

Air samples: guidelines and experiences from the GEF GMP1 projects

Esteban Abad

Dioxin Laboratory

Hanoi, Vietnam, 25th- 27th January 2016

Lines of action included in the collaboration

- The objective of the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) is to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention concerning environmental background levels.
- The Conference of the Parties has decided that the evaluation of air samples and levels in breast milk or human blood is first priority.
- The analysis of air monitoring will be conducted using passive air samplers (PAS) for sampling of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

Lines of action included in the collaboration

•In situ inspections:

Evaluate and detect the strengths and weaknesses of the laboratories participating in the POPs monitoring network

• Organization of workshops:

In situ training and capacity to complement the technical expertise for the analysis of POPs in the laboratories of the Monitoring Network

- •Collaboration in the supply of the materials and consumables needed to carry out the analysis of POPs in the laboratories participating in the POPs monitoring network
- •Analytical complementation of those issues that cannot be approached by the countries participating in the Project because of lack of resources.

Lines of action included in the collaboration

Mother's milk samples

- UNEP in collaboration with WHO
- 12 POPs in mother's milk
- Analysis at the State Laboratory for Chemistry and Veterinary Food Analysis (CVUA) in Friburg,
 Germany
- Containers for mother's milk samples were sent through the CSIC via its contacts with other European agencies

Intercalibration exercise

- Matrices: Ash, Sediment, Fish and mother's milk
- Analytes: Dioxins and furanes, dioxin-type PCB, labelling PCB and Organochlorinated pesticides

Lines of action included in the collaboration

1st phase in 2009

First project CUBA

CSIC in collaboration with UNEP-Chemicals with funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and SAICM's (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management) QSP (Quick Start Programme)

First proposal

Sustainable identification and correction of any weakness observed in the Cuban laboratories in charge of providing data on the POPs to the GMP as described in the Stockholm Convention.

2nd phase of the project

Strategic objective involves training of and scientific co-operation with several countries in the Region

Latin America

Mexico

Peru

Barbados

Antigua & Barbuda

Bahamas

•Haiti

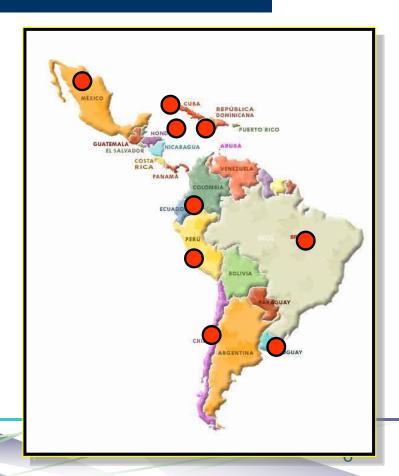
Ecuador

Brazil

Chile

Uruguay

Caribbean (including Cuba)



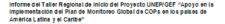








URUGUA



El Taller Regional de Inicio del Proyecto UNEP/GEF "Apoyo en la implementación del Plan de Montioreo Global de COP en los países de América Latina y el Caribe" fue organizado en forma conjunta por PNUMA Químicos t en Centro Regional del Convenio de Estocolmo de Uruguay. Dicho taller tuvo lugar desde el 4 al 6 de noviembre de 2009 en las instalaciones del Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay en Montevideo Uruguay.

Se comb con la participación de representantes de los países que endosaron dicho proyecto: Brasil. Chile. Ecuador, Jamaica, México, Perú y Uruguay (los representantes de Antigua y Barbuda no pudieron arribar a tiempo), representantes de dos proyectos SAICM QSP (del PNUMA); Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba y Halti, Invitados por parte de la Secretaria del Convenio de Estocolmo: Argentina. Colombia y Costa Rica, expertos pertenecientes al Laboratorio CSIC de España y en monitoreo de alire de Environment Canada, representantes del PNUMA-DGEP, PNUMA-Químicos, PNUMA ROLAC y del Centro Regional del Convenio de Estocolmo de Uruguay. Se adjunta el listado de participantes en el Anexo;

El Tallier se desarrolló de acuerdo a la agenda que se adjunta al presente informe como Anexo II. Las distintas presentaciones fueron recopilladas en un CD que fue entregado al finalizar el tallier a todos los participantes.

