomers CAS 959-98-8, and 33213-65-9; and Endosulfan sulphate CAS 1031-07-8. It is used to effectively control several pests on a very range of crops.
- (c) "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.
- (d) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.
- (e) "Environmentally sound management of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.
- (f) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.
- (g) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE II

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the phasing out of LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN contained in other existing or future, national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE III

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:

- (a) the production and use of LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and
 - (b) the import and export of LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.
2. The Parties shall ensure that LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN as an active substance or as a waste is imported or exported only:
- (a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,
 - (b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.
3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN waste, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:
- (a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;
 - (b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;
 - (c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and
 - (d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.
4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BEPs for environmentally sound management of Lindane and Endosulfan In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.
5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor the implementation of the measures.

ARTICLE IV

Timetables for Implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and the chemical waste and stock piles by [2013] at the latest.

ARTICLE V

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biennial basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. In doing so, the Contracting Parties agree that the reporting format of the Barcelona Convention shall be adjusted to be, as much as possible, in

line with the reporting requirements – both in terms of content and timing – of the Stockholm Convention and with other Parties' reporting obligations on chemicals, as appropriate. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013].

ARTICLE VI

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology would be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority would be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify to the extent practicable stock piles consisting of or containing LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VIII

Entry into Force

The regional plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN

CHEMICAL	ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS ^{a,b}
LINDANE	Production	None
	Use	Human health pharmaceutical for control of head lice and scabies a second line treatment

^a Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

^b Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Annex.

Chemical	Activity	Specific exemption
Technical endosulfan* (CAS No: 115-29-7) and its related isomers* (CAS No: 959-98-8 and CAS No: 33213-65-9)	Production	None
	Use	Crop-pest complexes as listed below

Crop	Pest
Cotton	Cotton bollworms, pink bollworm, aphids, jassids, whiteflies, thrips, leafroller
Jute	Bihar hairy caterpillar, yellow mite
Coffee	Berry borer, stem borer
Tea	Aphids, caterpillars, tea mosquito bugs, mealybugs, scale insects, thrips, flushworm, smaller green leaf hopper, tea geometrid
Tobacco	Oriental tobacco bud worm, aphids
Cow peas, beans, tomato	Whiteflies, aphids, leaf miner
Okra, tomato, eggplant	Fruit and shoot borer, diamondback moth, aphids, jassids
Onion, potato, chillies	Aphids, jassids
Apple	Yellow aphids
Mango	Hopper, fruit fly
Gram, arhar	Aphids, caterpillar, pod borer, pea semilooper
Maize	Aphids, stem borer, pink borer
Paddy/rice	White jassids, stem borer, gall midge, rice hispa
Wheat	Aphids, termites, pink borer
Groundnuts	Aphids
Mustard	Aphids, gall midge

APPENDIX B

Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Environmentally Sound Management of LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN wastes

- A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN are hereby described:
1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:
 - i Stockpiles consisting of or containing LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN and its derivatives;
 - ii Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN;
 2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of LINDANE waste by trained personnel on the basis of:
 - i label information where LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN waste is in its original container with a definitive label;
 - ii or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.
 3. Waste pesticide holders, including farmers and householders, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.
 4. LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.
 5. Mixing or bulking of LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.

6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.
 7. Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.
 8. LINDANE and ENDOSULFAN waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.
- B. The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report n° 155 Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region, in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II), and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with LINDANE and or ENDOSULFAN.

The Parties shall add to, and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

Regional Plan on the phasing out of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

- (a) PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE “has a CAS No: CAS No:1763-23-1 and its Salts CAS No:307-35-7 It is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of flexible polyurethane (PUR) foam for furniture and upholstery in homes and vehicles, packaging and PUR without foam for electronic equipment. It is also sometimes used in specialized applications in textiles and industry.
- (b) “Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)” are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.
- (c) “Wastes” means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.
- (d) “Environmentally sound management of pesticides wastes” means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.
- (e) “Best Available Techniques (BAT)” means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.
- (f) “Best Environmental Practices (BEP)” means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE II

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the phasing out of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE contained in other existing or future, national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE III

Measures

- 1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:
 - (a) the production and use of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, ITS SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and

