

**JOINT WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF PERSISTENT  
ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES AND UNEP/GEF  
PROJECT ON ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING CAPACITY AND CAPACITY  
BUILDING NEEDS TO ANALYSE POPs IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

[ **FOURTH WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF  
PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)  
IN EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES** ]

**Chairpersons' Summary**

**22<sup>nd</sup> September 2006**

1. The Joint Workshop on Environmental Monitoring of Persistent Organic Pollutants in East Asian Countries and UNEP/GEF Project on Assessment of the Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyse POPs in Developing Countries was held in Kyoto, Japan on 20<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2006.
2. The Fourth Workshop on Environmental Monitoring of Persistent Organic Pollutants in East Asian Countries was organised by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOE), and attended by participants from 11 countries in the East Asian region, including governmental officials and technical experts from 10 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) and a governmental official from 1 country (Lao PDR). In addition, experts from: the Stockholm Convention Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP); United Nations University (UNU); and Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) attended the Workshop.
3. The Workshop on UNEP/GEF Project on Assessment of the Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyse POPs in Developing Countries was organised by UNEP, and attended by nine participants from the nine UNEP/GEF participating pilot laboratories in seven countries: China, Ecuador, Fiji, Kenya, Moldova, Uruguay and Vietnam and three experts from the back-up laboratories in Sweden and the Netherlands.
4. Dr Tatsuya AOKI, Director of the Environmental Health and Safety Division, MOE, and Dr. Heidelore FIEDLER, UNEP Chemicals, provided opening addresses.
5. Mr. Eisaku TODA, MOE, and Dr. Heidelore FIEDLER chaired the Joint Workshop. Participants noted the following presentations:

- (1) Background and Objectives of POPs Monitoring in East Asia, by Mr. Ichiro TSUNOI, MOE;
  - (2) UNEP/GEF Project on Assessment of the Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyse POPs in Developing Countries and the POPs Laboratory Data Bank, by Dr. Heidelore FIEDLER;
  - (3) Outcome from COP, UNEP Activities and Perspectives toward the First Effectiveness Evaluation of Stockholm Convention, by Ms. Fatoumata KEITA-OUANE, Stockholm Convention Secretariat, UNEP;
  - (4) Activities and Perspectives of AMAP (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Arctic Council) and Links between AMAP and GMP (Global Monitoring Programme), by Dr. Tom HARNER, Environment Canada;
  - (5) Activities and Perspectives of POPs Monitoring in Japan and Contribution to GMP, by Dr. Yasuyuki SHIBATA, NIES; and
  - (6) Application of POPs Monitoring Data to the Modelling of Environmental Transportation, by Dr. Yoshitaka IMAIZUMI, NIES.
6. Participating Countries in POPs Monitoring Project in East Asia (Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) made a presentation on their activities related to the POPs Monitoring Project.
  7. UNEP/GEF participating pilot laboratories (China, Ecuador, Fiji, Kenya, Moldova, Uruguay and Vietnam) made a presentation on their activities under the UNEP/GEF Project. Prof. Jacob de Boer made a presentation on the first experiences from inspection tours to the Participating Pilot Laboratories.
  8. The Workshop on Environmental Monitoring of Persistent Organic Pollutants in East Asian Countries broke into two groups, the Policy Group (chair: Ms. Yoko MASUZAWA, Tottori University of Environmental Studies, Japan) and the Expert Working Group (chair: Dr. Yasuyuki SHIBATA). The Workshop on UNEP/GEF Project on Assessment of the Existing Capacity and Capacity Building Needs to Analyse POPs in Developing Countries met individually.
  9. The Policy Group meeting was held as a second one after its meeting in October 2005 in Tokyo. The Group discussed the following issues:
    - (1) Reporting of the monitoring results in FY 2004-2005;
    - (2) Plan for FY 2007 and beyond; and
    - (3) Contribution to the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention.

The summary report from the Policy Group is attached as **Annex 1**.

10. The Expert Working Group meeting was held as a third one after its meeting in October 2005 in Tokyo. The Group discussed the following issues:

- (1) Review of the monitoring data in FY2005;
- (2) East-Asia POPs Monitoring Report for FY2004 – 2005; and
- (3) Future monitoring activities.

The summary report from the Expert Working Group is attached as **Annex 2**.

