### GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

### MANAGEMENT OF MERCURY AND MERCURY CONTAINING WASTE IN PAKISTAN

BY

- 1. Abid Ali, Joint Secretary (IC)/SAICM-NFP
- 2. Zaigham Abbas, Technical Officer (Chemicals)/NPC

Final Workshop of Mercury Waste Project, 21 – 23 June, 2010, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, UK

#### **Presentation Sequence**

- Project Brief
- Objectives
- Expected Results
- Summary Table for Activities
- Summary of Activities
- Future Plan/Proposals

#### **Project Brief**

Project Title: Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing

Waste in Pakistan

Sponsoring agency: Norway

Executing Agency: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Chemicals Branch

Implementing agency: International Cooperation Wing, Ministry of

Environment, Government of Pakistan

Duration: December, 2008-June, 2010

#### Main objectives of the project

- Review and analysis of the national mercury inventory data
- Exchange of information with national stakeholders to prioritize mercury waste sources and sectors
- Development of a national mercury waste management plan
- Identification of possibilities for Environmental Sound
   Management (ESM) application in selected sources / sectors
- Sampling and analysis of relevant environmental and human samples

#### Expected results/outputs of the project

- Enhancement of Draft Technical Guidelines on the ESM of Mercury Waste
- Prioritization of sector/source-specific mercury waste
- Development of national and source/sector-specific mercury waste management plans
- Implementation of training and capacity-building programs
- Awareness-raising of policymakers, regulators and stakeholders
- Mapping of existing capacity :
  - sampling of relevant matrices
  - mercury analysis at national level.



## International Cooperation Wing Ministry of Environment Government of Pakistan

### SUMMARY TABLE FOR ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT ON "MANAGEMENT OF MERCURY AND MERCURY CONTAINING WASTE IN PAKISTAN



UNEP Chemicals Branch, Geneva

S #	Activity	Country / Actors	Date	Objective	Remarks
1	Set-up national project management structure and identification of relevant national stakeholders	International Cooperation Wing, Ministry of Environment	March 2009	<ul> <li>i. Creation of national project team</li> <li>ii. Identification of national stakeholders</li> <li>iii. The draft national stakeholders workshop agenda indicating priority sectors to be communicated to International Consultant by end of March 2009</li> </ul>	
2	a. National stakeholders' meeting and orientation on the Draft Technical	Environment and	April 2009	Questionnaire of mercury issues to be distributed to Workshop participants in advance of the workshop	
	Guidelines on Environmental Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury Waste, criteria for prioritization and drafting of a national mercury waste management plan  b. Sector-specific and awareness-raising activities on the	International Consultant	May 2009	<ul> <li>i. National inception workshop of stakeholders</li> <li>ii. Site visits of International Consultant to hot spots i.e. Chlor-alkali industry (Ittehad Chemicals), hospital waste incinerator</li> <li>iii. Proceeding/report of inception workshop to be communicated to UNEP Chemicals Branch</li> </ul>	
	Technical Guidelines (TG) application				



## International Cooperation Wing Ministry of Environment Government of Pakistan

### SUMMARY TABLE FOR ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT ON "MANAGEMENT OF MERCURY AND MERCURY CONTAINING WASTE IN PAKISTAN



UNEP Chemicals Branch, Geneva

S#	Activity	Country / Actors	Date	Objective	Remarks
	Collection of samples and shipment to UK	IC Wing, M/o Environment and Mercury Lab, UK	June 2009		
4	Development of national mercury waste management plan	IC Wing, M/o Environment and International Consultant	June 2009 – May 2010	Application of Basel Convention Technical Guideline on Mercury Waste on the following sectors;  a) Chlor-alkali industry b) Dental amalgams sector c) Medical waste incinerators	
5	Sharing of results national with local stakeholders	Mercury Lab, UK	July 2009		



**Government of Pakistan** 

### SUMMARY TABLE FOR ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT ON "MANAGEMENT OF MERCURY AND MERCURY CONTAINING WASTE IN PAKISTAN



