



Activities and opportunities for POPs research in Africa and other developing countries

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for 'African round-table on POPs research'

2025.06.10 @Team



POPs is a global environmental challenge

Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants

The screenshot shows the official website of the Stockholm Convention. It features a top navigation bar with links to 'Basel Convention', 'Ramsar Convention', 'Stockholm Convention', and 'Synergies'. Below this is a main menu with 'Meetings', 'Documents', 'Networks', and 'Publications'. The central area displays a news article about a workshop in Jakarta, followed by sections on 'Twitter activity' and 'POPs in the news'. A large image shows a conference room with many people. At the bottom, there's a link to an 'Advance report for COP-10'.

Press Release UNEP/204
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS
TO ENTER INTO FORCE 17 MAY 2004
(Received as received)
GENEVA/VIENNA, 10 February 2004 – The 2001 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) will become legally binding on 17 May 2004, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) announced today.

- Signed in 2001
- Implemented since 2004

Key drivers of global dispersion of POPs

- Natural transmission via atmosphere, water and biota
- Global redistribution of industries
- Global transfer of solid waste
- Global trade of commodities and food
- Exemptions of POPs application in certain developing countries

Migration of persistent organic pollutants

The diagram illustrates the 'Hops and global distillation model' proposed by Frank Wania and Don Mackay in 1983 and 1986. It shows a globe with arrows indicating the movement of POPs between different latitudes. Red arrows point from low latitudes (high evaporation, low deposition) towards mid-latitudes (seasonal cycling, deposition > evaporation). From mid-latitudes, arrows point towards high latitudes (deposition > evaporation, high mobility). The diagram also shows 'global distillation with fractionation according to global mobility'. A red arrow points from the text 'Natural transmission of POPs' to the right side of the diagram.

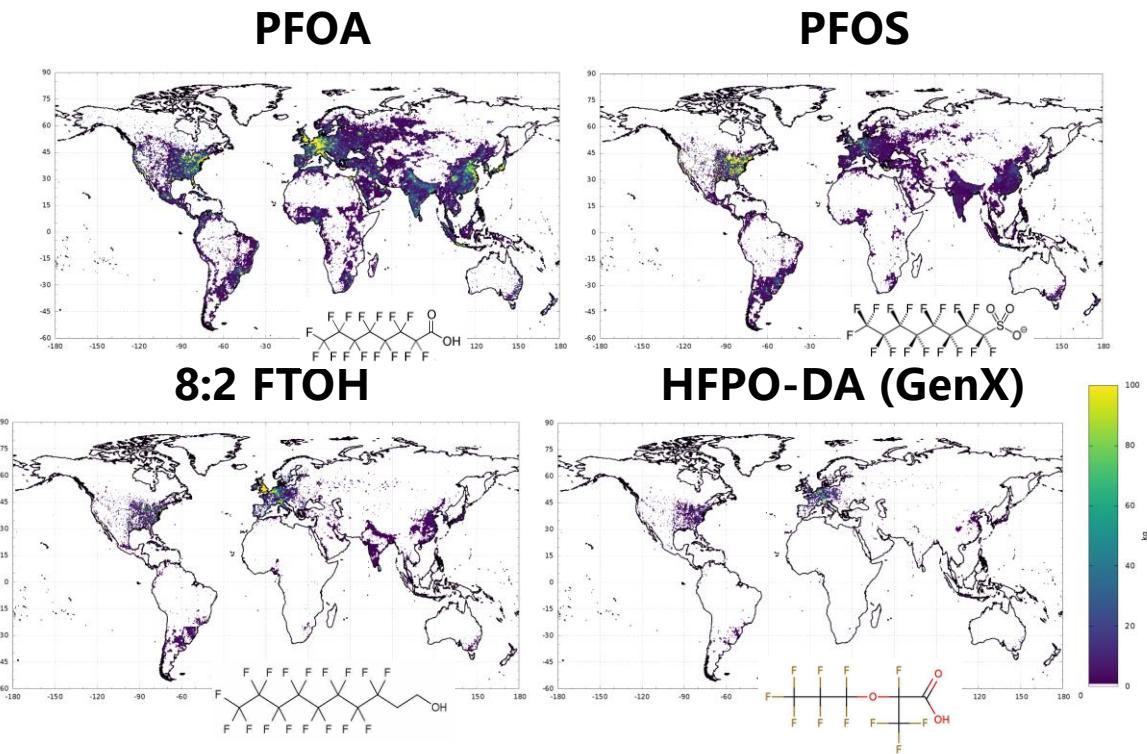
Natural transmission of POPs
Hops and global distillation model
(Frank Wania and Don Mackay, 1983, 1986)

Rendering more concerns in colder places
The Arctic, Antarctic
Tibetan plateau

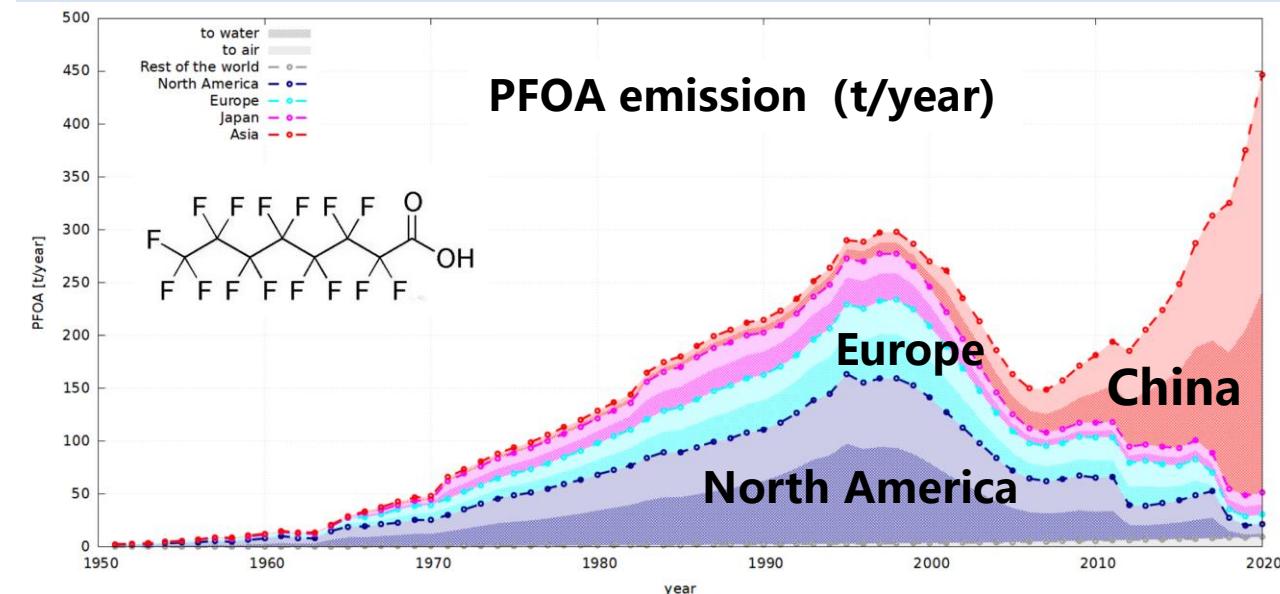
What about the warmer 'global south'?