11. Taking note of the reports from these two groups, the Workshop on Environmental Monitoring of POPs in East Asian Countries welcomed the tangible results from the past activities, expressed its expectations to the participating countries for their continued efforts, also expressed its expectations to MOE, NIES and the Japan Environmental Sanitation Centre (JESC) for their continued technical support, and agreed on the following:

- (1) A report of the background air POPs monitoring in East Asian countries in FY 2004-2005 should be produced as described in the attachment to **Annex 1**;
- (2) The Workshop welcomed the start of the field monitoring in Cambodia and Mongolia, and continued monitoring in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam should be considered; and
- (3) Planning for the field monitoring in FY2007 should start by sending an official communication to East Asian countries to invite their participation in the field monitoring.

12. In the break-out session for the UNEP/GEF POPs Laboratory Project, the participating pilot laboratories together with the back-up laboratories and UNEP Chemicals met for the first time and agreed on the work programme for the training sessions to be held at the pilot laboratories from September to December 2006. The training and the analysis of samples will be tailored according to each laboratory's experience and capacity. Further activities will include exchange of samples - mainly sediments and fish - from the pilot laboratory countries to be analysed by the pilot laboratory and the back-up laboratory. The third activity will consist of an interlaboratory comparison with standard solutions, extracts and real samples. Results are expected for February 2007.

13. It was agreed that in general, all qualified laboratories equipped with either

combination of high-resolution gas chromatograph and electron capture detector (ECD) or mass selective detector (low resolution – LRMS or high resolution – HRMS) would be suitable to deliver data to the GMP and other projects for the Stockholm Convention. Successful participation in intercalibration studies was found to be an essential criterion for laboratories contributing to the global POPs monitoring and the effectiveness evaluation. Training may be needed and should be adjusted to the experience and capacity of the laboratories. Further details of the breakout session for UNEP/GEF POPs Laboratory Project is attached as **Annex 3**.

14. Participants expressed their appreciation for the opportunities for synergies between the projects on POPs monitoring and analytical capacity building, provided by this Joint Workshop. It was suggested that similar joint workshops be considered in future.
15. MOE announced its intention to host the next Workshop on Environmental Monitoring of Persistent Organic Pollutants in East Asian Countries in autumn 2007.
16. Participants expressed their gratitude to MOE, NIES, JESC and UNEP for their efforts to organise this Joint Workshop.

END

**Summary Report of the Second Policy Group Meeting  
21-22 September 2006**

22 September 2006

Venue: Shiran Kaikan, Kyoto University, Kyoto

Chair: Ms. Yoko MASUZAWA

Participants: Mr. Thiv SOPHEARITH (Cambodia), Ms. Rosalind Robertina SALINEHO (Indonesia), Mr. Jung-Yong LEE (Republic of Korea), Ms. Phakkavanh PHISSIONAMAY (Lao PDR), Ms. Rohani JUSOH (Malaysia), Mr. Battulga PUREVDORJ (Mongolia), Ms. Elvira PAUSING (the Philippines), Ms. Rohaya SAHAROM (Singapore), Ms. Pornpimon CHAREONSONG (Thailand) and Mr. Nguyen Thanh YEN (Vietnam)

Observers: Dr. Jeung-Sook PARK (NOWPAP), Ms. Fatoumata KEITA-OUANE (Stockholm Convention Secretariat, UNEP) and Dr. Fukuya IINO (UNU)

(Reporting of the FY 2004-2005 results)

1. Participants agreed that a report on the result of POPs Monitoring Project in East Asian Countries in FY 2004-2005 should be produced and published in order to share the experience in this sub-region and to contribute to the effectiveness evaluation under Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention. It was agreed that the report should be submitted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Provisional Ad Hoc Technical Working Group (PATWG) for POPs Global Monitoring Plan, to be held in February 2007.
2. Participants discussed the contents, authorship, drafting assignments and schedule for the FY 2004-2005 Report, based on the preliminary draft prepared by the Secretariat (POPSEA/WS4/05). Participants developed a draft plan for the production of the Report, and asked the Expert Working Group to further consider the details of the plan. Based on the responses from the Expert Working Group, the plan was agreed as the attachment hereto.

