



IHPA: Chemical 'Time Bomb' in Ukraine Endangers 7 Million People

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During the congress it became known that in the former Kalush factory in the west of Ukraine there is a stock of no less than 10,000 tonnes of superfluous Hexachlorobenzene (HCB). It's particularly the positioning along the Dniester river that makes the situation extremely hazardous: a single flood and the high concentrations of poison would pollute the natural habitat of some 7 million people in the west of Ukraine and Moldavia.

In total, tens of millions of inhabitants in Europe, Central Asia and the former Soviet Union are being threatened by pesticides. In Ukraine alone there are 4,500 storage locations with more than 30,000 tonnes of old pesticides, a legacy from the Soviet era. The substances have been prohibited since 2001. As a rule the packaging only lasts five to ten years. If nothing happens in that time, then the substances could simply end up in the soil or in the water.

It's especially the rural population which is in danger, the IHPA reports. The WHO has estimated that in 2050 every second human being will die from cancer due to the contamination in food, water and the environment. A major portion will be caused by pesticides. There's also the threat of major financial losses. The relatively minor Nitrofen scandal (2002) in the former East Germany alone, cost a total of 500 million euro.

The IHPA estimates that the stabilization or destruction of all current stocks of superfluous pesticides amounts to 1 billion euro. In the final statement, the IHPA calls on the European Commission to make haste in developing a solid plan of action, in close cooperation with the EU member states, the non-EU countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy and the relevant countries in Central Asia.

About IHPA (<http://www.ihpa.info>)

The International HCH & Pesticides Association (IHPA) is an independent and non-political network of committed individuals that wants to draw international attention on the world-wide problems stemming from the production and use of HCH and other obsolete pesticides and its dangers for human health and the environment. The IHPA has made its full commitment to use all its strength and know how to contribute actively to the solution of problems stemming from the production and use of HCH and other obsolete pesticides in Central European and EECCA (Eastern

European, Caucasus and Central Asia) Countries.

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IHPA: La "Bomba de tiempo" química en Ucrania pone en peligro a 7 millones de personas

23/09/2009 - 17:39 - PRNewswireBRNO, República ChecaSeptember 23

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La salud de al menos 7 millones de habitantes en Moldavia y Ucrania se ve gravemente amenazada por una reserva de antiguos pesticidas, según la International HCH and Pesticides Association (IHPA). La organización pide a la UE que actúe lo más rápido posible para desarmar la "mayor bomba de tiempo química de Europa". Este fue el broche final del décimo Foro sobre HCH y pesticidas de la IHPA en la República Checa.

Durante el congreso se informó de que en la antigua fábrica Kalush en el oeste de Ucrania hay una reserva de 10.000 toneladas de hexaclorobenzeno (HCB) superfluo. Es concretamente el posicionamiento a lo largo del río, lo que hace que la situación sea más peligrosa: una sola inundación y las altas concentraciones de veneno podrían contaminar el hábitat natural de unos 7 millones de personas en Ucrania y Moldavia.

En total, decenas de millones de habitantes de Europa, Asia central y la antigua Unión Soviética están en peligro a causa de los pesticidas. En Ucrania solamente hay 4.500 localizaciones de almacenamiento con más de 30.000 toneladas de antiguos pesticidas, un legado de la era soviética. Estas sustancias están prohibidas desde 2001. Como norma, el empaquetado sólo dura entre cinco y diez años. Si no ocurre nada en ese tiempo, las sustancias

podrían simplemente terminar llegando a la tierra o al agua.

Es especialmente la población rural la que está en peligro, informa la IHPA. La OMS ha estimado que en 2050 cada segundo morirá un ser humano de cáncer debido a la contaminación en los alimentos, el agua y el entorno. Una parte importante estará causada por los pesticidas. También está la amenaza de grandes pérdidas financieras. El escándalo de Nitrofen (2002), relativamente menor, sólo en la zona este de Alemania, costó un total de 500 millones de euros.

La IHPA estima que la estabilización o destrucción de todas las reservas actuales de pesticidas superfluos asciende a mil millones de euros. En la declaración final, la IHPA pide a la Comisión Europa dares prisa en el desarrollo de un plan de acción sólido, en estrecha cooperación con los Estados miembro de la UE, los países que no pertenecen a la UE cubiertos por la Política de vecindad europea y los países relevantes de Asia central.

