

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

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LE GOUVERNEMENT DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG Ministère de l'Environnement, du Climat et du Développement durable





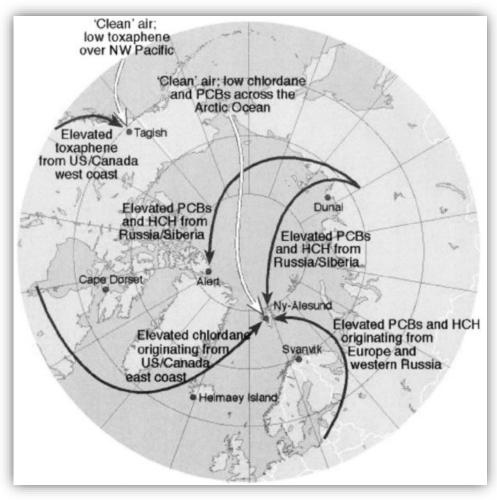
What are the persistent organic pollutants?

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are hazardous organic chemicals with particular properties:

- persistent
- bioaccumulative
- toxic
- very mobile (long-distance travellers)
- ➔ Risk for human health and the environment

Three Main Sources were identified:

- Pesticides
- Industrial chemicals
- Unintentional production



Transboundary Travelers [Environmental Swords of Damocles Daniel A. Vallero Ph.D., in <u>Paradigms Lost</u>, 2006]



International and European POPs Regulations

The POPs problematic needs global cooperation:



POPs are regulated worldwide by the Stockholm Convention and the Aarhus Protocol

Adoption: 2001 Entry into force: 2004 Number of Parties: 183 Number of Signatories: 152 Adoption: 1998 Entry into force: 2001 Number of Parties: 47 (2014)

Source: www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aarhus_Convention

Source: www.pops.int/TheConvention/Overview



same objectives: control, reduce or eliminate POPs emissions into the environment

These pieces of legislation are implemented in the European Union by the **POPs Regulation**

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 – In force Recast of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004



POPs regulation - Regulation (EU) 2019/1021

[Article 1 POPs Regulation]

Aim: protect human health and the environment with specific control measures that

- prohibit or severely restrict the production, placing on the market and use of POPs
- minimise the environmental release of POPs that are formed as industrial by-products
- > make sure that <u>stockpiles</u> of restricted POPs are <u>safely managed</u>
- > ensure the <u>environmentally sound disposal of waste</u> consisting of, or contaminated by POPs.

New substances added in the lists of the Stockholm Convention or the Aarhus Protocol → amendment of the annexes of the POPs regulation



Implementation Plans

[Article 9 POPs Regulation]

Necessary measures to identify, reduce or eliminate releases of POPs into the environment

→ Develop & communicate an action plan

On national and EU level

- rise awareness within public, professionals & decision makers
- Monitor certain POPs

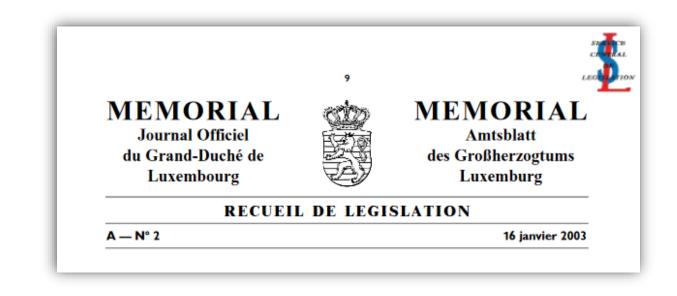




Implementation Plan in Luxembourg

Law of 8 January 2003

→ approving the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, done at Stockholm on 22 May 2001.





Implementation Plan in Luxembourg

National Implementation Plan (2015)

> an overview of the situation of POPs in the Grand Duchy

- details on the POPs reduction provisions
- > Measures to apply the best available techniques, strengthening of the limit values
- Regular measurement programs, such as the Environmental Administration's biomonitoring program, of air quality, soils, surface water, the food chain and occupational health.

Proactive information to the public





Implementation Plan in Luxembourg

National Implementation Plan (2015)

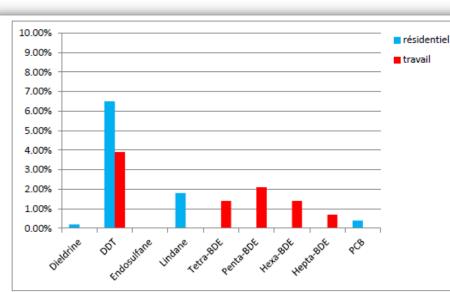


Figure 2: Fréquence des contaminations de poussières dans le secteur résidentiel (n=2178 de 2004-2007) et du lieu de travail (n=487 de 2008-2014).



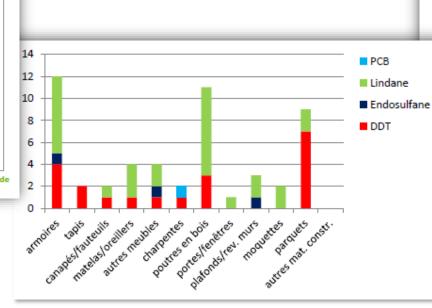
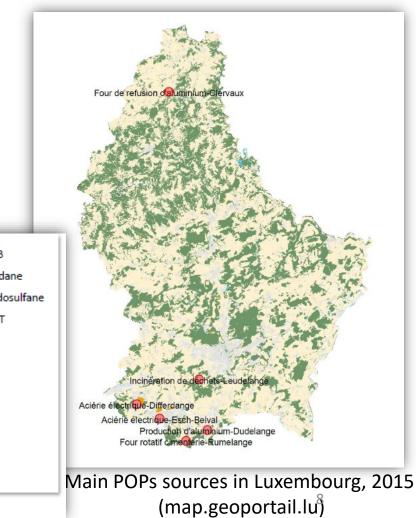


Figure 3: Sources contamination (matériaux) identifiées.

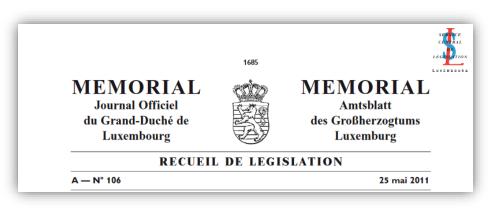




Penalties in Luxembourg

Member States shall lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of POPs Regulation [Article 14 POPs Regulation]

Act of 12 May 2011 laying down certain implementing rules and sanctioning of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004





Law of 11 March 2020

→ laying down certain implementing rules and penalties for the POPs Regulation



REACH&CLP Helpdesk Luxembourg

POPs Regulation

New Helpdesk activity – support for companies

New website: https://www.pop-chemicals.lu/