Global redistribution of industrial capacity: PFAS

Global PFAS emission inventory (1950-2020)



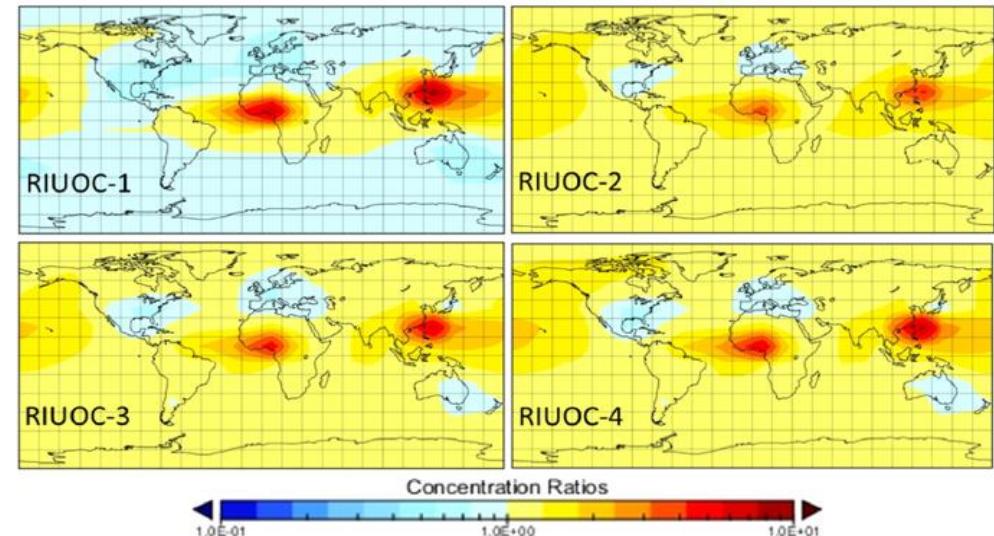
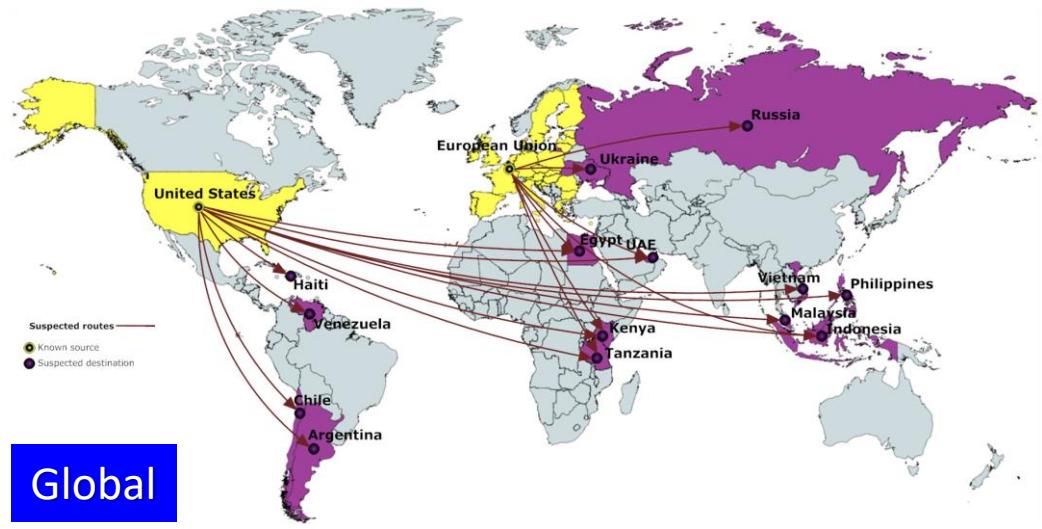
Global PFOA emission: production shift



Source:

Simon P, Ramacher M, Hagemann S, Matthias V, Joerss H, and Bieser J. 2024. Earth System Science Data, <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-2024-236>; Wang, Z., Boucher, J. M., Scheringer, M., Cousins, I. T., and Hungerbühler, K. 2017, ES&T, 51, 4482–4493

Global transfer of solid wastes (e.g. e-waste, plastics)



Concentration ratios of with/without e-waste transfer
(Knut Breivik et al., ES&T)