Acerca de IHPA (<http://www.iHPA.info>)

La International HCH & Pesticides Association (IHPA) es una red independiente y no política de personas comprometidas que quieren llamar la atención sobre los problemas mundiales que resultan de la producción y uso de HCH y otros pesticidas obsoletos y sus peligros para la salud humana y el medio ambiente. La IHPA ha dado cuenta de su total compromiso de utilizar toda su fuerza y saber hacer para contribuir activamente a la solución de problemas que surgen de HCH y otros pesticidas obsoletos en Europa central y los países de la EECCA (Europa del Este, el Cáucaso y Asia central).

IHPA

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London, 23 September

Distributed by PR Newswire on behalf of IHPA

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La santé d'au moins 7 millions d'habitants en Moldavie et en Ukraine est sérieusement menacée par une réserve d'anciens pesticides. Ceci a été rapporté par l'Association internationale contre l'HCH et les pesticides ([IHPA](#)). Selon l'organisation, l'UE doit agir aussi vite que possible pour désamorcer la << plus grande bombe à retardement chimique européenne >>. Cette idée a été amenée lors de la clôture du 10^e Forum de l'HCH et des pesticides de l'[IHPA](#) en République Tchèque.

Au cours du congrès, on apprit que dans l'ancienne usine Kalush, dans l'ouest de l'Ukraine, se trouvait une réserve de pas moins de 10 000 tonnes d'hexachlorobenzène (HCB) superflu. C'est particulièrement le fait qu'elle soit située le long du fleuve du Dniester qui rend la situation extrêmement dangereuse : une seule inondation et les concentrations élevées de poison pollueraient l'habitat naturel de quelque 7 millions de personnes dans l'ouest de l'Ukraine et la Moldavie.

Au total, des dizaines de millions d'habitants d'Europe, d'Asie Centrale et de l'ancienne Union soviétique sont menacés par les pesticides. Rien qu'en Ukraine, il existe 4 500 lieux de stockage contenant plus de 30 000 tonnes d'anciens pesticides - un héritage de l'ère soviétique. Les substances sont interdites depuis 2001. La règle veut qu'on ne les garde que de cinq à dix ans. Si rien n'est fait au cours de cette période, alors les substances pourraient tout simplement finir dans le sol ou dans l'eau.

C'est surtout la population rurale qui est en danger, selon l'[IHPA](#). L'OMS a estimé qu'en 2050, des êtres humains mourront du cancer à chaque seconde à cause de la contamination de la nourriture, de l'eau et de l'environnement, en grande partie à cause des pesticides. Il existe aussi une menace de pertes financières majeures. Le scandale relativement mineur du Nitrofen (2002) dans l'ancienne Allemagne de l'Est a coûté un total de 500 millions d'euros.





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L'IHPA : une << bombe à retardement >> chimique en Ukraine met en danger 7 millions de personnes

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Par IHPA via PR Newswire | le 23/09/2009 à 23h11



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Pour de plus amples détails : John Vijgen, Directeur de l'IHPA, Téléphone: +4545410321, E-mail : john.vijgen@ihpa.info

IHPA: Chemische Zeitbombe' in der Ukraine gefährdet 7 Millionen Menschen (23.09.09 23:16)

Ihpa (ots/PRNewswire) -

- Die "International HCH and Pesticides Association" fordert die EU zu sofortigem Handeln auf

Die Gesundheit von mindestens 7 Millionen Einwohnern in Moldawien und der Ukraine ist durch Vorkommen von Alt-Pestiziden ernsthaft gefährdet. Dies meldet die Vereinigung "International HCH and Pesticides Association" (IHPA). Der Organisation zufolge müsse die EU so schnell wie möglich handeln, um diese "grösste chemische Zeitbombe Europas" zu entschärfen. Dies wurde zum Abschluss des 10. Forums zum Thema HCH & Pestiziden der IHPA in Tschechien gefordert.

Beim Kongress wurde bekannt gegeben, dass in der ehemaligen Fabrik von Kalush im Westen der Ukraine Bestände von mindestens 10.000 Tonnen überschüssigem Hexachlorobenzol (HCB) lagern. Es ist insbesondere der Standort entlang des Flusses Dniester, der die Situation höchst gefährlich macht. Eine einzige Überschwemmung, und die hohen Giftkonzentrationen würden den natürlichen Lebensraum von etwa 7 Millionen Menschen in der West-Ukraine und in Moldawien verpesten.