Luego de la apertura la representante del PNUNA Químicos Dra Heldelore Fieder realizó una introducción al proyecto, explicando los objetivos del mismo, las actividades a desarrollar y los resultados esperados. Seguidamente los países participantes del proyecto UNEPIGEF y los de los proyectos SAICM realizaron presentaciones sobre sus experiencias en monitoreo de COPs en aire y leche materna y el estado de situación de los laboratorios tanto en infraestructura como en experiencia en análisis de COPs. Se hoieron exposiciones por parte de los expertos tanto en monitoreo de aire Dr Tom Hamer. Environmental Canada como el Dr Esteban Abad, CSIC, sobre análisis de COPs. También se presento el informe para la Evaluación de la Eficacia de GRULJAC presentado en la COP4 (4º reunión de la conferencia de las partes).









Centro Regional del Convenio de Estocolmo

URUGUAY

Informe del Taller Regional de Inicio del Proyecto UNEP/GEF "Apoyo en la Implementación del Plan de Monitoreo Global de COPs en los países de América Latina y el Caribe"

El Taller Regional de Inicio del Proyecto UNEP/GEF "Apoyo en la Implementación del Plan de Monitoreo Global de COP en los países de América Latina y el Caribe" fue organizado en forma conjunta por PNUMA Químicos t en Centro Regional del Convenio de Estocolmo de Uruguay. Dicho taller tuvo lugar desde el 4 al 6 de noviembre de 2009 en las instalaciones del Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay en Montevideo Uruguay.

Se contó con la participación de representantes de los países que endosaron dicho proyecto: Brasil, Chile, Ecuador, Jamaica, México, Perú y Uruguay (los representantes de Antigua y Barbuda no pudieron arribar a tiempo), representantes de dos proyectos SAICM QSP (del PNUMA): Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba y Haití, invitados por parte de la Secretaría del Convenio de Estocolmo: Argentina, Colombia y Costa Rica, expertos pertenecientes al Laboratorio CSIC de España y en monitoreo de aire de Environment Canadá, representantes del PNUMA-DGEF, PNUMA-Químicos, PNUMA ROLAC y del Centro Regional del Convenio de Estocolmo de Uruguay. Se adjunta el listado de participantes en el Anexo I.

Lines of action included in the collaboration

Conclusions

- Organize the organizational structure of the project.
- Conduct a sub-regional workshop to promote an in-depth discussion on the working plan for the implementation of the project.
- Need to develop strategies for future contributions on POPs to the GMP.
- Drafting of protocols and manuals for capture of samples.
- Appointment of a person in charge per participating country for:
 - Capture of Air samples
 - Mother's milk sampling
 - POPs analysis (including the identification of the national POPs)
- NON PHYSICAL inspection of the laboratories selected to conduct the analysis of POPs.

Lines of action included in the collaboration

Conclusions

- Training of the staff in charge of implementing the network for the capture of air samples.
- Identification of the points for the capture of air samples.
- Identification of potential mother's milk donors.
- Training of the national laboratories in charge of performing the analysis of POPs in a developed country's laboratory.
- Involvement of the laboratories participating in the project in international intercalibration exercises.
- Organization of a final sub-regional workshop to evaluate the results obtained in the project, as well as to communicate the results obtained and lessons learned during the project.