(Plan for FY 2006 and beyond)

3. The participants welcomed the field monitoring activities newly initiated in Cambodia and Mongolia as FY2006 activities. Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand expressed their willingness to continue their monitoring, and

requested Japan to provide support for sampling, analysis and QA/QC. Vietnam expressed its willingness to continue its monitoring and also noted that if the priority of budget allocation was to newer countries it was ready to make way for them. The Republic of Korea will continue to contribute to the POPs Monitoring Project in East Asian Countries with its own sampling, analysis and QA/QC.

4. Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOE) expressed its intention to support the POPs monitoring in East Asian countries in FY2007, depending on the availability of government budgets. Participants, especially the countries which had not so far been involved in this project, were invited to express their views on the participation. Lao PDR and Malaysia noted that they would require technical and financial support for their participation, and requested an official communication to be sent to their Governments describing the principles, criteria and support for the sampling, analysis and QA/QC. Singapore noted that it was difficult to find a background site for this activity that would meet the criteria for sampling location. China and Myanmar, which were not represented in the 4<sup>th</sup> Workshop, should also be invited to consider their participation. Mongolia expressed its interest in the continuation of field monitoring. It was noted that countries wishing to participate in the FY2007 monitoring should inform MOE, through their national focal points for the Stockholm Convention, of their intention.
5. Participants expressed their expectations for the continuation of the East Asia POPs Monitoring Project beyond 2007, including the capacity building aspects of the Project.

(Contribution to the first effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention)

6. Participants noted a presentation by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat on the activities for the first effective evaluation of the Convention, including the plan for the meetings of PATWG, expected discussion at the COP3 on a Global Monitoring Plan (GMP), and possible schedule for the submission of monitoring report to COP4 in 2009. They welcomed the opportunities to deepen their understanding of the process for the effectiveness evaluation. It was noted that GMP covers air, blood and breast milk, and that the POPs Monitoring Project in East Asian Countries would contribute to the ambient air aspect of GMP.
7. Participants also noted a presentation by NOWPAP on its GEF PDF/B Proposal on Land-based Sources of Persistent Toxic Substances that affect the Marine and Coastal Environment in the Northwest Pacific Region, as an example of a possible project contributing to the assessment of hot spot pollution by POPs.

8. Participants also noted a presentation by UNU on its Coastal Hydrosphere Project, contributed by partners in 11 countries and covering POPs monitoring in water, sediment and soil.
9. Participants discussed the possibility of contribution to GMP by national monitoring programmes (e.g. Japan and the Republic of Korea). Countries may have monitoring programmes for compliance monitoring or other purposes that have different scope than GMP.
10. The Stockholm Convention Secretariat had circulated a questionnaire to collect information on existing monitoring programmes. Participating countries were encouraged to respond to this questionnaire.
11. With regard to a link to the field testing for regional arrangement of GMP, it was agreed to discuss this issue at the next Workshop based on the outcome from the PATWG.
12. For contributing to the data handling and integration, participants noted that the Republic of Korea had hosted a workshop on information warehouse in December 2005, and that a second workshop in November 2006 would discuss the data format for the information warehouse. This initiative was welcomed, and it was agreed that synergies should be explored between the East Asia POPs Monitoring Project and the Information Warehouse Project.

END

## **Attachment to the Summary of the Second Policy Group Meeting**

### **Plan for Developing the Report of the Background Air POPs Monitoring in East Asian Countries in FY 2004-2005**

#### **1. Contents of the report**

- (1) The title should indicate that the report concerns background air monitoring.
- (2) The outline of the report should include:
  - A. Background and objectives;
  - B. Outline of the Project (history, participating countries, organisation, etc.);
  - C. Design of the field monitoring (target chemicals, site selection, sampling, analysis, QA/QC, data communication/ownership, capacity building, etc.); and
  - D. Monitoring data, presented by each country.
- (3) The report will include the following analyses of the monitoring data.
  - A. Acceptable recovery rate should be set tentatively as 40-120%;
  - B. Back trajectory data should be added to the data report part of POPSEA/WS4/05; and
  - C. Any information, including temperature data, sampling dates etc., supporting the field monitoring data should be included.

#### **2. Authorship and data ownership**

- (1) Author of the main report should be "(Background Air) POPs Monitoring Project in East Asian Countries". The list of contributing countries and the members of the Expert Working Group (EWG) will be included in the main report.
- (2) The report will include data reports authored by institutions in the contributing country and partners as appropriate.
- (3) The main report should include general explanation on the data ownership. Individual data report may include explanation about the data ownership.

