

## Format for submitting pursuant to Article 8 of the Stockholm Convention the information specified in Annex E of the Convention

| Introductory information  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Name of the submitting Party/observer</b>                                      | Japan   |
| <b>Contact details (name, telephone, e-mail) of the submitting Party/observer</b> | Mai INAMURA<br>Global Environmental Div.,<br>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan<br>Tel : +81(0)3-3580-3311 ext. 5514<br>E-mail : mai.inamura@mofa.go.jp |
| <b>Chemical name (as used by the POPS Review Committee (POPRC))</b>               | Hexabromobiphenyl   |
| <b>Date of submission</b>   | 7 February 2006   |

| (a) Sources, including as appropriate (provide summary information and relevant references) |   |
|---|---|
| <b>(i) Production data:</b>   | Hexabromobiphenyl is designated as a new chemical substance and not registered under the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL). Thus far, the production of this substance has not been reported.<br><br>Under the CSCL, manufacturers of non-registered substances are required to conduct series of examination to identify their character, and also required to submit intended quantity of produce or import. |
| Quantity  |   |
| Location  |   |
| Other   |   |
| <b>(ii) Uses</b>  |   |
| <b>(iii) Releases:</b>  |   |
| Discharges  |   |
| Losses  |   |
| Emissions   |   |
| Other   |   |

| (b) Hazard assessment for endpoints of concern, including consideration of toxicological interactions involving multiple chemicals (provide summary information and relevant references) |  |
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| <b>(c) Environmental fate (provide summary information and relevant references)</b>   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Chemical/physical properties</b>   |  |
| <b>Persistence</b>  |  |
| <b>How are chemical/physical properties and persistence linked to environmental transport, transfer within and between environmental compartments, degradation and transformation to other chemicals?</b> |  |
| <b>Bio-concentration or bio-accumulation factor, based on measured values (unless monitoring data are judged to meet this need)</b>   |  |

| <b>(d) Monitoring data (provide summary information and relevant references)</b>  |
|---|
| <p>The Ministry of the environment, Japan, surveyed 63 specimens in FY 1989 and detected no HBB for water, bottom sediment and fish in Japan at the minimum detectable level of 0.05 µg/l, 0.008 µg/g-dry and 0.01 µg/g-wet respectively. It also surveyed 38 specimens for ambient air, and detected no HBB at the minimum detectable level of 4 ng/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>It additionally surveyed twelve water specimens from four sites and six bottom sediment specimens from two sites in Japan in FY 2003, which also could not detect any HBB at the minimum detectable level of 0.000015 µg/l and 0.0000087 µg/g-dry respectively.</p> <p>(See <a href="http://www.env.go.jp/chemi/en/kurohon/http2004e/index.html">http://www.env.go.jp/chemi/en/kurohon/http2004e/index.html</a> and <a href="http://www.env.go.jp/chemi/en/kurohon/http2004e/03-cie/summary2004.pdf">http://www.env.go.jp/chemi/en/kurohon/http2004e/03-cie/summary2004.pdf</a>)</p> |

| <b>(e) Exposure in local areas (provide summary information and relevant references)</b> |  |
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| <b>- general</b>   |  |
| <b>- as a result of long-range environmental transport</b>                               |  |
| <b>- information regarding bio-availability</b>  |  |

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**(f) National and international risk evaluations, assessments or profiles and labelling information and hazard classifications, as available (provide summary information and relevant references)**

**(g) Status of the chemical under international conventions**