Questionnaire for the assessment of the existing capacities

Cuestionario para Laboratorios que Analizan COPs 1 IDENTIFICACION Nombre del laboratorio: Dirección: Cindad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sinio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Geberramental Privado	1 IDENTIFICACION Nombre del laboratorio: Direccion: Ciudad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mai: Sinio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	(A) (A)	Evaluación de las Capacidades Existentes y las Necesarias para el Análisis de COPs en Países en Desarrollo
Nombre del laboratorio: Dirección: Cindad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sisio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Geberramental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Nombe del laboratorio: Direccion: Ciudad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Teléfono: Fax: E-mail: Siño Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Publico Gubernamental Privado Privado Dimensión del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metos cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años)	Cuest	ionario para Laboratorios que Analizan COPs
Nombre del laboratorio: Dirección: Cindad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sisio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Geberramental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Nombe del laboratorio: Direccion: Ciudad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Teléfono: Fax: E-mail: Siño Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Publico Gubernamental Privado Privado Dimensión del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metos cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años)		
laboratorio: Direccion: Crisdad / Estado: Psits: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sino Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Publico Gubernamental: Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	laboratorio: Dirección: Crisdad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Siño Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metos cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Iefancas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:	1 IDENTIFIC	ACION
Dirección: Ciudad / Estado: País: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sinio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Direction: Cradad / Estado: Fats: Codigo Postal: Tolefono: Fax: E-mail: Sito Web: Persona de Contacto: Contacto: Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tisempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Infantas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
Ciodad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sido Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Codad / Estado: Pais: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sito Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Fublico Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Infantas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
Pais: Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sino Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Fublico Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metos cuadrados)	Pais: Codigo Postal: Teléróno: Fax: E-mail: Sido Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gobernamental: Dimensión del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Infantas: Profesionales: Teonicos:		
Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sino Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Publico Gubernamental: Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Codigo Postal: Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sião Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Iefanteas: Profesionales: Teoricos:		
Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sido Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Telefono: Fax: E-mail: Sino Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Poblico Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Iefanteas: Profesionales: Teoricos:		
Fax: E-mail: Sitio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Publico Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Fax: E-mail: Sito Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Publico Gubernamental Privado Privado Not del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Iefancas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
E-mail: Sisio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Publico Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	E-mail: Sitio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Infantas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
Sitio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tigo de Laboratorio Publico Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Sitio Web: Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Publico Gobernamental Privado Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Tefancas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Persona de Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Infantas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Contacto: Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gobercamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Iefanteas: Profesionales: Teoricos:		
Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Tipo de Laboratorio Público Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Infantas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
Público Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metos cuadrados)	Publico Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Iefanuas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:	Contacto:	
Público Gubernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metos cuadrados)	Publico Gobernamental Privado Privado Rol del Laboratorio Dimension del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Iefanuas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:	Tipo de Laborator	10
Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Rol del Laboratorio Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metos cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Iefantess: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados)	Dimensión del Laboratorio (en metros cuadrados) Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Número Total: Iefantosa: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
	Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Tefantosa: Teónicos:		
	Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Tefanuas: Professionales: Tecnicos:		
	Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años) 2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Tefantosa: Teónicos:	Dimension del La	boratorio (es metros cuadrados)
Tiempo de Funcionamiento del Laboratorio (años)	2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Infantora: Profesionales: Teoricos:		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	2 PERSONAL Numero Total: Infantora: Profesionales: Teoricos:	Tiempo de Funcio	namiento del Laboratorio (años)
	Número Total: Jefaturas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
	Número Total: Jefaturas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		
	Número Total: Jefaturas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:	4 Deposit	
A Deposit	Jefaturas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:	2 PERSONAL	L
2 PERSONAL	Profesionales: Técnicos:		
Numero Total:	Técnicos:		
Nomero Total: Tefaturas:			
Número Total: Tefantas: Profesionales:	Otros:		
Número Total: Jefaturas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:		Otros:	
Número Total: Jefaturas: Profesionales: Tecnicos:			

2	DDOCD AND DE	ASECURAMIENTO	DETACATIOAN
	PRUGRAMADE	ASEGUISAMIENTO	DE LA CALIDAD

- 3.1 Cuenta el laboratorio con un sistema de calidad establecido?
- 3.2 Posee el laboratorio un programa de aseguramiento de la calidad?
- 3.3 Comentarios

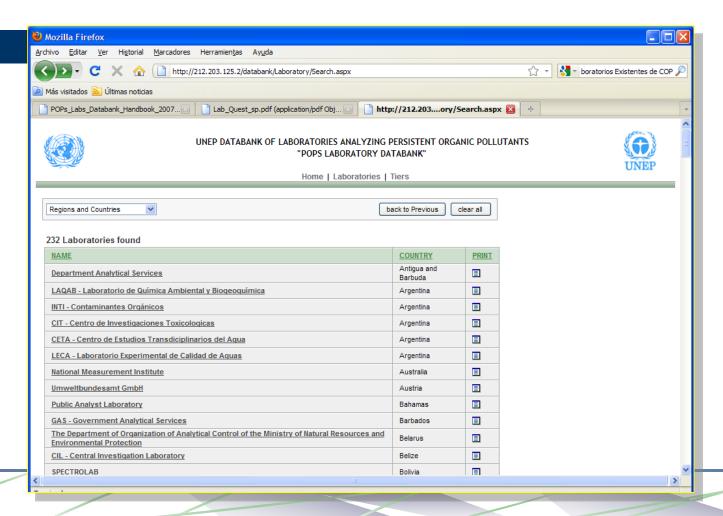
4 ACREDITACION

Por favor ingrese la información de acuerdo al tipo de COP y matriz (Ej. ISO 17025)