#### **3. Drafting assignments and timeline**

- (1) Immediately by the end of the present Workshop,
  - A. Japan Environmental Sanitation Centre (JESC) adds supplemental information, including back trajectory data, to the POPSEA/WS4/05,

and distributes it in a PDF format to the Policy Group (PG) and EWG members.

(2) By the end of October 2006,

- A. Each of EWG members of the participating countries, including the Republic of Korea, is requested to send remarks they need (e.g. background information on the sites), on data report part of the revised POPSEA/WS4/05 to JESC and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOE).
- B. All EWG members are requested to submit their comments on main report part of the revised POPSEA/WS4/05 to JESC/MOE.

(3) By the middle of November 2006,

- A. JESC/MOE compiles the comments, and distributes revised POPSEA/WS4/05 to all PG+EWG members for further comments.

(4) By the middle of December 2006,

- A. PG+EWG members submit comments to JESC/MOE.

(5) By the end of December 2006,

- A. JESC/MOE will distribute the revised report to PG members.

(6) By the end of January 2007

- A. PG will approve the report by written procedure.
- B. MOE will submit the report to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat to be distributed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Provisional Ad-hoc Technical Working Group for POPs Global Monitoring Plan.

**ANNEX 2**

**Summary Report of the Third Expert Working Group (EWG) Meeting  
21-22 September 2006**

22 September 2006

Venue: Shiran Kaikan, Kyoto University, Kyoto

Chair: Dr. Yasuyuki SHIBATA

Participants: Mr. Peou VUTHYRAK (Cambodia); Ms. Rina APRISHANTY (Indonesia); Mr. Ichiro TSUNOI, Dr. Minoru FUKUSHIMA, Dr. Yoshitaka IMAIZUMI, Dr. Kiyoshi IMAMURA, Dr. Hiroyasu ITO, Dr. Kiwao KADOKAMI, Dr. Takeshi NAKANO, Dr. Takuya SHIOZAKI and Dr. Yoshikatsu TAKAZAWA (Japan); Dr. Jong-Woo CHOI (Republic of Korea); Mr. Mohd Fauzan Bin YUNUS (Malaysia); Ms. Batbayar UURIINTUYA (Mongolia); Prof. Evangeline SANTIAGO (the Philippines); Mr. Koh Chin YONG (Singapore); Ms. Nuchida RUNGTHAWORNWONG (Thailand); and Prof. Pham Hung VIET (Vietnam)

Observers: Dr. Tom HARNER (AMAP)

1. The results of the Trial Air POPs Monitoring in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year (April 2005-March 2006: FY2005) were reported to the EWG from the participating countries, i.e., Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
2. EWG evaluated the quality control data, i.e., recoveries of <sup>13</sup>C-labelled surrogates, blank levels, MDL (method detection limits), MQL (method quantification limits) and duplicate sampling and analysis data, and concluded that the data were generally satisfactory.
3. Poor aldrin recoveries during high-volume sampling were observed also in all of the FY2005 monitoring samples, possibly due to decomposition to unknown form(s) during air sampling. It was recognised by EWG that further investigation was necessary to clarify the decomposition mechanisms in order to obtain satisfactory results on aldrin in the air samples. EWG welcomed efforts of Japan and Republic of Korea to solve the problem and encourage further investigation to find out appropriate type of sampling materials and methods for the collection of aldrin in the air samples.
4. EWG welcomed the POPs-monitoring manual proposed by MOE. EWG also

welcomed continued effort of Republic of Korea on the comparison of air sampling methods based on Japanese proposal and that of US EPA. Initial results showed good similarity and it was recognised that further evaluation of the surrogate addition method is required.

