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**UNEP Consultation Meeting on
Mercury Waste and Storage
Geneva, 23 September 2010**

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- GC 25/5 mandated UNEP Chemicals to continue existing work on enhancing capacity for storage of mercury and on the environmentally sound management of mercury
- UNEP reacted by initiating and continuing projects to support developing countries in strengthening their capacity and to develop national/ regional strategy:
 - UNEP mercury waste management projects
 - UNEP mercury storage projects
- Complementary projects by
 - Secretariat of the Basel Convention (e.g. Technical Guidelines)
 - other UN organisations
 - Partnership on Mercury Waste Management

Review of mercury storage projects

- Review UNEP mercury storage projects
- Summarize the linkages and gaps between mercury storage issues and experiences from the mercury storage studies towards the Basel Technical Guidelines on Mercury Containing Waste
- Indicative proposal for pilot sector studies to develop handy guidance for use in developing countries

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Goals

- Estimation of the amount of excess mercury to be expected in the region between 2010 and 2050
- Assessment of the feasibility of implementing concepts for temporary or permanent storage of excess mercury in the region

Regional coverage

- Asia Pacific
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia (only excess mercury)

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- Conducted by Concorde/ Peter Maxson (Belgium)
- Approach: Estimates on current demand, supply, stocks & prediction of future development
- Different scenarios considered
- Order of magnitude estimates

Region	Excess Mercury	Earliest possible need for storage
Asia Pacific	5,500-7,500	2017
Latin America/ Caribbean	2,000-8,000	2013
Eastern Europe/ Central Asia	2,300-10,000	2011

→ Probably early need for regional temporary and permanent storage facilities

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Arrangements

- Inception Workshop - Regional Executive Committee
- Studies conducted by institutions from the region:
 - Asia: RRCAP/ AIT, Thailand
 - LAC: LATU, Uruguay

Considered concepts

- Permanent storage (underground disposal)
- Temporary storage (above ground)
- Export to another country

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Results Asia Pacific

- Permanent storage considered as not implementable in region due to lack of salt deposits and high costs
- Preferred options: temporary storage in desert area or export
- Legal framework required to regulate storage obligation, site selection, licensing, operation and liability
- Need for bi- and multilateral agreements to arrange relationships between countries that export and countries that store mercury.

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Results LAC

- Suitable host rock formations (hard rock, clay) for permanent storage available in the region, but more investigations necessary
- Short-term solution: temporary above-ground storage
- Need to better track imports, exports and use of mercury
- Need to improve technical standards regarding ESM of mercury containing waste including disposal
- Need to improve institutional capacity to implement ESM incl. storage/disposal

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Issue in Basel Technical Guidelines		Basel Guide.	Asia Excess	Asia options	LAC Excess	LAC Options	EEC Excess
3.2	Legislative and Regulatory Framework						
3.3	Waste Prevention and Minimization						
3.4	Identification and Inventory						
3.5	Handling, Collection, Packaging, Labelling, Interim Storage, Transportation						
3.5.3	Interim Storage at End Users						
3.5.4	Segregation and Collection						
3.5.5	Transportation						
3.5.6	Storage at Waste Management Centres						
3.6	Treatment and Recovery						
3.6.2	Mercury Recovery Solid Wastes						
3.6.3	Mercury Recovery Liquid and gaseous wastes						
3.6.4	Stabilization/Solidification						
3.7	Long Term Storage and Landfilling						
3.7.2	Best Management Practices						
3.7.3	Packaging, Storage, Storage Building						
3.7.4	Examples of Long-Term Storage						
3.7.5	Specially Engineered Landfill						
3.8	Remediation of Contaminated Sites	?					
Glossary							
Storage of commodities and products							
<i>Legend</i>			<i>Issue covered</i>		<i>Issue covered only partially</i>		

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Permanent storage:

- Consequences of prior stabilization for underground disposal
- Reasonable cost estimates
- Disposal of mercury containing waste
- Outline of site selection process
- Capacitate experts in affected regions
- Further investigate suitability of geological formations in regions
- Options for treatment and disposal of Hg containing waste in regions

Temporary storage

- Lack of adequate legislation
- Guidance for temporary ('interim') storage at all stages of waste management

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Other waste disposal issues:

- Management of Hg containing tailings not addressed
- Little information on other mercury containing waste types (quantity, types, treatment, disposal)
- Up-to-date description of stabilization, permanent, temporary storage options in Basel Guidelines
- Support development of appropriate legislation on Hg waste management (e.g. regulatory toolkit)
- Guidance for management of stockpiles of Hg commodities and products
- Terminology

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Permanent storage

- Site selection, licensing, construction: time consuming complex process
- in the meanwhile: urgent need for:

Temporary storage

- Guidance for temporary ('interim') storage at all stages of waste management

Proposed Pilot Project

- Illustrative guidance on temporary storage of mercury containing waste in the health care sector

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Status

- Guideline available (UNDP 2010)

Challenges

- Language barrier: English guidance of little value at places with differing local language
- Limited awareness and capacity of health care workers
- Guidelines often not adapted to circumstances in developing countries

Approach

- Prepare an illustrative guidance on temporary storage: e.g. a video

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Features

- Describes important aspects of mercury waste management and storage in an illustrative, mostly non-verbal way (e.g. video)
 - Types of mercury added products in a hospital
 - Effective response to mercury spillage
 - Storage room and equipment
 - Packaging of waste
 - Destination of temporarily stored mercury
- Based on an example of good practice in a developing country.

Benefits

- Shows how sound management of mercury waste could be achieved using locally available resources
- Comprehensible for people without foreign language skills and limited technical knowledge

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Production and use

- Could be produced by skilled employees or local media agencies
- Possible addition of subtitles in local language
- Make available through internet (UNEP) and as hard copy (CD, DVD, USB-Stick)
- Same approach for temporary storage at waste collection centres
- Could be basis of virtual UNEP library on good practice

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Step 1

- With respect to storage: Are there additional areas you identify as priorities?

Step 2

- Does the proposed pilot project reflects the identified priorities?
- Are there other proposal for pilot projects?
- Do you think health care institutions in your country would benefit from this guidance?
- Is the chosen approach adequate for developing countries?
- Is the proposed guidance applicable to developing countries?
- Are there additional aspects of mercury waste management that should be addressed by the guidance?