UNEP Chemicals Branch, Geneva

S #	Activity	Country / Actors	Date	Objective	Remarks
6	Global final project results workshop	Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chili, Pakistan, Philippines, International Consultant, Mercury Lab, UK and UNEP Chemicals Branch	March/ April 2010	<ul><li>i. Evaluation of project activities</li><li>ii. Lessons learned</li><li>iii. Discussion on draft final report</li></ul>	
7	2 <sup>nd</sup> national stakeholder meeting to finalize management plan and communication of results to UNEP Chemicals Branch	IC Wing, M/o Environment and International Consultant	May 2010	Finalization of mercury waste management plan with recommendations of all the national stakeholders	
8	Submission of final technical and financial national reports to UNEP, Chemicals Branch	IC Wing, M/o Environment and International Consultant	June 2010	Final report will be submitted to UNEP Chemicals Branch by email	
9	Publication of project final report	UNEP Chemicals Branch			

#### **Summary of Activities**

- Set-up national project management structure
- Identification of National Stakeholders
- Site Visit of UNEP Chemicals Expert Dr Mario Yarto to Chlor Alkali Industries
- Inception Workshop of National Stakeholders
- Human hair samples & shipment to UK
- Products for Mercury analysis
- Draft Mercury Waste Management Plan
- Final Workshop of National Stakeholders

### National Project Management Structure

- Joint Secretary (IC)/SAICM- NFP
- Technical Officer (Chemical)/NPC-MWP
- Programme Officer
- Administrative and Finance Assistant
- Office Attendant
- Messenger

#### Identification of National Stakeholders

- Ministry of Environment
- Federal & Provincial EPA's
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Industries and Production
- Federal Board of Revenue
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Science and Technology
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.
- City District Governments
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Research institutes
- Academia
- NGOs
- Electronic and print media

# Site Visit of UNEP Chemical Expert to Chlor-Alkali Industries

- 1. Ittehad Chemicals Limited(40% Production on Mercury Cell Technology)
- Sittara Chemicals Industries
  (100% Production on Membrane Cell Technology)





Date 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2009

Venue Avari Hotel, Lahore

No of Participants 168

Group I Criteria for prioritization

Group II Drafting of a national mercury waste

management plan

Group III Sector specific and awareness raising

activities on the Technical Guidelines

(TG) application

#### Recommendations

**Group I: Criteria for prioritization** 

#### **Policies**

- Phase-out programme in existing appliances, Equipment and Industries
- Best Technical options for setting up industries /Import of new products
- Capacity building for utilization of local R&D potential.

#### Rules and regulations on Hg Import

- Handling, Transportation, Labeling, Storage and safe disposal
- National data base for Hg -Inventory with releases on
  - Air
  - Water
  - Soil
- Monitoring of existing potential Hg sources

#### Group II: Drafting of a national mercury waste management plan

- Identification and categorization of mercury waste
- Segregation of mercury waste at source
- Specific legislative guidelines for safe handling, storage transportation and disposal of mercury waste including fresh and existing legislations (Including Basel Convention and National instruments)
- Reuse , recycle and recovery of mercury waste
- Only certified and skilled personnel should handle the mercury waste
- Technical training of consumers of mercury products should be undertaken
- Academia and regulating bodies should include the subject "Hazardous Waste Management" in their curricula

- Capacity building of governmental and nongovernmental organizations/departments
- Rigorous implementation through EPAs/Ministry of Environment
- Monitoring and evaluation by independent monitoring agencies
- Encourage development of alternative equipment and materials
- Establish R&D centers at provincial level
- Exchange of knowledge and expertise at international level
- Encouraging mercury free interventions at national level

Group III: Sector specific and awareness raising activities on the Technical Guidelines (TG) application

#### **Vision Statement**

Awareness leads to personal protection, personal protection leads to community safety, community safety leads to proper and effective implementation of the National Mercury Waste Management Plan

#### **Goal and Objective**

- Development of a national mercury waste management plan
- Incorporation of the Basel Convention
- Use multiple points if necessary

#### **Main Sectors**

- · Chlor-Alkali Plants
- Health Care and Dentistry
- Landfill (municipal waste)
- Ship Breaking
- Secondary ferrous and non-ferrous metal production
- Energy sources
- Waste burning(industrial, medical)
- Cell batteries
- Lime production

#### **Key Players per Sector**

#### **HEALTH CARE**

- Doctors
- Nurses
- Orderlies
- Medical students
- Paramedical staff
- Hospital administrative staff
- Sanitary workers

#### **INDUSTRY**

- Ministry of Industries
- Chambers of commerce and industry
- Labor department
- Customs department
- Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA)
- Local governments
- Ministry of Environment
- Industrial and Manufacturing units heads
- Labor Union