5. It was acknowledged that the criteria for the selection of background air monitoring station and utilisation of existing monitoring stations discussed at the 2nd meeting were applied to the field monitoring in FY2005.
6. HCB in some sampling sites of the participating countries was detected at an unexpectedly high concentration while the use, production and importation of HCB, according to the existing official statistics, were not found. The identification of the possible reasons for this high concentration of HCB should be explored, taking into consideration its potential for long-distance transport and unintentional release. EWG also noted that elevated levels of other POPs, such as chlordanes and toxaphenes, were observed in some cases.
7. EWG agreed the schedule for finalising the 1<sup>st</sup> sub-regional report as shown in the attachment hereto. EWG recognised that site differences need to be considered when making comparison of the levels of POPs among the sampling sites, and that more efforts should be made towards obtaining further comparable data which could contribute to the global monitoring programme in accordance with Article 16 of the Stockholm Convention.
8. Participants shared the views that the activities of EWG so far should be documented and introduced to scientific communities.
9. Comments on the draft sub-regional report were made as follows:
  - (1) brief description of each sampling location should be added;
  - (2) supplement data related to usage of pesticides in each country should be added;
  - (3) comparison of data between countries should be avoided;
  - (4) short description of the analysis of the data in each country should be added;
  - (5) acceptable recovery values should be set tentatively 40~120%, and data outside of this range but within 25~150% should be reported with remarks whereas data outside of 25~150% will not be reported;
  - (6) MDL/MQL calculation methods should be presented; and

- (7) type miss etc. should be corrected.
10. EWG discussed possible future activities, according to available funding, such as;
- (1) Interlaboratory comparison;
  - (2) simultaneous sampling and analysis in each country depending on its capacity and in Japan;
  - (3) developing criteria for the statistical evaluation of linearity of the calibration curve;
  - (4) search for suitable background site; and
  - (5) analysis of other media / chemicals.

END

## **Attachment to the Summary of the Third Expert Working Group Meeting**

Note: EWG's response to PG

21 September 2006

### **1. "Analyse"**

The data summarised in POPSEA/WS4/05 are treated in a following manner:

- Acceptable recovery rate should be set tentatively as 40-120%
- Back trajectory data to be added to the data report part of POPSEA/WS4/05.
- Any information, including temperature data, sampling dates etc., supporting the field monitoring data should be included.

### **2. "Assignment" and "Schedule" see below.**

Immediately by the end of the present Workshop,

- JESC adds supplemental information, including back trajectory data, to the POPSEA/WS4/05, and distribute it in a PDF format to the PG+EWG members.

By the end of October

- Each of EWG members of the participating countries, including ROK, are requested to send remarks they need (e.g. background information on the sites), on data report part of the revised POPSEA/WS4/05 to JESC/MOE.
- All EWG members are requested to submit their comments on main report part of the revised POPSEA/WS4/05 to JESC/MOE.

\*PG is requested to consider how to deal with existing background data, if any, in the countries in this sub-region.

By the middle of November

- JESC/MOE compiles the comments, and distribute revised\* POPSEA/WS4/05 to all PG+EWG members for further comments.

By the middle of December

- PG+EWG members submit comments to JESC/MOE.

Within December

- JESC/MOE will distribute the revised report to PG members.

The following schedule should be set by PG.

END

**Chairman's Report "UNEP/GEF POPs Laboratory Project"**

UNEP/GEF POPs Laboratory Participants:

Dr. Minghui Zheng and Mr. Chenggang Lu (China); Dr. Olga Pazmiño Morales and Ms. Yolanda Pástor Chávez (Ecuador); Mr. Usaia Visaru Kaitubai Dolodolotawake (Fiji); Mr. Vincent Ondongo Madadi (Kenya); Ms. Natalia Costic and Dr. Anna Cumanova (Moldova); Ms. Alejandra Torre and Ms. Laura Olazabal (Uruguay); Mr. Trinh Khac Sau and Mr. Nghiem Xuan Truong (Vietnam); Dr. Gunilla Lindström, Dr. Bert van Bavel, and Dr. Jacob de Boer (UNEP Experts), and Dr. Heidelore Fiedler (UNEP Chemicals).

This workshop brought together for the first time representatives of the pilot laboratories that participate in the feasibility study (2<sup>nd</sup> phase) of the project. The nine laboratories from seven countries represent four UN regions and are characteristic for the specific needs of their regions. Also present were the three experts from the back-up laboratories in Sweden and the Netherlands that assist the pilot laboratories and UNEP Chemicals in the implementation of the UNEP/GEF Project.

