

Tahukah anda MENGAPA RACUN PEROSAK ENDOSULFAN DIHARAMKAN DI MALAYSIA?

Endosulfan adalah racun serangga yang telah diharamkan penggunaannya di Malaysia bermula pada tahun 2005

- Pengharaman endosulfan adalah selari dengan keperluan antarabangsa yang memberhentikan pendaftaran racun-racun yang sangat merbahaya.
- Kini juga telah terdapat pelbagai racun perosak alternatif yang boleh menggantikan endosulfan.

SEBAB DIHARAMKAN

- Sangat toksik kepada manusia dan haiwan mamalia yang lain
- Mengganggu keseimbangan hormon badan sehingga boleh menyebabkan kanser, kecacatan bayi, gangguan tumbesaran dan gangguan perkembangan otak
- Diharamkan penggunaannya di lebih 80 buah negara
- Pendedahan kronik kepada petani akan menyebabkan ruam dan iritasi kulit
- Kekal lama dalam alam sekitar
- Berpotensi menyebabkan pencemaran air dan alam sekitar juga bersifat amat toksik pada hidupan akuatik terutama ikan



Why Endosulfan?

Endosulfan is an organochlorine insecticide that is widely used. It is a highly toxic, environmental pollutant, causing long term harm to humans and wildlife. The United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) recognizes it as a Persistent Toxic Substance.

Endosulfan is recognized as an especially hazardous to human health and the environment in many regions of the world. Its continued use in many regions increases wildlife populations, environmental damage and human health everywhere because of its ability to persist in the soil, and to spread around the globe, and its persistence.

It is a leading cause of poisonings from pesticides, and its toxic concentration has left a legacy of deformity and malformation. It is a pesticide that is no longer needed for those who accumulate alternatives for all current uses.

BAN endosulfan worldwide!

Threats to Human Health

Acute Toxicity - Endosulfan is readily absorbed by the stomach, lungs and through the skin. All routes of exposure pose a hazard. It acts primarily on the nervous system. Many poisoning cases, including fatalities, have been reported in Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, and USA.

Endocrine Disruption - Endosulfan is known to interfere with hormonal mechanisms and in the concentrations Endosulfan can mimic hormones in the human body, increasing the risk of damage to reproductive organs, such as breast and testicular cancers, infertility in male reproductive organs, and other reproductive health issues including genital quality and count, testicular atrophy, delayed sexual maturity.

Chronic Effects - Endosulfan damages red blood cells, thyroid, kidneys and the developing foetus. It is a fetotoxic, gonadotoxic, and mutagenic neurotoxicant. Behaviour and neurological changes have been observed.

Endosulfan has resulted in congenital birth defects, reproductive health problems, cancers, loss of immunity, neurological and neurobehavioural problems amongst exposed villagers in Karauli, India.

Threats to the Environment

It is acutely toxic to wildlife, cats, dogs, honeybees, birds, amphibians, fish and aquatic insects, molluscs, crustaceans, algae, protozoans, turtles, guano, and microorganisms, and arthropods. Massive fish kills have occurred Germany, Canada, USA, Japan, and other countries. It is included in the worldwide ban on organochlorines.

Endosulfan is volatile and persistent and there is evidence of widespread environmental and food chain contamination around the world.

Our Call:

Many countries have already banned or restricted the use of endosulfan because of its hazardous to human health and the environment.

All endosulfan producers must stop production of this highly persistent and hazardous pesticide. Endosulfan must be banned worldwide, and be replaced with safer and more accessible pest control methods.

ANAP (Asian Network for the Ban on Endosulfan)

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