Insgesamt sind in Europa, Zentralasien und in der ehemaligen Sowjetunion Einwohnerzahlen im zweistelligen Millionenbereich von Pestiziden bedroht. Allein in der Ukraine gibt es 4.500 Lagerorte mit mehr als 30.000 Tonnen Alt-Pestiziden, eine Hinterlassenschaft aus der Sowjet-Zeit. Die Substanzen sind seit 2001 verboten. In der Regel ist ihre Verpackung nur fünf bis zehn Jahre haltbar. Sollte in dieser Zeit nichts unternommen werden, besteht die Gefahr, dass diese Substanzen im Boden versickern oder ins Wasser gelangen.

Gefährdet ist dabei in erster Linie die ländliche Bevölkerung, wie die IHPA berichtet. Der WHO zufolge wird im Jahre 2050 schätzungsweise jeder Zweite an Krebs sterben - infolge der Kontaminierung von Lebensmitteln, Wasser und Umwelt. Ein Grossteil geht dabei auf das Konto von Pestiziden. Zudem drohen grosse finanzielle Einbussen. Allein der vergleichsweise kleine Nitrofen-Skandal (2002) in der ehemaligen DDR zog Kosten in Höhe von insgesamt 500 Mio. Euro nach sich.

Die IHPA schätzt die Kosten für eine Stabilisierung oder Vernichtung aller derzeitigen Bestände an überschüssigen Pestiziden auf 1 Mrd. Euro. In ihrer Abschlusserklärung appelliert die IHPA an die Europäische Kommission, dringend einen konkreten Aktionsplan ins Leben zu rufen, und zwar in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den EU-Mitgliedsstaaten, den Nicht-EU-Ländern, für welche die Europäische Nachbarschaftspolitik gilt, und den jeweiligen Ländern Zentralasiens.

Über IHPA (<http://www.ihpa.info>)

Die "International HCH & Pesticides Association" (IHPA) ist ein unabhängiges, nicht-politisches Netzwerk engagierter Bürger, welche die internationale Aufmerksamkeit auf die weltweit herrschenden Probleme durch die Produktion und Verwendung von HCH und anderen überholten Pestiziden bzw. deren Risiken für die Unversehrtheit von Mensch und Umwelt lenken möchten. Besagte Probleme sind auf zurückzuführen. Die IHPA setzt sich tatkräftig, mit Nachdruck und Know-how dafür ein, aktiv zur Lösung der Probleme beizutragen, die durch die Produktion und Verwendung von HCH und anderen überholten Pestiziden in Ländern Zentraleuropas und in Ländern der EECCA (Osteuropa, Kaukasus und Zentralasien) entstanden sind.

Originaltext: IHPA

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Pressekontakt:

Für weitere Informationen wenden Sie sich bitte an: John Vijgen,
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IHPA: Chemical 'Time Bomb' in Ukraine Endangers 7 Million People

International HCH and Pesticides Association Calls for Immediate Action by EU

PR Newswire

posted: 1 DAY 9 HOURS AGO

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In total, tens of millions of inhabitants in Europe , Central Asia and the former Soviet Union are being threatened by pesticides. In Ukraine alone there are 4,500 storage locations with more than 30,000 tonnes of old pesticides, a legacy from the Soviet era. The substances have been prohibited since 2001. As a rule the packaging only lasts five to ten years. If nothing happens in that time, then the substances could simply end up in the soil or in the water.

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SOURCE IHPA

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Sep 23, 2009 8:10:00 AM

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E-mail: john.vijgen@ihpa.info .



IHPA: Chemical 'Time Bomb' in Ukraine Endangers 7 Million People

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National Press Release

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Sep 23 08:10 AM US/Eastern

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September 22nd, 2009

BRNO, Czech Republic -

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[Twilight Earth](#)

Chemical Time Bomb in Ukraine Endangers 7 Million People

by [Adam Shake](#) · [0 comments](#)



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Source: [IHPA](#) *photo credit:* [strochka](#)

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Posted on: Wednesday, 23 September 2009, 07:10 CDT

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