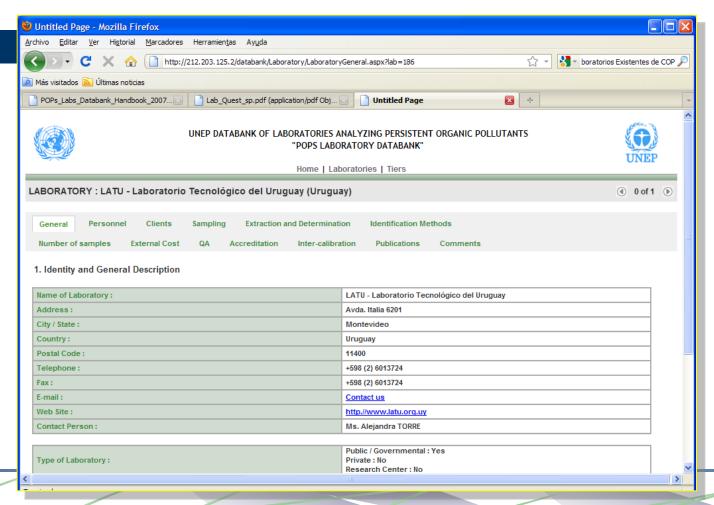
COP	Matri z	Tipo de Acreditación
Plaguicidas		
MCB		
PCB		
6/7 indicador PCB		1
d1-PCB (TEQ)		
PCDD PCDF		
2,3,7,8-subst Cong. (TEQ)		1
Hemélezes		1

Página 1 de 10 Página 2 de 10

Database of the laboratories analyzing POPs



Database of the laboratories analyzing POPs



First Interlaboratory Exercise



Expression of Interest to Participate in the First Worldwide UNEP Intercalibration Study on Persistent Organic Pollutants 1 January 2009 to 30 November 2010

The importance of accurate results in the analysis of penistent organic pollutants (POPs) in order to make data acceptable and comparable between laboratories, is one of the perequisites for reporting under the Stockholm Convention and for decision making also where. With respect to the Stockholm Convention after proceedings for POPs analysis arise for the Olobal POPs Monitoring Plan under the effectiveness evaluation, the performance levels for PCDD PCDF associated with the application of best to allable techniques in a number of source categories, and the previous and definition of the low POP content in waste.

The global UNEP/GEF project on "Assessment of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyze Persistent Organic Pollutants in Developing Countries" has concluded that POPs talorateries should successfully participate in international interfahement or comparison studies in relevant matrices at least every three years, preferentially annually. Stating in February 2009, UNEP/DTIE Chemicals Branch is organizing the First Worldwide UNEP International Study on Persistent Capacity Pollutants. The internalistation study is open to all laboratories that are registered in UNEP's POPs Laboratory Databank (http://www.chem.unep.ch/databank/Home/Welcome.aspx, where necessary, please update your information), now registrations are velocine (questionnaises for updating quisting information or for now registration are evallable for http://www.chem.unep.ch/Pops/aboratory/default.htm). The intercalibration samples will be provided through TVM, VU Amsterdam, the Netherlands for basic POPs and MTM Center, Owber University, Sweden for discassink-POPs.

Participation in the 1 Worldwide UNEP Interculbration Study on POPs is for-of-charge for eligible developing country laboratories participating in regional UNEP-coordinated GEF or SARCM QSP projects (for details, see http://www.chem.usep.coi.pops/GMP/default.htm and click on regions). Laboratories from developed countries or for mdeveloping countries not included in these projects can participate at their own costs (to cover materials, shipment of interculbration samples, and handling fies).

With this form, UNEP Chemicals is inviting POPs laboratories we obvide to express their interest to participate in the First Weddwide UNEP Interesiberation Study on POPs. Kinelly return the filled form (polew) to Dr. Heidelore FIED LER at heidelore fixed for @uneport to express your interest in participating in the study and to detail your preferred participation as soon as possible but not later than 31 March 2010.

Name of Laboratory:	E-mail:	
Contact Person:		
Address:*		
	Phone:	
Postal Code:		
City:	Fax:	
Country:		

My laboratory is interested in analyzing the following matrices and POPs and provide the analytical results according to the reporting scheme and timetable (analysis within ea. 8 weeks after receipt) Matrix of Inter-Persistent Organic Pollutant Instrumentation calibration Sample (Indicative: ECD, LRMS, HRMS) dl-PCB PCDD/PC DE Standard Solution Perticides Soil/Sediment Perticides PCDD/PCDF dl-PCB Perticides PCB-PCDD/PCDF dl-PCB Fly Ash Perticides Mother's Milk PCB,

Participating Laboratories

	ſ		
BRAZIL	CETESB	URUGUAY	DINAMA
ECUADOR	Ecotoxicology Laboratory Agrocalidad	JAMAICA	LATU Pesticide Research Laboratory
CHILE	ISPCH	MEXICO {	CENICA
Office	EULA		INHA
	DIGESA	CUBA	CEINPET CEAC
PERU	SENASA		CIMAB INISAV 15