- (b) the import and export of PERFLUOROOCCTANE SULFONIC ACID, ITS SALTS and PERFLUOROOCCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article
2. The Parties shall ensure that this chemical as an active substance or as a waste is imported or exported only:
 - (a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,
 - (b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.
 3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that such PERFLUOROOCCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:
 - (a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;
 - (b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;
 - (c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and
 - (d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.
 4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BEPs for environmentally sound management of PERFLUOROOCCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.
 5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor the implementation of the measures.
 6. Also decides that:
 - (a) The production and use of Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF) shall be eliminated by all Parties except as provided in Appendix A for Parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use them for acceptable purposes. A Register of Acceptable Purposes is hereby established and shall be available to the public. The Secretariat shall maintain the Register of Acceptable Purposes. In the event that a Party not listed in the Register determines that it requires the use of PFOS, its salts or PFOSF for the acceptable purposes listed in Appendix A it shall notify the Secretariat as soon as possible in order to have its name added forthwith to the Register;

- (b) Parties that produce and/or use these chemicals shall take into account, as appropriate, guidance such as that given in the relevant parts of the general guidance on best available techniques and best environmental practices given in Appendix B of the Convention;
 - (c) Every two years each Party that uses and/or produces these chemicals shall report on progress made to eliminate PFOS, its salts and PFOSF and submit information on such progress to the Conference of the Parties pursuant to and in the process of reporting under Article 26 of Barcelona Convention and Art.13 of the LBS Protocol;
 - (d) With the goal of reducing and ultimately eliminating the production and/or use of these chemicals, the Conference of the Parties shall encourage:
 - (i) Each Party using these chemicals to take action to phase out uses when suitable alternatives substances or methods are available;
 - (ii) The Parties, within their capabilities, to promote research on and development of safe alternative chemical and non-chemical products and processes, methods and strategies for Parties using these chemicals, relevant to the conditions of those Parties. Factors to be promoted when considering alternatives or combinations of alternatives shall include the human health risks and environmental implications of such alternatives;
 - (e) The Conference of the Parties shall evaluate the continued need for these chemicals for the various acceptable purposes and specific exemptions on the basis of available scientific, technical, environmental and economic information, including:
 - (i) Information provided in their national reports;
 - (ii) Information on the production and use of these chemicals;
 - (iii) Information on the availability, suitability and implementation of alternatives to these chemicals;
 - (iv) Information on progress in building the capacity of countries to transfer safely to reliance on such alternatives;
 - (f) The evaluation referred to in the preceding paragraph shall take place not later than in [2013], in conjunction with a regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (g) Due to the complexity of the use and the many sectors of society involved in the use of these chemicals, there might be other uses of these chemicals of which countries are not presently aware. Parties which become aware of other uses are encouraged to inform the Secretariat as soon as possible;
7. A Party may, at any time, withdraw its name from the Register of acceptable purposes upon written notification to the Secretariat. The withdrawal shall take effect on the date specified in the notification.

ARTICLE IV

Timetables for Implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and the chemical waste and stock piles by [2013] at the latest.

ARTICLE V

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biennial basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. In doing so, the Contracting Parties agree that the reporting format of the Barcelona Convention shall be adjusted to be, as much as possible, in line with the reporting requirements – both in terms of content and timing – of the Stockholm Convention and with other Parties' reporting obligations on chemicals, as appropriate. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013]

ARTICLE VI

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology would be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority would be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify to the extent practicable stock piles consisting of or containing PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VIII

Entry into Force

The regional plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE.

CHEMICAL	ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS ^{a b}
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID,ITS SALTS ANDPERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE	Production	Acceptable purpose: In accordance with part III of this Annex, production of other chemicals to be used solely for the uses below. Production for uses listed below. Specific exemption: As allowed for Parties listed in the Register.