The pilot laboratories gave a brief presentation on their capacities and experiences to analyse POPs. The UNEP experts summarised their experiences from the inspection tours undertaken so far and presented key elements for POPs analysis with an emphasis on different separation and detection techniques. According to their present capacities (equipment and human resources) and with a view to the implementation of the various obligations of the Stockholm Convention, the pilot laboratories were assigned the groups of POPs and matrices to analyse as shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1: POPs analytes and matrices according to laboratory and equipment  
 T = training samples, N = national samples for exchange, I = intercalibration samples

Laboratory	HRGC-ECD	HRGC-MSD	HRGC-HRMS	Matrices
China - RCEES	POPs pesticides	PCB	PCDD/PCDF and dl-PCB	T: human samples    N: fish I: biological samples
Ecuador - SESA	POPs pesticides and PCB	[POPs pesticides and PCB]		T: Sediment, fish    N: Sediment, fish I: Sediment, fish
Ecuador - CEEA	POPs pesticides and PCB			T: Sediment, fish    N: Sediment, fish I: Sediment, fish
Fiji - IAS	POPs pesticides and PCBs			T: Sediment, food    N: Food I: Sediment
Kenya – UON	POPs pesticides and PCB			T: Fish, sediment, transformer oil, milk N: Soil, sediment    I: Sediment, fish
Moldova - SQMC	POPs pesticides and PCB			T: Fish, sediment, transformer oil N: Soil, sediment    I: Sediment, fish
Moldova - NCPM	POPs pesticides and PCB			T: Food    N: Food, sediment I: Sediment, fish
Uruguay – LATU	POPs pesticides and PCB	POPs pesticides and PCB		T: Sediment, fish    N: Sediment I: Sediment, fish
Vietnam – VRTC	POPs pesticides and PCB	PCDD/PCDF, dl-PCB, PCB, and POPs pesticides		T: Soil, sediment, fish N: soil, sediment I: sediment, soil extract

An unknown standard solution will be provided to all laboratories for the intercalibration study.

The time table for the POPs Laboratory project is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2:Timetable and activities 2006/2007

Activity	Country / Activity	Period	Responsible / Back-up Laboratory
Inspection tours	Fiji	24-26.4.2006	University Örebro
	Vietnam	12-14.6.2006	University Örebro
	Ecuador	17-19.7.2006	Free University Amsterdam
	Uruguay	20-21.7.2006	Free University Amsterdam
	Moldova	14-15.10.2006	Free University Amsterdam
	Kenya	5-6.10.2006	Free University Amsterdam
	China	26-27.10.2006	University Örebro
Training	Fiji	24.9.-4.10.2006	University Örebro
	Vietnam	23.11.-2.12. 2006	University Örebro
	Ecuador	20.11.-1.12.2006	Free University Amsterdam
	Uruguay	20.11.-1.12.2006	Free University Amsterdam
	Moldova	6.11.-10.11.2006	Free University Amsterdam
	Kenya	10.12.-15.12.2006	Free University Amsterdam
	China	TBD	University Örebro
Meetings/ Workshops	Core Group	Mid February 2006	UNEP, DGEF, Back-up labs
	Interim WS Kyoto	End September 2006	Pilot laboratories, back-up laboratories, UNEP
	Final WS	AMS: week of 26 Feb or week of 5 Mar 2007	Pilot laboratories, back-up laboratories, UNEP
Samples Analysed	National samples	Mid October – end of November 2006	Pilot laboratories University Örebro Free University Amsterdam
	Intercalibration samples	Dec 2006 / Jan 2007	Pilot laboratories University Örebro Free University Amsterdam
Reports	Lab reports	15 Feb 2007	Pilot laboratories
	Back-up labs report	22 Feb 2007	University Örebro Free University Amsterdam
	Final report	31 May 2007	UNEP

With respect to the classification of the POPs laboratories, the general Tiers were provisionally assigned as follows:

- Tier 1: HRGC-HRMS – Capable to analyse PCDD/PCDF and dl-PCB in all matrices,  
PCB, and all other POPs pesticides in all matrices
- Tier 2: HRGC-MSD – Capable to analyse PCDD/PCDF and dl-PCB at moderate and high concentrations in variety of matrices  
PCB, and all POPs pesticides in all matrices
- Tier 3: HRGC-ECD – Capable to analyse PCB and POPs pesticides
- Tier 9: Packed column GC or no ECD, MSD – not suitable for POPs analysis

Details will be worked out during the training phase of the project by circulation of the draft document. Final proposals will be concluded at the workshop in early 2007.

END