Inspections



April 2009:





`Training and capacity building' calendar

													Lab	Trai	ining	g Pla	nner	201	0																		
	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun	mon	tu
June		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						
July				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	3
August																														J	amaio	ca					l
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			23	2.4			27	28	29	30					-
September																								Brasil rugua							Cuba	1					
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		H
October										Chile						,	/léxic	0												Е	cuad	or					1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
November										Perú																											
December			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				

Professors

JAMAICA



CHILE









Mr. J. Sauló

Dr. B. Gomara



Mr. M.A. Adrados

MEXICO



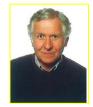




Mr. J. Parera

URUGUAY

BRAZIL



Dr. J. Caixach



Mr. C. Planes





Mrs. M.G. Martrat



Mr. M.A. Adrados

CUBA



Dr. E. Abad



PERU



Mr. J. Sauló



Mr. K. Martínez

18

PROCUREMENTS

CUBA



AIR SAMPLES

- The objective of the Global Monitoring Plan (GMP) is to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention in relation to environmental background levels.
- The Conference of the Parties has decided that the air monitoring and exposure in breast milk or human blood to these pollutants is the priority objective.
- The objective of air monitoring plan will be conducted by means of passive air samplers (PAS) for sampling of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

AIR SAMPLES



PASSIVE AIR SAMPLERS SHIPPED TO COUNTRIES:

110

POLYURETHANE FOAM SHIPPED TO COUNTRIES:

420

AIR SAMPLES

CAMPAIGN	It correspond to:
I	First Campaign
II	Second Campaign
III	Third Campaign
IV	Fourth Campaign

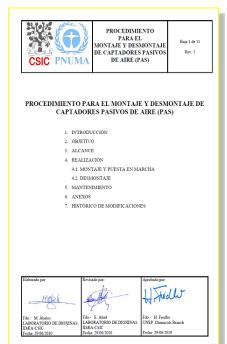
SUMMARY OF UNEP CODES FOR PASSIVE AIR SAMPLERS (PAS)

SAMPLER NUMBER	It corresponds to:
1	Analysis of basic POPs in Expert Lab (CSIC)
2	Analysis of basic POPs in Expert Lab (CSIC)
3	Analysis of basic POPs in National Laboratory
4	Analysis of basic POPs in National Laboratory
5	Analysis of dioxin-like POPs (dl-POPs) in Expert Lab (CSIC), (annual
	average)
6	Analysis of dioxin-like POPs (dl-POPs) in National Laboratory, (annual
	average)
7	Analysis of dioxin-like POPs (dl-POPs) in National Laboratory (quarterly
	sampling)
8	Analysis of dioxin-like POPs (dl-POPs) in National Laboratory (quarterly
	sampling)

AIR SAMPLES

PROCEDURE FOR THE ASSEMBLY AND DISASSEMBLY OF PASSIVE AIR SAMPLERS (PAS)







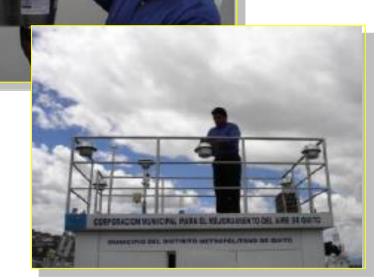
BRAZIL



ECUADOR (QUITO)









MIRROR SAMPLES

14 Exchange of national samples for POPs analysis in developing country laboratory and mirror analysis in back-up laboratory

For non-POPs lab countries Bahamas in exchange with expert lab during 2010; possibly together with air samples

POPs lab countries: After training

2 MIRROR SAMPLES PER COUNTRY OF CHOICE MATRICES:

SEDIMENTS
MOTHER'S MILK
FISH

MIRROR SAMPLES

PROBLEMS SENDING MIRROR SAMPLES

- •WRONG DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE IN THE POST PARCEL
- •DELAY IN DELIVERY OF SAMPLE -> SPOILING!
- WRONG ADDRESS
- PAYMENT OF EXCESSIVE CUSTOMS DUTIES
 -> PRO-FORMA INVOICE OVER 100 DOLLARS
- NEED TO SEND PROPERLY COOLED SAMPLES