	<p>use</p>	<p>Acceptable purpose: In accordance with part III of this Annex for the following acceptable purposes, or as an intermediate in the production of chemicals with the following acceptable purposes: Photo-imaging Photo-resins and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters Aviation hydraulic fluids Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems Certain medical devices (such as ethylene tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE) layers and radio-opaque ETFE production, in-vitro diagnostic medical devices, and CCD colour filters) Fire-fighting foam Insect baits for control of leaf-cutting ants from <i>Atta</i> spp. and <i>Acromyrmex</i> spp. Specific exemption: For the following specific uses, or as an intermediate in the production of chemicals with the following specific uses: Photo masks in the semiconductor and liquid crystal display (LCD) industries Metal plating (hard metal plating) Metal plating (decorative plating) Electric and electronic parts for some colour printers and colour copy machines Insecticides for control of red imported fire ants and termites Chemically driven oil production Carpets Leather and apparel Textiles and upholstery Paper and packaging Coatings and coating additives Rubber and plastics</p>
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^a Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

^b Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Annex.

APPENDIX B

Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Environmentally Sound Management of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE Wastes

- A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE are hereby described:
1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:
 - i. Stockpiles consisting of or containing PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE and its derivatives;
 - ii. Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE;
 2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste by trained personnel on the basis of:
 3. label information where PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste is in its original container with a definitive label;
or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.
- (a) Waste holders, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.
 - (b) PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.
 - (c) Mixing or bulking of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.
 - (d) Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.
 - (e) Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.
 - (f) PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.

- B. The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report n° 155 "Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region", in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II), and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID, its SALTS and PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONYL FLUORIDE.

The Parties shall add to, and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

Regional Plan on the elimination of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

(a) *Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane* has a CAS No: 319-84-6. It is an unintentional derivate for discarding. It is a by-product of the production of the insecticide lindane.

Beta hexachlorocyclohexane has a CAS No: 319-85-7. It is an unintentional derivate for discarding. It is a by-product of the production of the insecticide lindane

Chlordecane has a CAS No: 143-50-0. Pesticide previously used to treat root disease of banana, mildew, potato moth, rust, other insects, and in traps.

Hexabromobiphenil has a CAS No: 36355-01-8. It has been used as a flame retardant in thermoplastic acrinotril-butadiene-styrene (ABS) for the construction, electric appliance and electrical products industry as well as in polyurethane foam for auto upholstery.

Pentachlorobenze has a CAS No: 608-93-5. There are currently no intentional uses, although it has been discovered in the following uses: PCBs, packages of dyes, flame retardants and pesticides (quintozene, endosulfan, chlorpyrifos methyl, atrazine and clopirilida). It is also used as an intermediate in the manufacture of the fungicide pentachloronitrobenzene.

(b) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

(c) "Environmentally Sound Management" of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

(d) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste.

(e) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies.

ARTICLE II

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the elimination of:

- *Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane*
- *Beta hexachlorocyclohexane*
- *Chlordecane*
- *Hexabromobiphenil*
- *Pentachlorobenzen*

contained in other existing or future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE III

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:
 - (a) the production and use of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and
 - (b) the import and export of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen and their wastes, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.
2. The Parties shall ensure that Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen as active substances and/or as waste are imported or exported only:
 - (a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.
3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that such wastes, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:
 - (a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;
 - (b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes and the Basel Convention;
 - (c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and
 - (d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.
4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BAT and BEPs for environmentally sound management of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.
5. Each Party shall at a minimum take measures to reduce the total releases derived from anthropogenic releases of Pentachlorobenzen, with the goal of their continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination in accordance with the obligations under article 5 of the Stockholm Convention taking into consideration the Guidelines on BAT and BEP and new progresses on this issue developed within the framework of the mentioned Convention.

6. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor the implementation of the measures.

ARTICLE IV

Timetables for implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate the chemicals listed in Appendix A by the 18th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in [2013] and their chemical wastes and stock piles by [2013] at the latest.

ARTICLE V

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), the Parties shall report on a biennial basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. In doing so, the Contracting Parties agree that the reporting format of the Barcelona Convention shall be adjusted to be, as much as possible, in line with the reporting requirements – both in terms of content and timing – of the Stockholm Convention and with other Parties' reporting obligations on chemicals, as appropriate. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in [2013].

ARTICLE VI

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures. capacity building including transfer of know-how and technology will be provided by the countries and the Secretariat. Priority will be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify, to the extent practicable, stock piles consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Appendix A, and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before [2013].

