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

Introductory information	
Name of the submitting Party/observer	**Brazil**
Contact details (name, telephone, e-mail) of the submitting Party/observer	**Marília Marreco Cerqueira (marilia.cerqueira@mma.gov.br)** **Telephone : + 55 (61) 40091244** **Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, 8º andar - sala 801** **70068-900 - Brasília - DF** **FAX: + 55 (61) 40091760**
Chemical name (as used by the POPS Review Committee (POPRC))	**Pentabromodiphenyl ether**
Date of submission	

(a) Sources, including as appropriate (provide summary information and relevant references)	
(i) Production data: **Quantity** **Location**	Pentabromodiphenyl ether is not produced in Brazil. There is not any information about importation of this chemical.
Other	
(ii) Uses	Commercial Pentabromodiphenyl ether is used in rigid and flexible polyurethane foams and polyurethane elastomers, as flame retardant. The . Alternative chemicals and techniques to substitute the use of pentabromodiphenyl ether are available for the majority of the uses. There are estimatives that 90% of flame retardants used in Brazil are halogenated.
(iii) Releases: **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)
Investigations of strain gender differences in developmental neurotoxic effetcs polybrominated diphenyl ethers in mice; Toxicological Sciences 81, 344-353 -2004 Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs): new pollutants-old diseases; Clinical Medicine & Research 1, no. 4, 281-290 -2003 Developmental exposure you the Pbde-99 low-dose: effetcs on male fertility and neurobahavior in rat offspring, Enviromental Health Perspectives, 133 no. 2, 149-154 - 2005

(c) Environmental fate (provide summary information and relevant references)	
Chemical/physical properties	Boiling Point (decomposition): 200-300° C Melting Point : -7- -3°C Density: 2.25-2.28 Water Solubility: 0.0013 g/100 mL at 20°C Water/Octanol Coefficient (log P): 6.57 (ICSC no. 1612)
Persistence	Persistent in the atmosphere and with potential to be transported at long-ranges. It is strong retained in effluents, sediments and ground (Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs): new pollutants-old diseases; Clinical Medicine & Research 1, no. 4, 281-290 -2003-).
How are chemical/physical properties and persistence linked to environmental transport, transfer within and between environmental compartments, degradation and transformation to other chemicals?	Pentabromodiphenyl ether have very low volatility and water solubility. Less brominated components are more persistent in the environment and can be volatilized in significant amounts. Vapour pressure and water solubility decrease with increasing bromination. According to the structure-activity of PBDEs they have long-range transport potential in the atmosphere. (Polybrominated can be found diphenyl ethers (PBDEs): new pollutants-old diseases; Clinical Medicine & Research 1, no. 4, 281-290 -2003- and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs): new pollutants-old diseases; Clinical Medicine & Research 1, no. 4, 281-290 -2003-).
Bio-concentration or bio-accumulation factor, based on measured values (unless monitoring data are judged to meet this need)	High bioaccumalation and bioconcentration potentials in body fat, of human, fish and other animals (Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs): new pollutants-old diseases; Clinical Medicine & Research 1, no. 4, 281-290 -2003-).

(d) Monitoring data (provide summary information and relevant references)
There are no data in Brazil.

(e) Exposure in local areas (provide summary information and relevant references)	
- general	There are no data in Brazil.
- as a result of long-range environmental transport **- information regarding bio-availability**	

(f) National and international risk evaluations, assessments or profiles and labelling information and hazard classifications, as available (provide summary information and relevant references)
The substance is very toxic for aquatic organisms; bioaccumulation can occur through the alimentary chain; the substance is accumulated in the body fat and can be found in human milk (International Chemical Safety Card no. 1612).

(g) Status of the chemical under international conventions