Accra, Ghana



Guiyu, China

PCBs transfer by global fish trade



ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-020-0066-1>

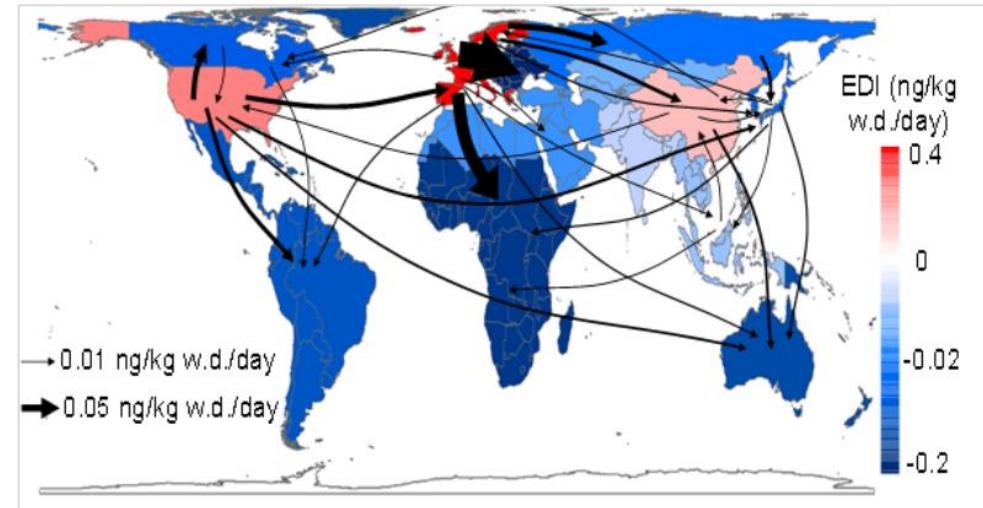
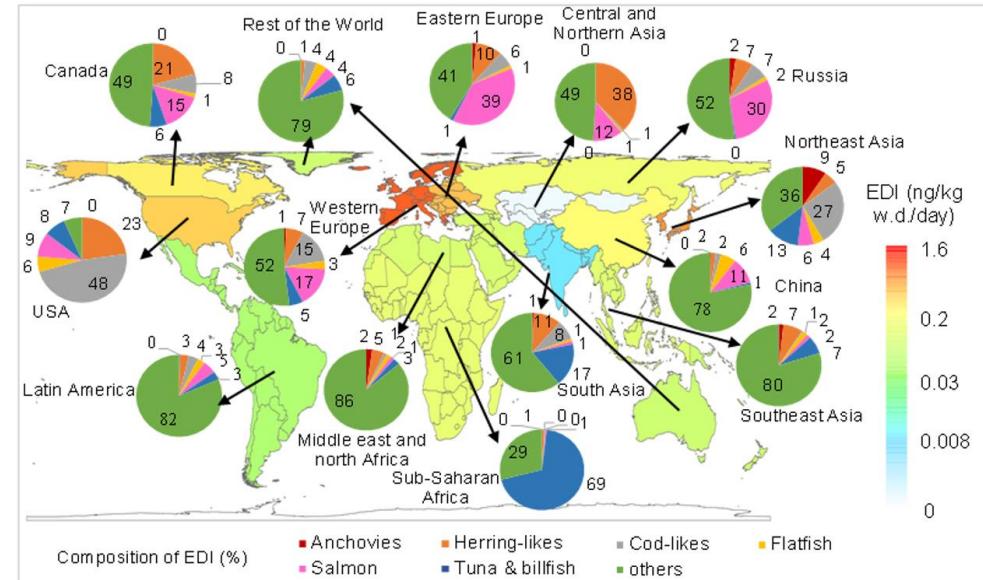
Check for updates

Human exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls embodied in global fish trade

Tao Huang¹, Zaili Ling¹, Jianmin Ma^{1,2}✉, Robie W. Macdonald^{3,4}, Hong Gao¹, Shu Tao², Chongguo Tian⁵, Shijie Song¹, Wanyanhan Jiang¹, Lulu Chen¹, Kaijie Chen², Zhiyong Xie⁶, Yuan Zhao², Liuyuan Zhao¹, Chen Gu¹ and Xiaoxuan Mao¹

International food trade poses food safety risks through the collateral transport of contaminants that are harmful to human health. Persistent organic pollutants, such as the polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) congener PCB-153, are consumed via fish intake traded globally, but the estimated daily intake and risk to human health are poorly understood. Using a food trade pathway model, a global-scale atmospheric persistent organic pollutant transport model and UN Global Comtrade data, high PCB exposure was identified in Western Europe. Marine fish exported from Europe to Sub-Saharan African countries account for 84% of PCB-153 consumer exposure. In contrast, European fish consumers face reduced exposure to PCB-153 by consuming marine fish imported from countries where PCB-153 concentrations are low. People consuming aquaculture-farmed salmon fed with marine ingredients from PCB-153-contaminated seawaters face a higher PCB exposure. Our findings demonstrate that global fish trade can exacerbate PCB-153 exposure in regions where environmental PCB-153 levels are low. This approach demonstrates how the exposure to harmful food contaminants distributed through global food trade can be predicted and quantified.

- Africa: low PCB environmental concentrations, but high PCBs in human breast milk. Seafoods from W Europe (84%)?
- China, 61% burden from domestic fishes, 39% from imported fish, 20% from W Europe