ARTICLE VIII

Entry into Force

The Regional Plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

Part I – List of Chemicals Subject to Elimination, and Specific Exemptions.

CHEMICAL	ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS ^{a b}
<i>Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane has a CAS No:319-84-6</i>	Production	None
	Use	None
<i>Beta hexachlorocyclohexane has a CASNo:319-85-7</i>	Production	None
	Use	None

<i>Chlordecane</i> has a CAS No:143-50-0	Production	None
	Use	None
<i>Hexabromobiphenil</i> has a CASNo:36355-01-8	Production	None
	Use	None
<i>Pentachlorobenze</i> has a CAS No:608-93-5	Production	None
	Use	None

^a Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

^b Except quantities of a chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Appendix

APPENDIX B

BAT and BEP for Environmentally Sound Management of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen

- A. Several BAT and BEP for the phasing out of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen are hereby described:
1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:
 - a) Stockpiles consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Annex A;
 - b) Products and articles in use and wastes consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Annex A;
 2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of the waste by trained personnel on the basis of:
 - a) label information where pesticides waste is in its original container with a definitive label;
 - b) or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.
 3. Waste holders shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession;
 4. Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection program;
 5. Mixing or bulking of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques;
 6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority;
 7. Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecane, Hexabromobiphenil, Pentachlorobenzen waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country;
- B. The BAT and BEP list mentioned above is not exhaustive; more extensive information is described in the Stockholm Convention technical guidelines
- The Parties shall add to and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

ANNEX III

Reduction of BOD from Food sector

Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of BOD₅ from selected food sectors in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

For the purpose of this Action Plan:

- (a) "Emission Limit Values (ELVs)" means the maximum allowable concentration measured as a "composite" sample, of a pollutant in an effluent discharged to the environment.
- (b) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste. (Annex IV, A of LBS Protocol).
- (c) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies. (Annex IV, B of LBS Protocol).
- (d) "Secretariat" means the body referred to in article 17 of the Barcelona Convention, as amended in 1995.
- (e) LBS Protocol refers to the amended version of 1996 of the LBS Protocol.
- (f) 1 p.e. (population equivalent) means the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) of 60 g of oxygen per day;

ARTICLE II

Scope and Objective:

1. The area to which this Regional Plan applies is the area defined in accordance with Art. 3 of the LBS Protocol. This is intended for all the food sector industries listed in Appendix I within the hydrological basin discharging directly or indirectly into the Mediterranean Sea.
2. The objective of this Regional Plan is to prevent pollution and to protect the coastal and marine environment from the adverse effects of discharges of organic load (BOD₅) from food sectors.

ARTICLE III

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the levels of organic load (BOD₅) from food sectors contained in other existing or future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE IV

Measures

1. Reduction of pollution load by application of BEP and BAT

Industrial Food Plants outlined in Appendix I which discharge more than 4 000 pe into water bodies shall meet the following requirements (24-hour values)

Parameter	Value
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) or Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	160 mg/l 55 mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD ₅ or (BOD ₇)	30 mg/l

In case the food sector installation discharges into the sewerage system, the competent authorities shall establish ELV and an authorization compatible with the operation and the emission discharge values of the urban waste water treatment plant.

Appendix II and document UNEP/MAP MTS 142, entitled “Guidelines for the application of BATs and BEPs in industrial sources of BOD, Nutrients and Suspended Solids for the Mediterranean Region”, could be used as relevant references for the implementation of the above measures.

2. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor related discharges into water to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix I.
3. The Parties shall take the necessary steps to enforce these measures in accordance with their national regulations.
4. The values referred in this article will be reviewed in 2015 by the Parties on the basis of reports prepared on the implementation of the measures and on possible difficulties encountered, taking into account new developments on BAT and BEP and on EQ standards in the region.

ARTICLE V

Timetable for Implementation

The Parties shall implement by 2014 the ELVs indicated in the table of article IV above on the same sectors outlined in Appendix I, taking into account their national circumstances the respective capacity to implement the required measures and the need to reduce the use of water in the industrial sectors of Appendix II using BAT and BEP

ARTICLE VI

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biennial basis on the implementation of the above measures, their effectiveness and difficulties encountered.

