

Compliance with POP Regulation

Komenda, 2024-10-01

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are chemical substances that persist in the environment, bioaccumulate through the food web, and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. This group of priority pollutants consists of pesticides (such as DDT), industrial chemicals (such as polychlorinated biphenyls, and PCBs), and unintentional by-products of industrial processes (such as dioxins and furans).

Two international legally binding instruments have been prepared in the international community to reduce and eliminate the production, use, and release of these substances:

- The Protocol to the regional UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) on POPs, from October 2003
 - The global Stockholm Convention on POPs, from May 2004

The European Community (EC) has signed both international instruments and transferred it to the following set of acts:

- Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 757/2010 of 24 August 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council on persistent organic pollutants as regards Annexes I and III
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 756/2010 of 24 August 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council on persistent organic pollutants as regards Annexes IV and V

No substances from given persistent organic pollutant lists are purchased, produced, or used by RLS. Environmental information on all used articles is required from our suppliers.

RLS declares that all standard RLS products comply with the listed POPs EC regulation.

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