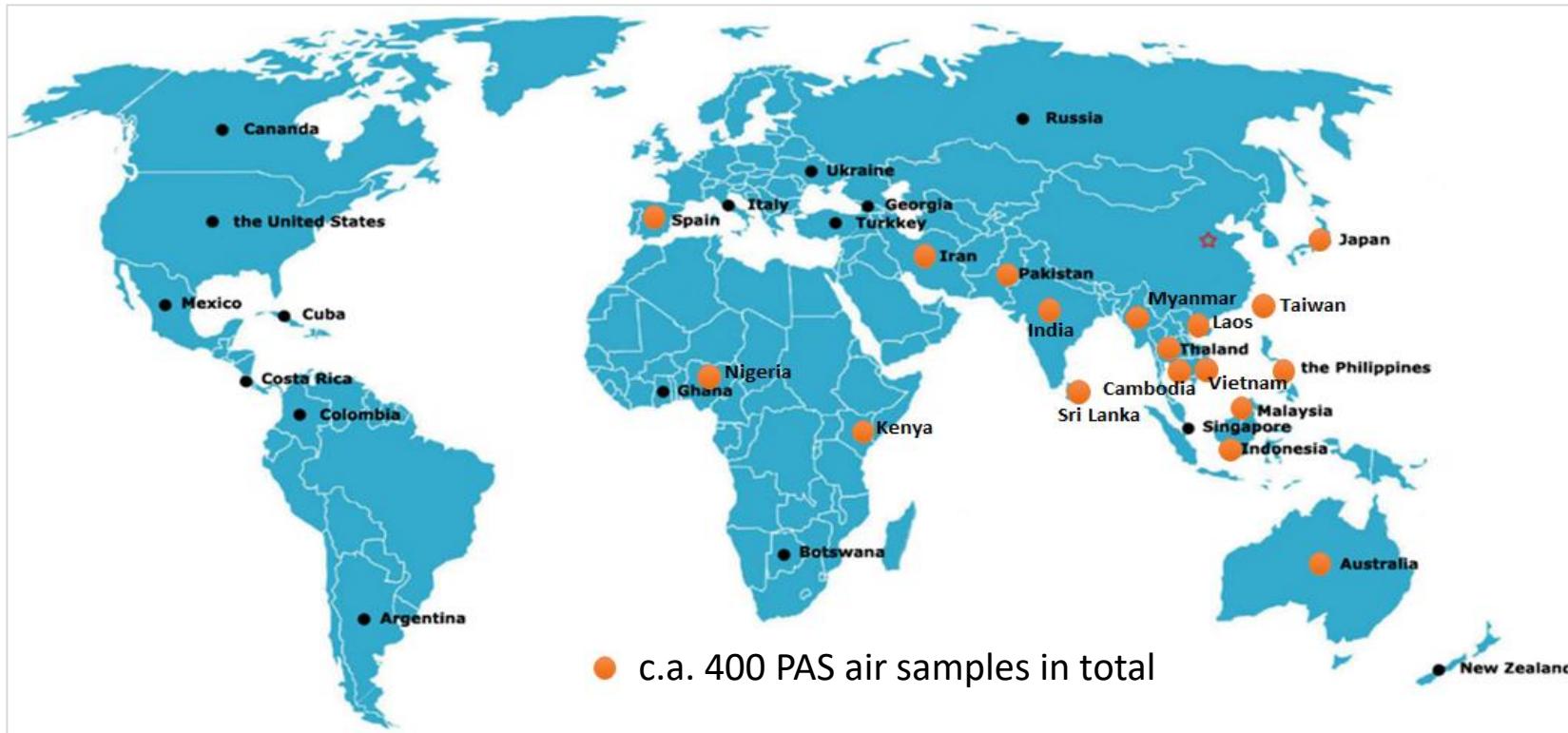
A CAS BELT & ROAD INITIATIVE
Southern Contaminants Programme
南方污染观测与研究计划



**WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING
ALONG THE 21ST CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD**

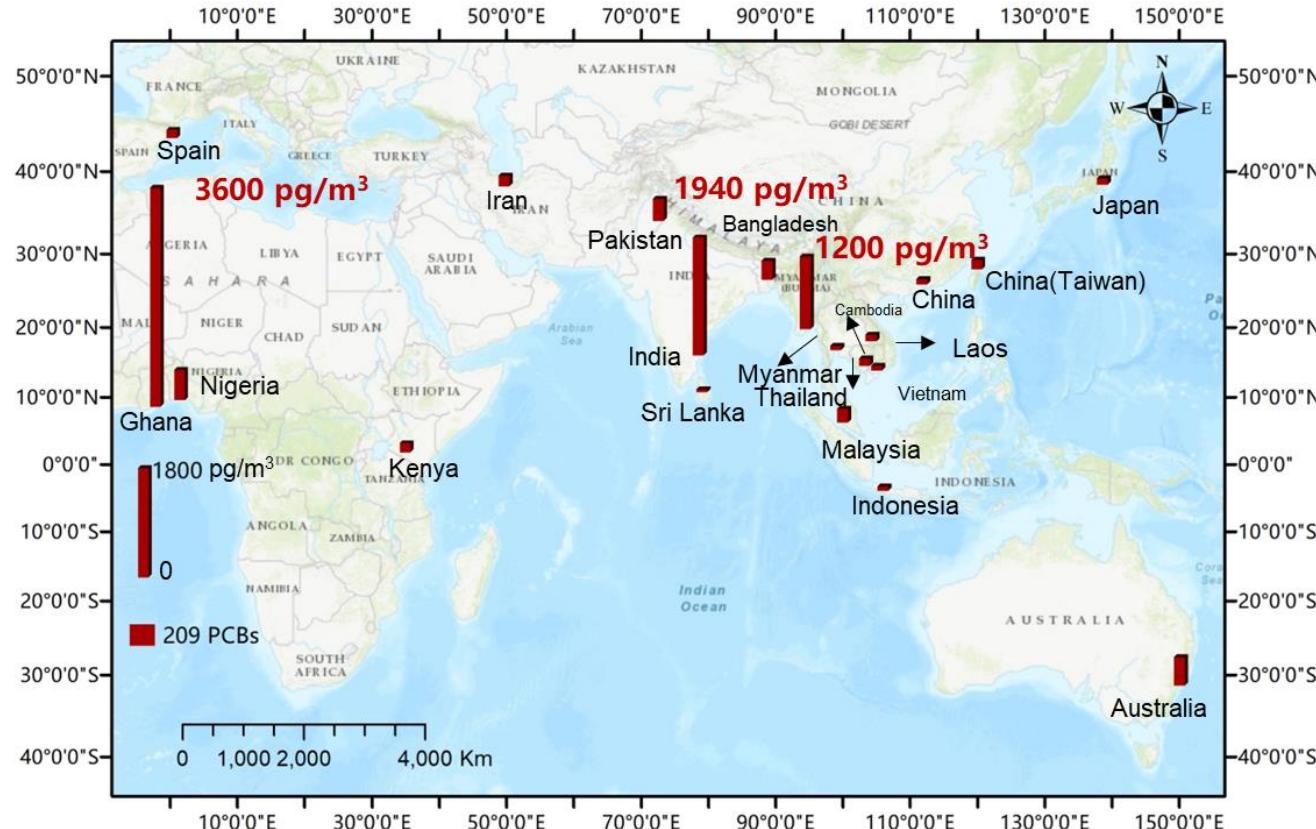
26-27 May 2018
Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry
Chinese Academy of Sciences