#### **LANDFILL (Municipal Waste)**

- Project Director Solid Waste Management
- Chief Corporation Officer Municipal Corporation Local Governments
- Solid Waste Management Office
- EPAs and EPDs
- Sanitary Workers
- Garbage Collectors
- NGOs

#### **Possible Awareness Activities and Practices**

#### **PRACTICES**

- Waste minimization
- Segregation at source
- Handling
- Collection
- Storage
- Transportation
- Disposal

#### Awareness Tools

- Campaigns
- Leaflets
- Brochures
- Workshops
- Banners

#### **Coordination Mechanism**

- National coordination committee
- Development of sectoral specific guidelines
- Legislative and Regulatory Guidelines
- Ground level stakeholders
- Monitoring and evaluation

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

- Remediation of sites contaminated with mercury
- Introduce programs for public awareness and participation
- Involvement of civil society

# Pictorial Glimpses of Inception Workshop of National Stakeholders







# Human hair samples & shipment to UK

#### **Groups of Hair Samples**

- Group No (1): Ittahad Chemicals Limited
  Number of samples 22
- Group No (2): Sittara Chemicals Industries

  Number of samples 10
- Group No (3): Punjab Dental Collage & Hospital
   Number of samples 22
- Group No (4): Control Group Samples
   Number of samples 18

#### Total mercury concentration µg/g Sample ID **Results of Hair Samples** (mean $\pm$ SD), n = 12% RSD Dry hair sample Group No (1): 1 ICL PK 275 + 3.61.30 **Ittahad Chemicals Limited** 2 ICL PK 143 + 1.71.20 Number of samples 22 3 ICL PK 1057 + 17.41.65 4 ICL PK 1124 ± 32.26 2.87 5 ICL PK 1.24 $199 \pm 2.46$ 6ICL PK $125 \pm 2.0$ 1.40 7 ICL PK $3261 \pm 39$ 1.20 8 ICL PK $9341 \pm 76$ 0.81 9 ICL PK $143 \pm 2.0$ 1.30 10 ICL PK $272 \pm 3.0$ 0.99 11 ICL PK 1.39 $470 \pm 7.0$ 12 ICL PK $10.6 \pm 0.3$ 2.80 13 ICL PK $14.7 \pm 0.3$ 1.93 14 ICL PK $517 \pm 4.0$ 0.87 15 ICL PK $725 \pm 7.0$ 0.99 1.89 16 ICL PK $87.7 \pm 1.6$ 17 ICL PK $34.5 \pm 1.4$ 6.48 18 ICL PK $12.2 \pm 0.8$ 6.52 19 ICL PK $10.5 \pm 0.5$ 5.10 20 ICL PK $177 \pm 3.0$ 1.59 21 ICL PK $768 \pm 7.0$ 0.91 0.74 22 ICL PK $45.1 \pm 0.3$

#### **Results of Hair Samples**

Group No (2):

**Sittara Chemicals Industries Number of samples 10** 

Sample ID	Total mercury concentration µg/g (mean ± SD), n = 12			
	Dry hair sample	% RSD		
23 SCL PK	3.32 ± 0.18	5.45		
24 SCL PK	2.00 ± 0.08	4.04		
25 SCL PK	3.86 ± 0.14	3.75		
26 SCL PK	2.57 ± 0.13	5.04		
27 SCL PK	20.2 ± 0.4	1.95		
28 SCL PK	2.89 ± 0.17	6.13		
29 SCL PK	2.36 ± 0.09	4.17		
30 SCL PK	2.01 ± 0.12	6.26		
31 SCL PK	1.69 ± 0.11	6.56		
32 SCL PK	1.71 ± 0.06	4.03		

Results of Hair Samples	Sample ID	Total mercury concentration µg/g (mean ± SD), n = 12	
Group No (3):		Dry hair sample	% RSD
Croup No (3).	33 DCD PK	1.93 ± 0.12	6.56
Punjab Dental Collage & Hospital	34 DCD PK	2.47 ± 0.09	3.71
Number of samples 22	35 DCD PK	2.20 ± 0.13	7.25
	36 DCDPK	1.94 ± 0.09	5.05
	37 DCD PK	4.68 ± 0.45	9.60
	38 DCD PK	3.70 ± 0.22	6.08
	39 DCDPK	3.19 ± 0.18	5.75
	40 DCD PK	3.00 ± 0.21	7.27
	41 DCD PK	3.89 ± 0.22	5.86
	42 DCDPK	3.07 ± 0.32	10.50
	43 DCD PK	2.31 ± 0.09	5.18
	44 DCD PK	1.44 ± 0.11	7.75
	45 DCDPK	3.36 ± 0.11	3.52
	46 DCD PK	2.20 ± 0.15	7.01
	47 DCD PK	4.86 ± 0.36	7.46
	48 DCD PK	$0.45 \pm 0.02$	6.20
	49 DCD PK	$3.60 \pm 0.18$	5.23
	50 DCDPK	2.10 ± 0.12	6.09
	51 DCD PK	1.29 ± 0.07	7.40
	52 DCD PK	2.15 ± 0.17	8.04
	53 DCD PK	1.63 ± 0.05	3.63
	72 DCD PK	1.41 ± 0.10	7.62