MIRROR SAMPLES

Indicator PCBs

	PCB	-IND
	ng	ı/g
Description	CSIC	Country
Sedimento	-	-
Sedimento	0.51	0.56
Suelo	-	0.06
Pescado liofilizado	5.24	460.1
Pescado	19.4	-
Sedimento	13.5	1.65
Leche materna	0.12	-
Leche	-	-
Sedimento	0.38	-
tejido de Oncorhynchus mykiss	-	-
Sedimento	-	-
Muestra ambiental testigo nº2	-	-
Muestra ambiental testigo nº1	-	-
Bahía Habana CUBA	-	-
Bahía Cienfuegos CUBA	0.98	-
Perna Viridis INHA (06/06/11), CUBA	-	-
Muestra suelo 17, CUBA	-	-
Muestra suelo 67, CUBA	-	-
Bahía de Matanzas, CUBA	-	-
Guira de la Melena, CUBA	-	-
San Antonio de los Baños, CUBA	-	-
Human Milk	0.10	-
Pescado fresco	172.6	0.61
Pescado liofilizado	7.72	69.78
Sedimento	2.86	8.75
Muestra de lodo	0.59	-
Leche materna	-	-
Suelo	0.7	-
Sedimento	0.38	- '

MIRROR SAMPLES

Dioxin-like POPs

		PCDD/F pg WHO-TE	Q/g pg	DL-PCB WHO-TE	Q/g
Country	Description	CSIC	Country	CSIC	Country
	Human Milk	0.31	-	0.2	-
	Pescado fresco	10.61	-	-	-
	Pescado liofilizado	0.54	6.6	0.77	8.6
	Sedimento	75.43	14.8	-	-
	Muestra de lodo	-	-	-	-
	Leche materna	-	-	-	-

MIRROR SAMPLES

Air samples. POPs: dioxin-like POPs, PCBs

COUNTRY	compounds	CSIC result	Results COUNTRY
	PCDD/F ng WHO-TEQ/PUF	0.035	-
	DL-PCB ng WHO-TEQ/PUF	0.016	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	49.7	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	4.9	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	6.3	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	2.9	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	640.1	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	5.8	-
	PCDD/F ng WHO-TEQ/PUF	0.023	-
	DL-PCB ng WHO-TEQ/PUF	0.004	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	18.5	-
	PCDD/F ng WHO-TEQ/PUF	0.015	-
	DL-PCB ng WHO-TEQ/PUF	0.005	4.9
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	40.5	37.1
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	4.4	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	41.9	19.8
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	0.63	-
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	9.7	0.1
	PCB-IND ng/PUF	1.9	-

First Interlaboratory Exercise





Expression of Interest to Participate in the First Worldwide UNEP Intercalibration Study on Persistent Organic Pollutants 1 January 2009 to 30 November 2010

The importance of accurate results in the analysis of penistent organic pollutants (POPs) in order to make data acceptable and comparable between laboratories, is one of the perequisites for reporting under the Stockholm Convention and for decision making also where. With respect to the Stockholm Convention after proceedings for POPs analysis arise for the Olobal POPs Monitoring Plan under the effectiveness evaluation, the performance levels for PCDD PCDF associated with the application of best to allable techniques in a number of source categories, and the previous and definition of the low POP content in waste.

The global UNEP/GEF project on "Assessment of Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyze Persistent Organic Pollutants in Developing Countries" has concluded that POPs talorateries should successfully participate in international interfahement or comparison studies in relevant matrices at least every three years, preferentially annually. Stating in February 2009, UNEP/DTIE Chemicals Branch is organizing the First Worldwide UNEP International Study on Persistent Capacity Pollutants. The internalistation study is open to all laboratories that are registered in UNEP's POPs Laboratory Databank (http://www.chem.unep.ch/databank/Home/Welcome.aspx, where necessary, please update your information), now registrations are velocine (questionnaises for updating quisting information or for now registration are evallable for http://www.chem.unep.ch/Pops/aboratory/default.htm). The intercalibration samples will be provided through TVM, VU Amsterdam, the Netherlands for basic POPs and MTM Center, Owber University, Sweden for discassink-POPs.

Participation in the 1 Worldwide UNEP Interculbration Study on POPs is fee-of-charge for eligible developing, country laboratories participating in regional UNEP-coordinated GEF or SARCM QSP projects (for details, see http://www.chem.usop.ch/pops/GMP/defaulthtm and click on regions). Laboratories from developed countries or for mdeveloping countries not included in these projects can participate at their own costs (to cover materials), shipment of interculbration samples, and handling fiers).