“The 21st Maritime Silk Road ” PUS-PAS network: covering 19 countries/regions, 45 cities



Passive air sampling

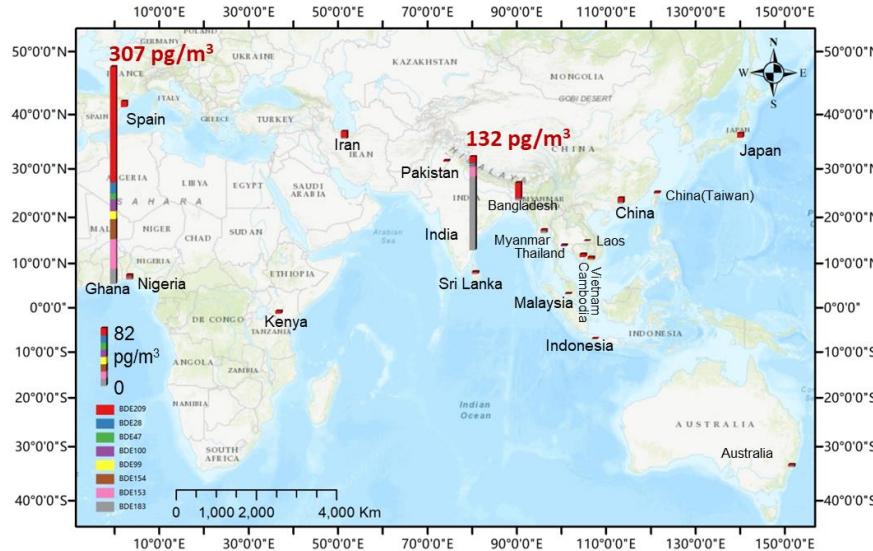
PCBs (209 congeners) in the atmosphere of 20 developing countries



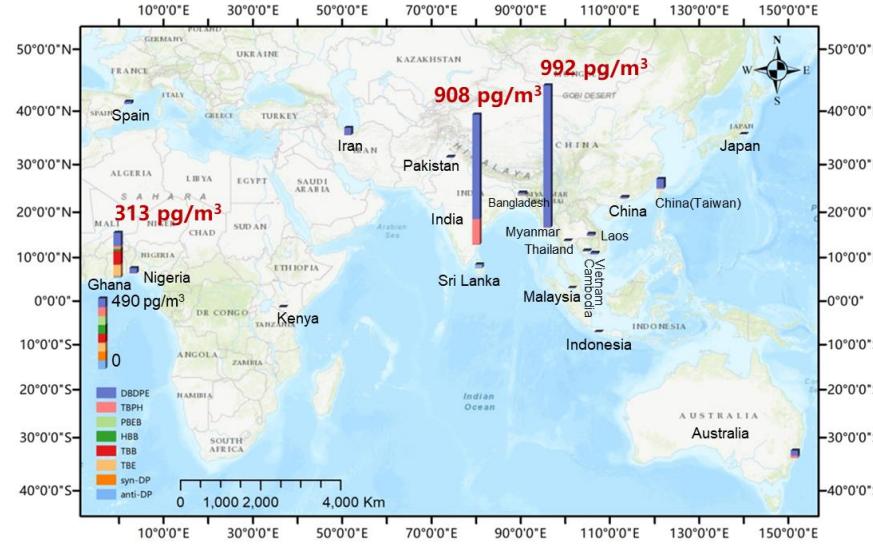
No.	Country/city	Average concs
1	Guangzhou	83
2	Vietnam	84
3	Spain	134
4	Kenya	154
5	Sri Lanka	36
6	Iran	168
7	Laos	110
8	Cambodia	126
9	Bangladesh	305
10	Australia	463
11	Pakistan	360
12	Japan	103
13	Taiwan	160
14	Indonesia	67
15	Malaysia	220
16	India	1940
17	Ghana	3600
18	Nigeria	496
19	Myanmar	1200
20	Thailand	67

SKLAET, unpublished data

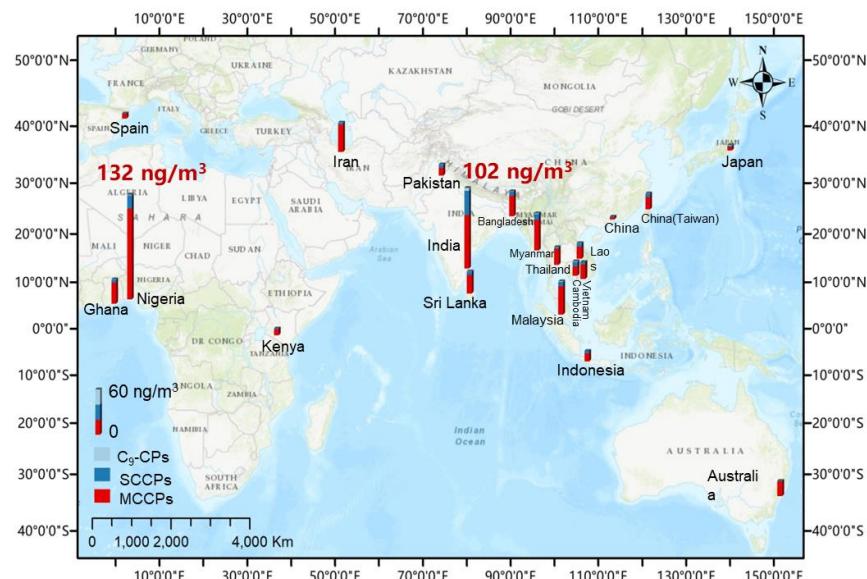
PBDEs (8 congeners)