#### Results of Hair Samples

Group No (4):

Control Group Samples Number of samples 18

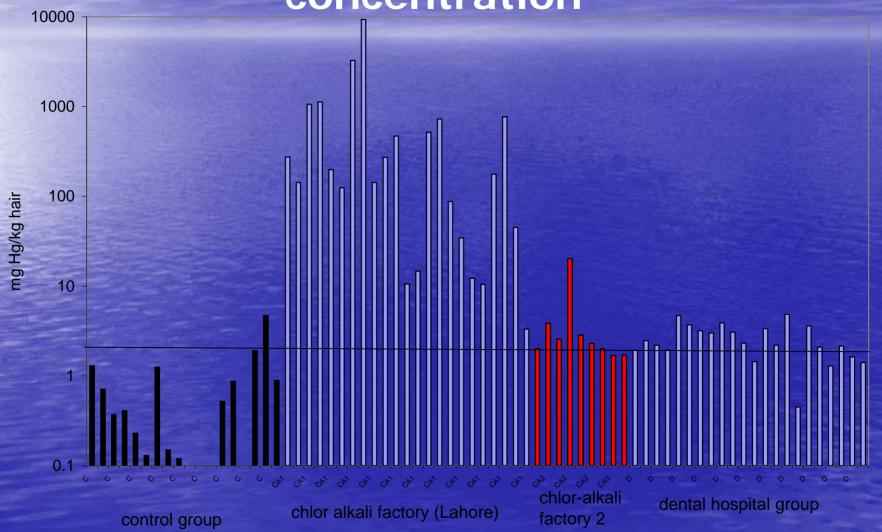
Sample ID	Total mercury concentration µg/g (mean ± SD), n = 12		
	Dry hair sample	% RSD	
54 CGS PK	1.29 ± 0.07	5.85	
55 GCS PK	0.71 ± 0.05	8.35	
56 CGSPK	$0.37 \pm 0.03$	10.4	
57 CGS PK	$0.41 \pm 0.05$	13.1	
58 CGS PK	$0.23 \pm 0.01$	8.26	
59 CGSPK	$0.13 \pm 0.01$	8.99	
60 CGS PK	1.25 ± 0.10	8.35	
61 CGS PK	0.15 ± 0.01	7.93	
62 CGS PK	0.12 ± 0.01	9.30	
63 CGS PK	< 0.03	期間に思え	
64 CGS PK	< 0.03		
65 CGS PK	< 0.03		
66 CGS PK	$0.52 \pm 0.05$	10.89	
67 CGS PK	$0.87 \pm 0.05$	6.01	
68 CGS PK	< 0.03		
69 CGS PK	1.91 ± 0.10	5.51	
70 CGS PK	4.73 ± 0.11	2.34	
71 CGS PK	$0.89 \pm 0.05$	5.75	







Concentration of T-Hg (mg/kg) in human hair samples ranked for there concentration



# Comparison of T-Hg concentrations from this study with other different studies of different exposed populations worldwide

Location	n	Mean ± SD (μg/g)	Range (µg/g)	Comments	References
Tucurui, Para, Brazil	125	35.0	0.9-240	Fishermen	Leino and Lodenius (1995) (2)
Palawan Philippines	130	3.7	0.1 - 18.5	Hg mining impacted area	Williams et al. (2000)
Kuwait	100	4.181		Fishermen	Al-Majed and Preston (2000) (4)
Diwalwal, Philippines	316	4.14	0.03-37.76	Gold amalgamation area	Drasch et al. (2001) (5)
Rio Branco, Brazil	2318	$2.418 \pm 0.850$		Urban population	De Oliveira Santos et al (2002) (6)
Jacareacanga, Para, Brazil	205	8.6	0.3-83.2	Brazilian Amazon riverine community	Crompton et al. (2002)
Ten cities in Japan	8665	1.82 (GM*)	0.02 – 29.37		Yasutake et al. (2004)
Cambodia	94	3.1 (GM) 7.3 (GM)	0.54-190	A source other than fish may be responsible for high Hg in some Cambodians	Tetsuro, A. et al .(2005) (9)