With this form, UNEP Chemicals is inviting POPs laboratories we ridwide to express their interest to participate in the First Worldwide UNEP Intercalibration Study on POPs. Kindly return the filled form (polew) to Dr. Heidelore FIED LER, as heidelore fielder @uneo.org to express your interest in participating in the study and to detail your prefer nod participation as soon as possible but not later than 31 March 2010.

Name of Laboratory:	E-mail:
Contact Person:	
Address:*	
	Phone:
Postal Code:	
City:	Fax:
Country:	

*Shipment address

Mother's Milk

My laboratory is interested in analyzing the following matrices and POPs and provide the analytical results according to the reporting scheme and timetable (analysis within ea. 8 weeks after receipt) Persistent Organic Pollutant Matrix of Inter-Instrumentation calibration Sample (Indicative: ECD, LRMS, HRMS) PCDD/PC DE dl-PCB Standard Solution Perticides Perticides Soil/Sediment PCDD/PCDF Perticides PCB-PCDD/PCDF dl-PCB Fly Ash Perticides

PCB,

Lines of action included in the collaboration

Workshops: Project Completion











Final Workshop for UNEP/GEF and SAICM QSP Projects "Support to the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Latin American and Caribbean Countries", CSIC – Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Barcelona, Spain, 21-25 March 2011







Final Workshop for UNEP/GEF Projects "Support to the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in West Africa and East-Southern Africa", IVM VU Amsterdam - Institute for Environmental Studies Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 28 February-4 March 2011

Dissemination of results in SCI scientific journals

POPs analysis reveals issues in bringing laboratories in developing countries to a higher quality level

S.P.J. Van Leeuwen, B. Van Bavel, E. Abad, H.A. Leslie, H. Fiedler, J. De Boer

We assessed the performance of laboratories in 18 developing countries in analyzing persistent organic pullutants (POR) in emberomental and human samples, as part of a capacity-hostling program with the goal of helping laboratories increase persistency in the post analyses required for the POR Colded Memolening Programs (CMM under the Sectional Conventional, We identified several issues that need improvement before the laboratories can contribute to the CAMP, including technical aspects of POPs analysis, QA/QC issues and laboratory © 2013 Elevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

The analysis of persist tants (POPs) in environ samples is not well

developing countries.

analyses are required a Monitoring Program Stockholm Convention capacity-building proje outory staff on POPs a ing countries was set Nations Environment

Analytical capacity-but Analytical capacity-but been carried out in the before (e.g., in clinical toring areas) [1,2]. In eral needs were identifi (1) commitment of management and

management and long-term program quality control, in sumable supply; at (2) setting up regiona change of experts between scientists and active particly perturbles.

Here, we report o infrastructure, trainin assurance/quality-cont 0165-9936\$ - we front ma

Trends in Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 46, 2013

Towards comparable POPs data worldwide with global monitoring data and analytical capacity building in Africa, Central and Latin America, and the South Pacific

a the pre

H.A. Leslie, B. van Bavel, E. Abad, J. de Boer

Trends in Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 46, 2013



Worldwide distribution of persistent organic pollutants in air, including results of air monitoring by passive air sampling in five continents

C. Bogdal, E. Abad, M. Abalos, B. van Bavel, J. Hagberg, M. Scheringer,

This article provides an overview of concentrations of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in ambient air on a global scale, including recent measurements and an extensive compilation of literature data. In this study, passive air samplers (PASs) were successfully employed to assess concentrations of POPs in ambient air from Africa, Latin America, the Carilbean, and the Bacific

successful prophyred to assess conventurious of O'Dris malested air from Adris, a laid America, the Carlinean, and the Redick. The project size and the extend the boundaries on undersomed antenstancius by O'Dris these regions, where the covereity available data are still instead in a term anticology and the contraction of the Carlinean and the Carlin concentrations in Africa and Latin America are similar to or even higher than in Europe, probably due to unfavorable combustion

concentrations in Arica and tain America are similar for or even higher than in turning, producing one to unavorance combination practices of definition containing materials. The data support the needs for further manifesting in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and action to reduce environmental contanination by, and human exposure to, hazardous chemicals.

O 2012 Elsevier Ids. All rights reserved.

