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关于消耗臭氧层物质的蒙特利尔议定书
缔约方第十八次会议
2006年10月30日至11月3日, 新德里
高级别会议的临时议程*项目 9:
通过蒙特利尔议定书缔约方会议
第十八次会议的各项决定

决定草案和拟议的调整

增编

挪威提议的关于甲基溴的实验室和分析 关键用途的决定草案

本说明附件载有挪威提交的关于甲基溴的实验室和分析关键用途的一项决定草案。

* UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/1。

附件

第XVIII/...号决定草案:甲基溴的实验室和分析关键用途

赞赏地注意到 化学品技术选择委员会和甲基溴技术选择委员会在按照缔约方第十七次会议第XVII/10号决定审议缔约方第七次会议的报告¹附件是所列用途类别与甲基溴的实验室和关键用途的关联性方面所做的工作,

承认 缔约方第七次会议于1995年议定的第VII/11号决定促请缔约方查明并审查消耗臭氧物质的各种用途,以便酌情采用无耗氧物质的技术,

注意到 化学品技术选择委员会和甲基溴技术选择委员会报告说,现在甲基溴的许多实验室和分析关键用途有一些替代办法,包括那些作为甲基化剂采用的替代办法,

还注意到 化学品技术选择委员会和甲基溴技术选择委员会不赞成把利用甲基溴进行的现场试验定为实验室和分析用途,因为采用大量纯度为99%的甲基溴的小型容器是不切实际和成本高昂的,因此希望展开这种现场试验的缔约方应该提交关键用途提名,

确认 委员会报告中提到的一些实验室和分析关键用途适用于《蒙特利尔议定书》未规定应加以控制的检疫和装运前以及原料用途,

缔约方决定:

1. 授权不按第5条第1款行事的缔约方生产和消费用于满足实验室和分析关键用途的《议定书》附件E所列受控物质,但须遵守本决定第2段规定的条件;

2. 按照缔约方第六次会议报告²附件二规定的对实验室和分析用途豁免适用的条件,通过一种实验室和分析关键用途,以便能够作为一种标准参照使用甲基溴:

- (a) 校准使用甲基溴的设备;
- (b) 鞭策甲基溴排放水平;
- (c) 测定货物、植物和商品中的甲基溴残余量;

3. 按照本决定作出的任何决定并不妨碍缔约方按照缔约方第九次会议第IX/6号决定规定的关键用途程序提名一种具体的用途。

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro. 7/12。

² UNEP/OzL.Pro. 6/7。

EXPLANATORY TEXT

This text is not published with the above decision but is instead used to explain the basis of each paragraph prior to its adoption.

Preambular statements

These should remain with the final text as they summarise the results of the work, as requested by the Parties in Decision XVII/10, undertaken by the “Chemical Technical Options Committee” and the “Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee”. The Committees report is on pages 69-71 of the May 2006 TEAP Progress Report.

The Committees’ report was framed by previous decisions in which the Parties, *inter alia*,

- Excluded uses where alternatives were available, encouraged Parties to adopt ODS-free procedures where possible in standard procedures, and adopted an illustrative list of laboratory and analytical subject to TEAP review (Dec VII/11, and Annex IV of the report of the Seventh MOP);
- Imposed specific conditions such as a high level of purity (99% pure), re-closable containers, labelling, and small container size (less than 3 litres, or in 10 millilitre or smaller ampoules) (Annex II of the Sixth MOP).

Because of these conditions the Committees were not in favour of classifying field trials as laboratory and analytical critical uses because of the high cost and impracticality of applying methyl bromide to a field from very small containers. Instead, it was recommended that Parties wishing to use methyl bromide for field trials for the purpose of comparing alternatives with methyl bromide should submit a nomination for critical uses to the Protocol.

The Committees reported that methyl bromide’s use as a methylating agent could be substituted with other non-ODS chemicals such as methyl iodide. In some cases, the methyl bromide was totally consumed in a reaction, sometimes in large quantities, and therefore it qualified as a feedstock agent not subject to control in the Montreal Protocol. As alternatives were considered to be available, the Committees’ report did not show the need to use methyl bromide as a methylating agent and in the formation of a Grignard reagent.

The Committees provided examples of the uses of methyl bromide that required unknown concentrations in air, plant, commodity or other materials to be determined and/or monitored in comparison to a standard or reference. A standard or reference requires a container of known volume into which is placed a precisely-measured quantity of methyl bromide – and therefore the precise concentration is known - in order to compare and quantify initially unknown

concentrations. Some of the examples provided were QPS and therefore are not subject to control in the Montreal Protocol.

Paragraph 1

This is a standard paragraph that focuses the intent of the Decision on non-A5(1) Parties and authorizes them to produce and consume methyl bromide for laboratory and analytical critical uses, subject to the conditions contained in paragraph 2 of this decision. A5(1) Parties can continue to use methyl bromide for laboratory and critical uses until 2015 when methyl bromide is scheduled to be phased out.

Paragraph 2

This paragraph reflects the result of the technical report by the Committees which, through examples they provided, required methyl bromide to be available as a reference or standard to calibrate:

- Equipment, such as a methyl bromide detector used for monitoring low-level concentrations of methyl bromide
- To monitor emission levels, for example from methyl bromide-treated material that might slowly emit low-level concentrations of methyl bromide
- To determine the residue level of methyl bromide in goods (e.g. mattresses imported in a shipping container), plants (e.g. live plant material that may or may not be damaged by methyl bromide fumigation when imported) and commodities (e.g. rice, wood).

Paragraph 3

This paragraph is in effect a default in that if the intended use that is not included within paragraph 2, the Party can apply for a critical use following standard nomination procedures.

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Note that paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of Decision XVII/10 remain operative and require:

- TEAP to report in 2007 and every other year thereafter on the development and availability of MB-free laboratory and analytical uses
- The Parties to decide any uses which are no longer laboratory and analytical uses requiring the use of methyl bromide;
- The Secretariat to establish and maintain a consolidated list of laboratory and analytical critical uses that the Parties have agreed no longer require the use of methyl bromide.