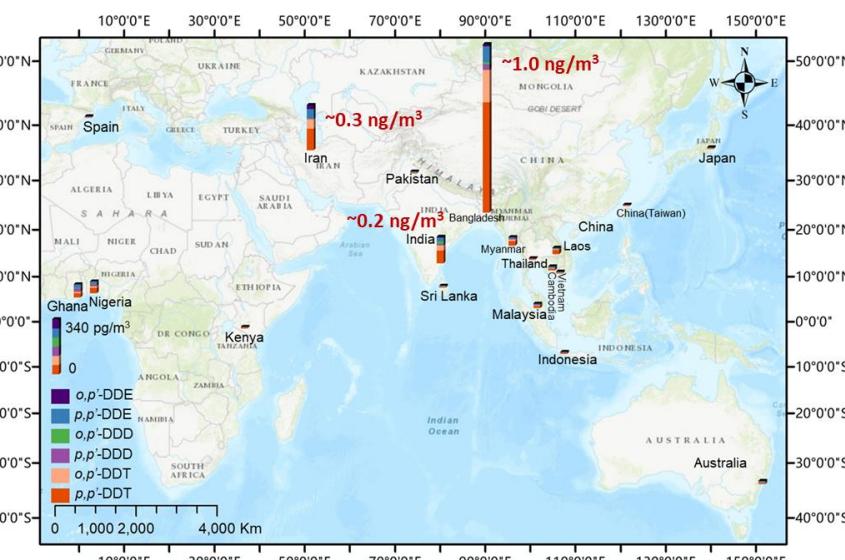
NBFRs (8 species)



SCCP and MCCP

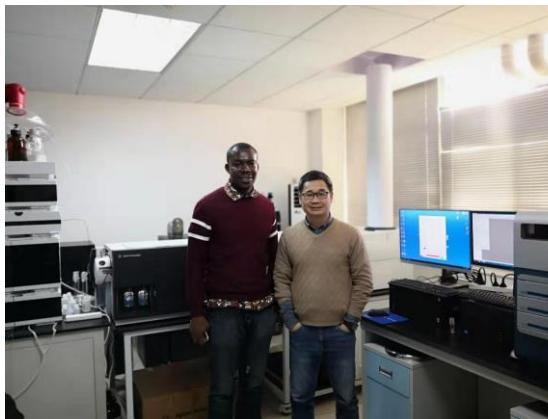


DDTs (6 isomers)



SKLAET, unpublished data

Tailored study: CPs in the air of Ghana



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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
 Science of the Total Environment
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv


Impact of anthropogenic activities on atmospheric chlorinated paraffins in Ghana using polyurethane foam disk - passive air sampler

William Ekow Arko ^{a,b,c}, Shizhen Zhao ^{b,*}, Jianchu Ma ^{b,d}, Lele Tian ^{b,d},
Kwadwo Ansong Asante ^{c,e}, Daniel Kwaku Amoah ^c, Shihua Qi ^a, Gan Zhang ^b

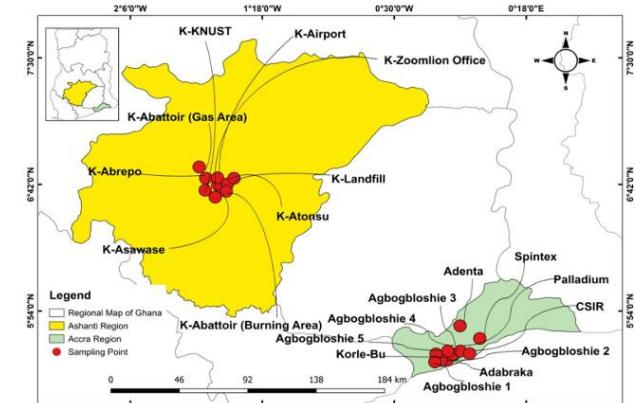


Fig. 1. Map of Ghana showing the sampling locations in the southern and middle belts.

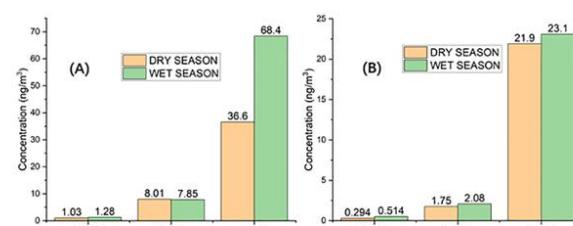
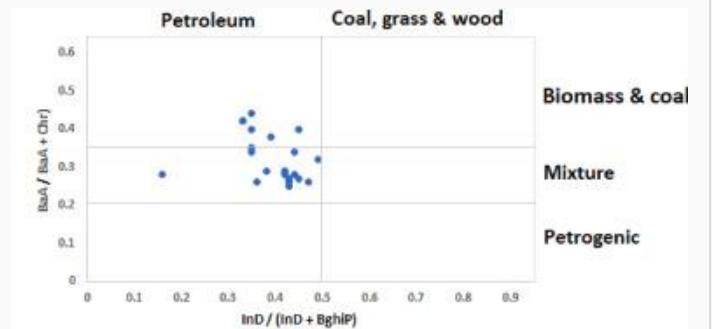
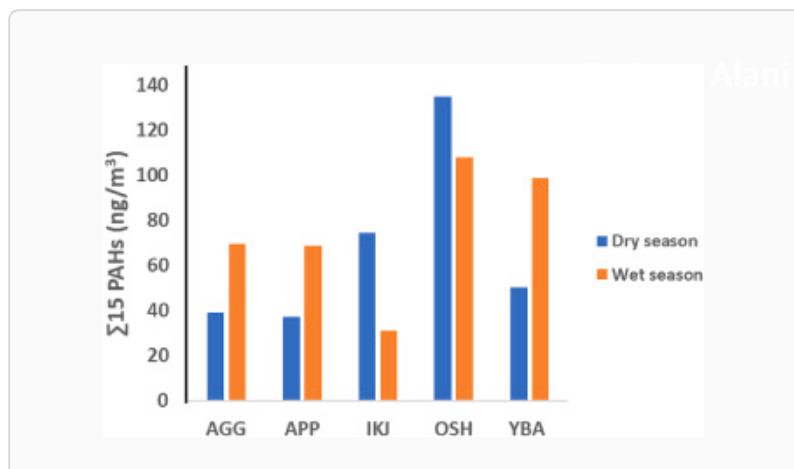
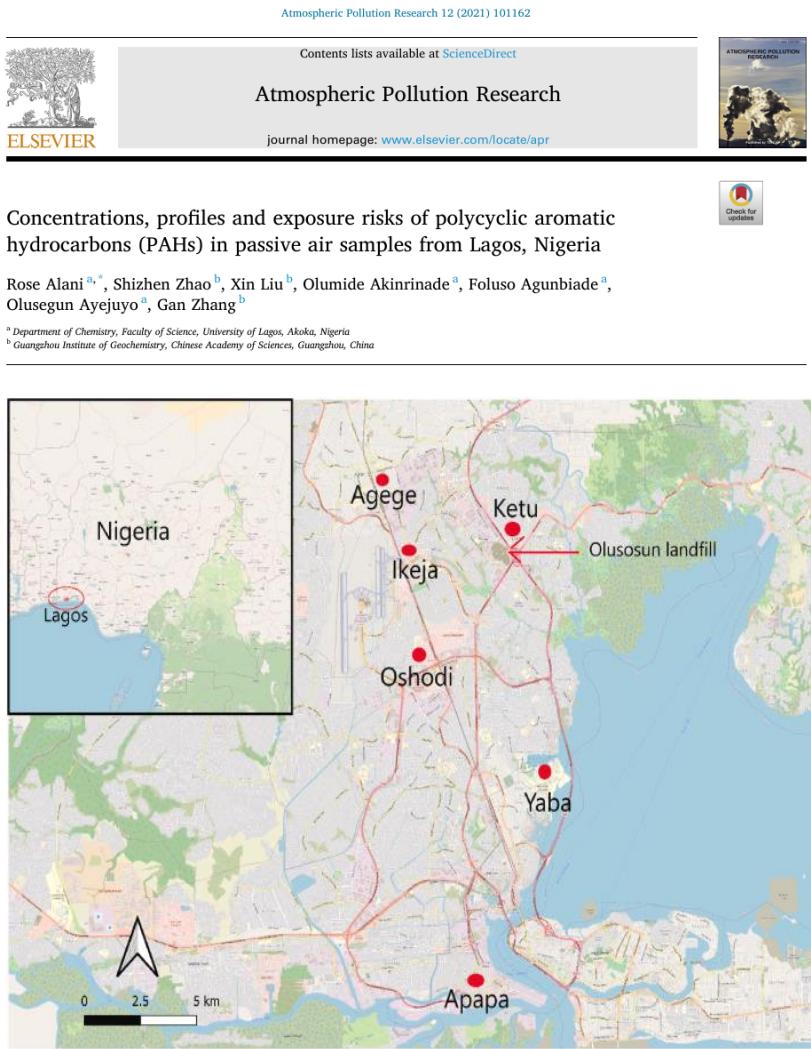


