

Russia



Regulations regarding certain PFASs in Russia are implemented in accordance with international conventions and agreements: the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM, Recommendation 31E/1), the Stockholm Convention on POPs (Annexes A & B), the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemical and Pesticides in International Trade, SAICM, and the current OECD programme on the management of PFASs and transition to safer alternatives.

Regulatory documents of the Customs Union (Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia) do not indicate future bans or restrictions on those PFASs that are subject to regulations by international conventions and agreements.

RISK REDUCTION APPROACHES FOR PFASs

Action	Path taken	BEPs Implemented	Category of PFASs addressed	Articles covered?	Life cycle stage(s) addressed	Method of approach	Public- private partnership encouraged?	Level of constraint
Under the Persistent Organic Pollutions Control Act, PFOS, its salts, PFOS-F are designated as restricted	Restriction on manufacture, import, export, use	Minimise their uses with the efforts to develop alternatives	PFOS, its salts and PFOS-F	Yes	Manufacture, import, export, use	Regulatory	Yes	Strict restriction on manufacture, import, export, use except acceptable uses and specific exemptions in the Stockholm Convention

However, ammonium perfluorononanoate (APFO) is regulated in Russia in occupational air with a tentative safe exposure level of 0.05 mg/m³ (Hygiene Norm 2.2.5.2308-07). Additionally, a number of short- and middle-chain PFASs are regulated in occupational air and water, and are generally referred to as low hazardous substances.