# Comparison of T-Hg concentrations from this study with other different studies of different exposed populations worldwide

Location	n	Mean ± SD (μg/g)	Range (µg/g)	Comments	References
Madeira River B., Amazon, Brazil	713	15.22 ± 9.60	5.99-150	Riverside population	Bastos et al. (2006) <sup>(10)</sup>
Wujiazhan town, northeast China	108	3.44 (AM**) 0.648 (GM*)	0.16-199	The river was polluted with Me-Hg by industrial wastewater discharge	Zhang and Wang (2006) (11)
DSX, Wanshan	49	$5.5 \pm 2.7$	1.5-16	Mercury mining area	Ping Li (2009) (12)
XCX, Wanshan	36	$3.3 \pm 1.4$	1.6-9.4	Mercury mining area	Ping Li (2009) (12)
Chlor-Alkali / Pakistan (SCL)	9	Mean 4.36 Median 2.30	1.69 – 20.2	Pakistani Chlor-Alkali factory	This study
Chlor-Alkali / Pakistan (ICL)	23	Mean 818 Median 177	3.3 - 9341	Pakistani Chlor-Alkali factory (Lahore)	This study
Pakistani Health worker/ Pakistan	22	Mean 2.59 Median 2.26	0.45- 4.86	Dental Hospital ( Pakistan /Lahore)	This study
Punjab University (Lahore /Pakistan)	18	Mean 0.76* Median 0.39*	<0.03-4.73	Pakistani Control group (student population)	This study

### **Detail of Mercury Products Samples**

	Category "A" Light sources				
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity	
1	Energy saver	Osaka	China	1	
2	Energy saver	Philips	China	1	
3	Tube light	Sailboat	China	1	
4	Bulb	Osaka	China	1	
To	Total 4				
		Category "B" Pair	nts		
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity	
1	Synthetic enamel	Hi-delux	Khurram shahzad & company Pakistan	1	
2	Synthetic enamel	Fouji	Harris paint factory lahore Pakistan	1	
	Total #				

	Category "C" Cosmetics Sub category Skin Cream					
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity		
1=	Skin cream	Vince	King world laboratories Australia			
2	Skin cream	Due	Creative Cosmetic Karachi Pakistan	1		
	Total #		2			
	Sul	b category Sun screen	n Cream			
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity		
1	Sun screen cream	Sun block cream	Stiefel consumer USA	1		
2	Sun screen cream	Banana boat	Canada	1		
	Total #					

	Sub category Pimplac medicated cream					
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity		
1	Pimplex	Pimpal cream	Brookes pharmaceutical laboratories (Pakistan)			
2	Pimplex	Adapco	ATCO Laboratories Karachi Pakistan	1		
	Total #		2			
		Sub category So	ap			
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity		
1	Soap	Dove	Unilever Germany	1		
2	Soap	Skin white	Skincare Company Pakistan	1		
	Total #					

	Sub category Mascara					
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity		
1	Mascara	Lancom	Paris	1		
2	Mascara	Etude	Korea	1		
	Total #		2			
	C	ategory "D" Pharmac	ceutical			
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity		
1	Lotion	Mercurochrome lotion B.P.C	Spectrum Laboratories Lahore Pakistan	1		
-2	Lotion	Mercurochrome lotion B.P.C	Sapient Pharma Kot Lakhpat Lahore	1		
	Total #		2			
	Category "E" Miscellaneous Sub category Dental amalgam					
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity		
1	Dental amalgam	local	Pakistan	(6 samples)		
	Total #					

	Sub-Category Battery				
	Button cell battery (12 samples)				
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity	
1	Button cell battery	Vinic	Japan	1	
2	Button cell battery	Lithium battery	China	1	
3	Button cell battery	Fante Lithium battery		1	
4	Button cell battery	Sony	Japan	1	
5	Button cell battery	Panasonic	Japan	1	
6	Button cell battery	Maxell	Japan	1	
7	Button cell battery	Maxell	Japan	1	
8	Button cell battery	Energizer	USA	1	
9	Button cell battery	Lithium cell	Nil	1	
10	Button cell battery	Tianqiu	Nil	1	
11	Button cell battery	LR 1130	Nil	1	
12	Button cell battery	L 1154	Nil	1	
	Total #				