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) represent a group of organic chemicals of particular concern because they are resistant to degradation in the environment (persistent), accumulate in human and animal tissue, biomagnify along food of POPs by reducing or eliminating re leases of POPs to the environment [2]. In 2009, the initial list of 12 POPs was extended by nine additional chemicals. POPs have become ubiquitous contam-inants found in not only the environment

resistent of ns is criti-lying cou-nation of DPs analy Results for PCDD/PCDF and dl-PCBs in the First Round of UNEPs **Biennial Global Interlaboratory** rention i by the I pam (II the aim the aim the aim the in mal polls and the made the count (GMP) is more different to the count (GMP) is more different to the count (GMP) is more different to the can the count (GMP) is more different to the can the count (GMP) is more different to the can the count to the can the count to the can th **Assessment on Persistent Organic Pollutants**

M. Abalos, E. Abad, S.P.J. van Leeuwen, G. Lindström, H. Fiedler,

The first worldwisk interlakonstory assessment on persistent organic pollutants POPs) under the Sociaboth Convention was organized in the AskintPacific, Link American and Affician regions during 2000-01.

A statisfying personnels of inharactives reported data for the PODDAPCIOS and distin-like PCIS, especially in the Askin region, worldwise and approximate of the advantage of the Askin region. Within the Askin region, several participants word high-resolution COS(high-resolution MS systems optimized for distintion analysis. The artificiant of High-resolution was spectoment in intrommentation in limit of the Link American and Affician artificiants.

regions, although recently several new laboratories for dioxins have started in the Latin American region. © 2012 Published by Esevier Ltd.

Sediment; Stockholm Convention (SC)

wironmental Chemistry Dept., IDAA-CSIC, jordi Gistra 18, 08034 Barcelora, Spain

0165-9936/5 - see fact mater & 2012 Published by Filewier Ltd. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.10168.ttm;2012.11.003

all persistent organic pollutants (POPs) included in the convention to be monitored and reported to the Global Monitor ling Plan (GMP). This has significant implications, especially for developing countries, in terms of analytical capacity and capacity building, as described in several contributions to this Special Issue Another equal important issue is the (OA) of the data and the chemical analy improve the analytical performance of analytical laboratories is the organization of QA/QC round-robin or intercalibration studies [1-8]. It has been shown that the analytical quality in terms of the analytical variation between laboratories

Trends in Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 46, 2013

Trends in Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 46, 2013

The need for capacity building and first results for the Stockholm **Convention Global Monitoring Plan**

H. Fiedler, E. Abad, B. van Bavel, J. de Boer, C. Bogdal, R. Malisch

The Stockholm Convention on Penistent Organic Pollutarts (POPs) established an effectiveness evaluation to assess the efficiency of measures taken by Parlies under the Convention. Among those measures, a Global Monitoling Plan requires countries to analyze core meistics for POPs. To exact tourstein the setting up networks for these core matrices and to generate high-quality. comparable results, the United Nations Environment Program has implemented projects in 32 developing countries. The results

å moritoring, Human exposure; Motheni milk; Passive air sampling (PAS); Performance ention on PensistentOrganic Pollutants (XC); United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

(to the Stockholm Convention on Penistent Organic Pollutants) DDD, Dichlorodiphenykli inmethylane metabolite of DDT; DDT, Dichlorodiphenyklichloroethan ed I-PCS, Danio-Uk Introdepiere metacota et 12.1; LUII., introderapreny incercentari qui et 2.1; Luicon-tas genic poliutari; CEF, Global In vinorment Faitir, GRUIAC, Geop of Latin American and achlomoychekosor, NMef CSA, N-methyl perfluorocctare sulforamide; NMFOSA, N-ethyl codane sulforamideethanol; NMFOSE, N-ethyl perfluorocctare sulforamideethanol; OCP, Polybrominated hiphenyls; PBDE, Polybrominated diphenyl ethers; PGB, Polybrominated sinspolychlorinated diherardurans; PeGIz, Pertachloroberazens; PFOS, Perfixomostan usethane; SAICM, Strategic Approach on International Chemicals Management; TEQ, Toxic WHO, World Health Organization

1. Introduction

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent

diminating releases to the environment, the Parties have agreed on a mechanism to measure whether this objective is reached. According to Article 16, this effectiveness evaluation consists of three to paragraph 2 of Article 16:

Organic Pollutants (POPs) [1] was adopted on 22 May 2001 at the Conference of on 22 May 2001 at the Contenence of Plenipotentiaries on the Stockholm Con-vention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (SC), Stockholm, Sweden, 22-23 May 2001. It entered into force on 17 May

2004, 90 days after disposal of the 50th

2013, the Convention had 179 Parties, In

order to protect human health and the environment from POPs by reducing or

34



Air samples: guidelines and experiences from the GEF GMP1 projects

Esteban Abad

Dioxin Laboratory

Hanoi, Vietnam, 25th- 27th January 2016