Fig. 2. Seasonal variation of mean CP levels in (A) Accra and (B) Kumasi of Ghana.

Tailored study: POPs in the air of Lagos, Nigeria



ANSO Program: MORATOXA (2021-)

ANSO: Alliance of International Science Organizations. The Chinese "Belt and Road Initiative for the promotion of shared development and achievement of the UN SDGs.

● **Monitoring and Risk Asessment of Toxic Chemicals in the Air (MORATOXA)**

- Focusing on air toxics, promoting the nontoxic environment concept and clean air action
- Research collaboration, knowledge transfer, young talent, for Green B&RI

Active air sampling!

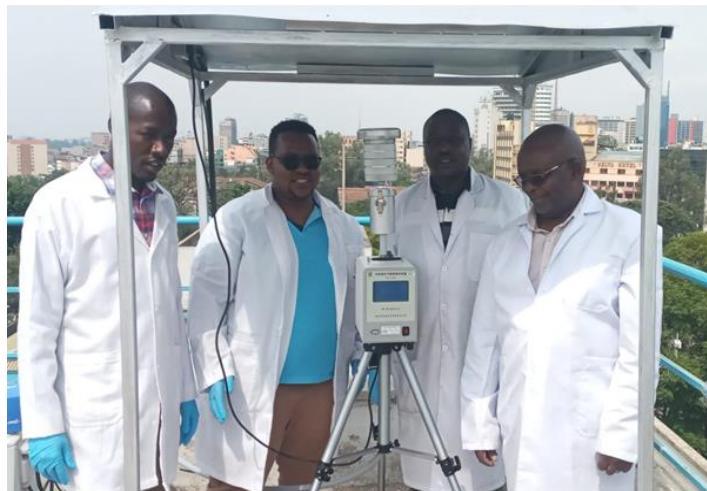
- Collaborators from: along the 21st Maritime Silk Road (MSR)

- Current key partners:

- COMSATS University Islamabad, Pakistan
 - Peradeniya University, Sri Lanka
 - Dhaka University, Bangladesh
 - University of Malaya, Malaysia
 - CSIR, Ghana
 - University of Nairobi, Kenya