ARTICLE VII

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building, including transfer of know-how and technology will be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority will be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VIII

Entry into Force

The present regional Action Plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180 day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the LBS Protocol.

REFERENCE METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Internationally accepted standardized sampling, analyzing and quality assurance methods (e.g. CEN-standards, ISO-standards and OECD-Guidelines) should be used whenever available.

APPENDIX I

BRANCHES OF FOOD INDUSTRIES

- 1) Dairy industry
- 2) Fruit and vegetable processing
- 3) Breweries
- 4) Winery and Distilleries

- 5) Fish processing industry
- 6) Sugar manufacturing
- 7) Vegetable oil processing
- 8) Canning and preserving
- 9) Meat processing and slaughtering

APPENDIX II

GUIDELINES FOR THE REDUCTION OF WASTE WATER VOLUME AND POLLUTION LOAD BY THE FOLLOWING

- automatic control of processes;
- installation of cooling circuits instead of run-through-cooling;
- use of vapor condensates for cleaning operations;
- recycling of preheated water from heat exchangers for cleaning operations;
- recycling of low polluted waste waters for cleaning operations;
- multiple use of cleaning waters;
- use of biodegradable cleaning agents;
- decentralized cleaning stations in order to shorten the pipes for cleaning agents;
- push away of liquid products in pipes with compressed air and vacuum instead of water;
- use of nitric acid for cleaning operations instead of other acids;
- control of product losses by continuous waste water sampling and analyses;
- improving the basic technology for reducing raw material losses;
- installation of safety mechanisms to prevent overfilling;
- use of peroxyacids instead of chlorine-containing cleaning agents and disinfectants to avoid generation of hazardous chlorinated substances;
- mechanical cleaning before cleaning with liquids and disinfection to minimize the use of cleaning agents and disinfectants;

- controlled discharge of waters containing disinfectants in order to protect subsequent biological treatment;
- collection of product residues for further use, e.g. as feed for animals and fertilizers;
- separate collection and disposal of disinfectant rests and used concentrates;
- separate collection and treatment of fat, blood and nutrients;
- transportation of processed fish and sea products in a plant preferably without water;
- equipment of floor drains with fixed sink strainers.

Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of BOD₅ from selected food sectors in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

For the purpose of this Action Plan:

- (a) "Emission Limit Values (ELVs)" means the maximum allowable concentration measured as a "composite" sample, of a pollutant in an effluent discharged to the environment.
- (b) "Best Available Techniques (BAT)" means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes of facilities, or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste. (Annex IV, A of LBS Protocol).
- (c) "Best Environmental Practices (BEP)" means the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies. (Annex IV, B of LBS Protocol).
- (d) "Secretariat" means the body referred to in article 17 of the Barcelona Convention, as amended in 1995.
- (e) LBS Protocol refers to the amended version of 1996 of the LBS Protocol.
- (f) 1 p.e. (population equivalent) means the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) of 60 g of oxygen per day;

ARTICLE II

Scope and Objective:

- 1. The area to which this Regional Plan applies is the area defined in accordance with Art. 3 of the LBS Protocol. This is intended for all the food sector industries listed in Appendix I within the hydrological basin discharging directly or indirectly into the Mediterranean Sea.
- 2. The objective of this Regional Plan is to prevent pollution and to protect the coastal and marine environment from the adverse effects of discharges of organic load (BOD₅) from food sectors.

ARTICLE III

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the levels of organic load (BOD₅) from food sectors contained in other existing or future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE IV

Measures

- 1. Reduction of pollution load by application of BEP and BAT

Industrial Food Plants outlined in Appendix I which discharge more than 4 000 pe into water bodies shall meet the following requirements (24-hour values)

Parameter	Value
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	160 mg/l
or	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	55 mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD ₅ or (BOD ₇)	30 mg/l

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Appendix II and document UNEP/MAP MTS 142, entitled "Guidelines for the application of BATs and BEPs in industrial sources of BOD, Nutrients and Suspended Solids for the Mediterranean Region", could be used as relevant references for the implementation of the above measures.

2. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor related discharges into water to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix I.
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