Draft Basel Convention Technical Guidelines on the ESM of Mercury Waste

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Contents of the Presentation

•Background of the Basel Convention and mercury classifications

•Basel Convention COP mandate and Work Programme on mercury

•Basel Convention Technical Guidelines on ESM of Mercury Wastes



Goal of the Basel Convention

•To protect human health and the environment from the adverse impacts of hazardous and other wastes from the generation, transboundary movements and management

-entered into force on 5 May 1992

–174 States Parties plus European Community



Hazardous Wastes Controlled by the Basel Convention



- Annexes I, VIII and IX, exhibiting Annex III characteristics (Art. 1(1)(a) of Annex I)
- Annex II (Art. 1(2))

Wastes considered hazardous under the national legislation of a Party, as notified to the Secretariat under Article 3 (Art. 1(1)(b)) (This information may be accessed at the Secretariat's website: www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php)



Environmentally Sound Management

•Central Policy instrument is Environmentally Sound Management (ESM):

"taking all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous wastes or other wastes are managed in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes"

•ESM includes minimizing the generation of such wastes, reducing transboundary movements, improving treatment and disposal, and ensuring such wastes are handled as close as possible to where they were generated



Classification of mercury waste in the Basel Convention

Annex I

•Y1 – Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics

•Y17 – Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics

•Y18 – Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

•Y29 – Mercury; mercury compounds



Classification of mercury waste in the Basel Convention

Annex VIII (List A)

•A1010 – Metal wastes and waste consisting of alloys of ...mercury

•A1030 – Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following....mercury; mercury compounds

•A1170 – Unsorted waste batteries (when containing Hg)

•A1180 – Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing e.g. Mercuryswitches; glass from CRTs (containing Hg)

•A2010 – Glass waste from CRTs and other activated glasses



Classification of mercury waste in the Basel Convention

Annex VIII (List A)(contd)

•A4020 – Clinical and related wastes

•A4100 – Wastes from industrial pollution control devices

•A4140 – Waste consisting of or containing off-specification or outdated chemicals corresponding to Annex I categories



Basel Convention COP Mandates on Mercury

Decision VIII/33 of COP8 (Nov/Dec 2006)

•Adopted the programme and budget for 2007-2008 and agreed to include a new Strategic Plan focus area on mercury

•Agreed that in cooperation with UNEP to develop partnerships around the theme of environmentally friendly technologies and awareness raising regarding avoidance, use and disposal of mercury wastes; develop capacity building and technical assistance programmes to reduce and prevent pollution from mercury; and to develop guidelines on ESM of mecury waste with emphasis on sound disposal and remediation practices.



Work Programme on Mercury in Basel Convention

Specific objectives:

• To develop methodological tools for implementation of national plans for ESM of mercury wastes with focus on EoL equipment;

•To compile data and information on ESM practices;

•To provide input into the long-term storage of mercury waste;

•To build capacity to monitor TBM of mercury waste and prevent illegal traffic;

• To develop awareness raising programme;

•To provide input into the INC process for the proposed mercury convention



Basel Convention Work Programme on Mercury

- Development of technical guidelines on ESM of mercury waste
- •Feb. 2007: draft Table of Contents were developed
- •July 2007: MOU signed with IGES, Japan to develop the technical guidelines
- •First draft completed 24 July 2007
- •Second draft completed 23 August 2007
- •September 2007: Draft technical guidelines was presented to the OEWG6 meeting



Basel Convention Work Programme on Mercury

Development of technical guidelines on ESM of mercury waste (contd)

•3rd draft was presented to COP9 (June 2008) •Decision IX/15 of COP9 agreed work to continue

Intersessional Working Group established
Input/comments invited from Parties and other stakeholders

•4th draft completed on 30 April 2009

•5th draft completed 5 January 2010



Basel Convention Work Programme on Mercury

Development of technical guidelines on ESM of mercury waste (contd)

Draft presented to OEWG7 (May 2010) and will be presented to COP10 (Nov. 2011)
Further comments invited for next revision to be published on 30 Oct 2010
Next revision expected: 31 July 2011

•Draft available on the Basel Convention website at:

http://www.basel.int/techmatters/mercury/guideline s/5th-13May2010.doc



Contents of the Technical Guidelines

Introduction

✓ Scope, about mercury, human health risks, mercury pollution

•Relevant Provisions of the BC and Works under UNEP

•Guidance on ESM of mercury waste

✓ ESM principles, OECD Core Performance Elements, BAT/BEP applications

✓ Legislative and regulatory framework

 \checkmark Hg waste prevention and minimization

✓ Identification and inventory



Contents of the Technical Guidelines (contd)

•Handling, collection, packaging, labelling, interim storage, and transportation

•Treatment and recovery

 ✓ Recovery process, pretreatment, stabilization/solidification, etc

Long term storage and landfilling

✓ Best management practices, standards for packaging and storage

•Remediation of contaminated sites

•Health and safety

•Emergency response

•Public awareness and participation

•Bibliography



Interim Storage/collection/transport

•In principle, the handling, collection, packaging, labelling, interim storage and transport of mercury wastes are similar for other hazardous wastes

•Hg has some physical and chemical properties that require additional precautions and handling techniques

•Segregation at source and collection of mercury waste are the key factor to implement ESM

•Mercury waste should be separately collected and stored from other wastes



Interim Storage/collection/transport

•At least three options to collect mercury waste, such as fluorescent lamps, batteries, thermometers, electronic devices containing mercury, etc., from households:

✓At Waste Collection Stations of Municipal Solid Wastes

- ✓At Public Places or Shops
- ✓ At Households by Collectors
- •Collection from Other Sectors
- ✓Take-back Programme
- •Transportation
- \checkmark should comply with a national and/or local regulation



Long Term Storage

Examples of Long Term Storage:

>Overpacking mercury-filled carbon steel flasks into steel barrels (USA)

>Underground storage in salt mines (Germany)

>Terminal storage in deep rock repository (Sweden)

Specially engineered landfills – e.g. for stabilized/solidified mercury wastes, incinerator residues and ashes containing mercury



The Basel Ban Amendment

•The BC has established systems to regulate and restrict the export and import of hazardous wastes and other wastes through the notification and prior informed consent procedures.

•Does not permit the exports or imports of hazardous wastes or other wastes between a state Party and a non-Party

•In 1995, adopted a decision to amend the Convention that when fully enforced would ban the export of hazardous wastes from Annex VII (OECD, EC and Liechtenstein) to non-Annex VII countries.

•As of March 2010, 68 ratifications

•Ban Amendment is yet to enter into force.



FURTHER INFORMATION



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