Cylindrical battery (12 samples)					
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity	
1	Cylindrical battery	Energizer	China	1	
2	Cylindrical battery	Energizer	Singapore	1	
3	Cylindrical battery	Super alkaline	China	1	
4	Cylindrical battery	Silver	Nil	1	
5	Cylindrical battery	Vimie	Nil	1	
6	Cylindrical battery	Alkaline	Nil	1	
7	Cylindrical battery	Eastar	Nil	1	
8	Cylindrical battery	Toyashiba	Nil	1	
9	Cylindrical battery	Rocket	Nil	1	
10	Cylindrical battery	3-circles	Japan	1	
11	Cylindrical battery	Nokeea	Nil	1	
12	Cylindrical battery	Power flesh	Nil	1	
	Total #				

	Sub category Cement						
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity			
1	Lime	local	Pakistan	1			
	Total #						
		Sub category LPC	G				
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin				
1	Diesel	local	Pakistan	1			
2	Coal tar	local	Pakistan	1			
	Total #		2				
		Category "F" Pestic	ides				
S.NO	Description	Brand Name	Origin	Quantity			
1	Pesticide	Tenekil	PCSIR laboratories Karachi Pakistan	1			
2	Pesticide	Rapids	Pakistan	1			
	Total #						

	Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir					
S.NO	Description	Location	Origin	Quantity		
1	Municipal effluent	Domail	Pakistan	1		
2	Municipal effluent	Near Neelam bridge	Pakistan	1		
3	Hospital waste	Abbas Institute of medical Sciences (AIMS)	Pakistan	2		
4	Solid waste landfill site	Shahdra	Pakistan	4		
	Total #					
	Grant Total # 61					

## Draft National Mercury Waste Management Plan

Chlor Alkali Sector

- Health Sector
- 3. Light Products Sector

Date 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2010

Venue Islamabad Hotel, Islamabad

No of Participants 130

Group I Chlor-Alkali Sector

Group II Health Sector

Group II Light Products Sector

#### Recommendations

Group I: Chlor-alkali- sector

- Phase out Plan
  - a) Total shut down of 30 MT of mercury cell within 2 months
  - b) Remaining 65MT by 2015
- Demolition plan
  - a) Hg disposal
  - b) Rest of equipment scrap
- To replace Mercury plant with Ionized Exchange Membrane plant, technical and financial assistance is required.

#### **Group II: Health Sector**

- Replacement of mercuric amalgam with composite (white material)
- Baseline data on existence and use of mercury in public and private health sectors
- Proper handling of mercury waste in health sector (e.g. laboratories and equipments)
- Awareness messages regarding hazards of mercury and general public through posters, lectures in educational institutions, print and electronic media
- Dental clinics should have amalgam mixer/ separator through law /legislation
- The cosmetic manufacturers should be made mandatory through legislation to cite mercury warning on cosmetics in Urdu and English both
- Mercury containing waste should not be mixed with other hazardous waste
- Hospitals should develop guidelines to store, handle mercury equipment
- EPA should develop data and produce mercury containing rules for concerned agencies (imports, PSQCA, medicines, fungicides etc)
- Future industries must not use mercury in products (ISO 9001)

### **Group III: Light Sources/Products**

- Light energy savers should not be encouraged as these contain mercury.
- Lighting is a diffused activity taking place at every house and commercial center and it is difficult to apply a control on diffused activities. So first preference should be given to reduction of mercury use in manufacturing.
- Take back services may work more efficiently with the responsibility of the distributors to effectively convey this concept through electronic and print media.
- Apply Management / Treatment Practices for Curbing Mercury Release into Environment
- Develop Electrical & Electronics Manufacturing with Minimum or No Use of Mercury
- Undertake R&D programmes with Cooperation of Chambers of Commerce & Industries and Academia for Developing Environment Friendly Technologies Regarding Mercury Manufacturing and Mercury Waste Management

## Pictorial Glimpses of Final Workshop of National Stakeholders







## Future Plan/Proposals

- 1. Phasing out of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products in the Country
- 2. Capacity Building of Institutions regarding the management of Mercury
- 3. Awareness Raising Activities on Health Impacts of Mercury