ANSO sampling campaign for emerging pollutants in the air



Kenya-Nairobi



China-Guangzhou



Bangladesh-Dhaka



Ghana-Accra



Air sampler portable

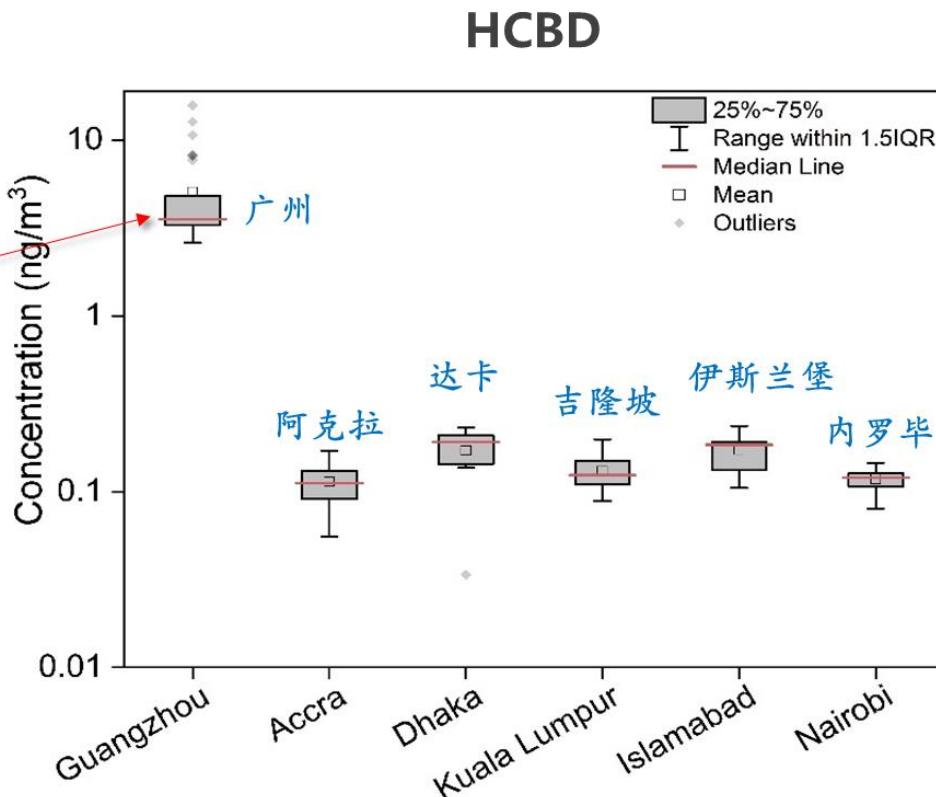
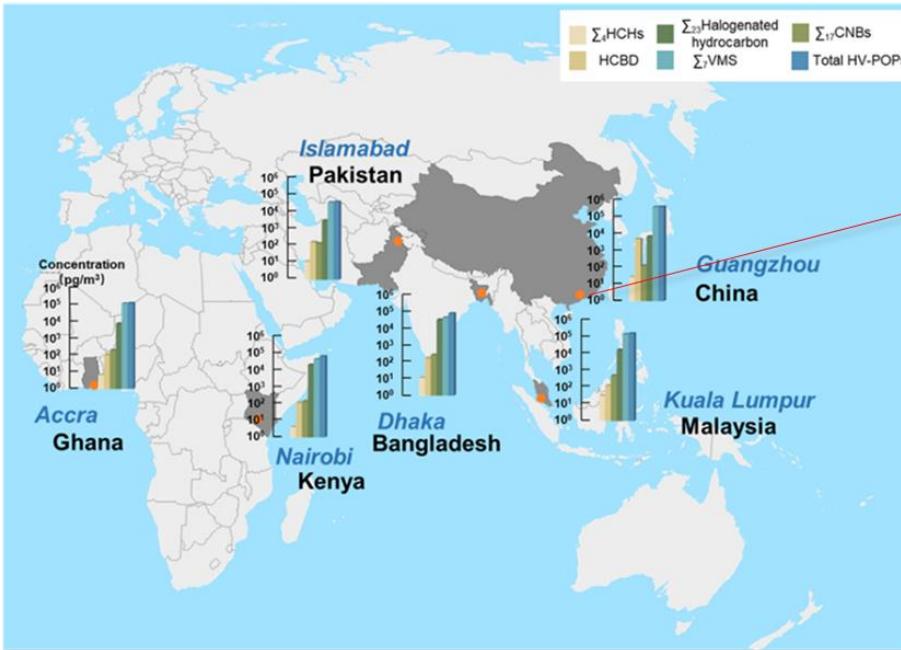


DHL delivery

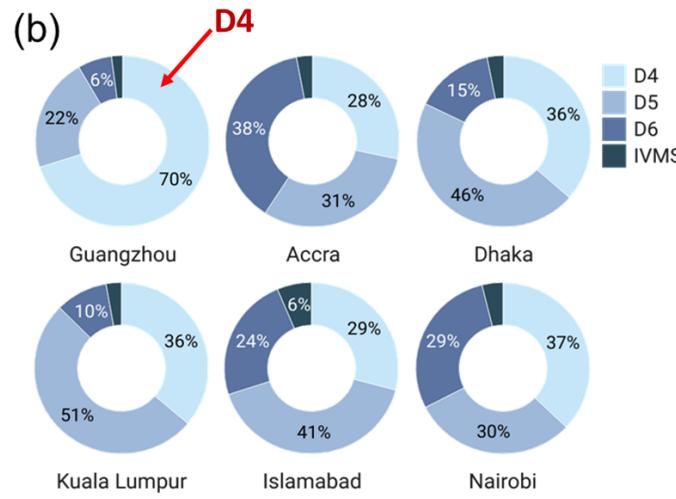
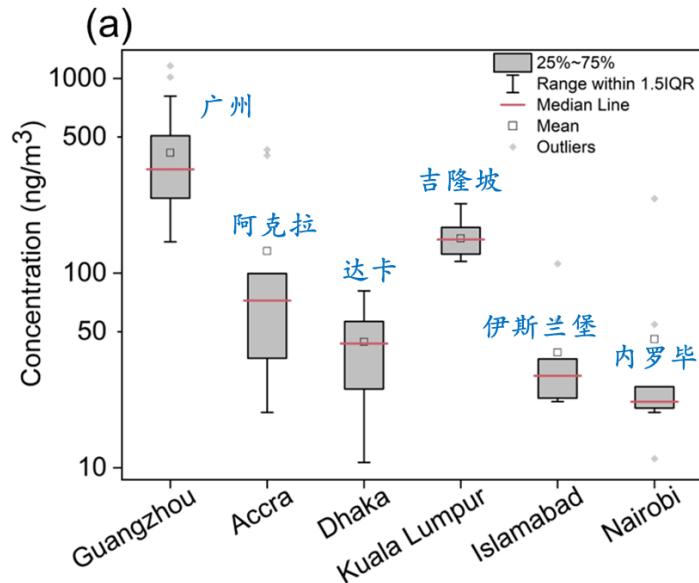


Sampling cartridge

Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) : petrochemical industry



Volatile methylated siloxanes (VMSs): cosmetic chemical industry



- D4 mostly in industries, while D5, D6 in cosmetics products
- China: annual production of siloxanes > 6 million MT(2022), world top 1
- Guangzhou: 1868 cosmetics producers



ANSO training courses/open shortly: Monitoring and risk assessment of persistent toxic substances in the environment



Next: expecting September 2025



中國科学院
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

For collaboration interest, please contact:
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