Supplemental information for Question 3.3 i)

Results of Australia's Endeavour to Identify Mercury Stocks

As part of the Minamata Convention ratification process in 2018, Australia conducted a national survey process with sub-national state and territory governments to, among other things, identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tonnes and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tonnes per year. This process was repeated for the 2023 national report. Results are as follows:

1. **Identification of individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tonnes**

Following the national survey, there are no facilities that have reported stored individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tonnes in the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022.

Industrial facilities have duties in relation to the storage of mercury or mercury compounds, and minimising risks to the environment and human health under the respective legislative frameworks for environmental protection, dangerous goods, and occupational health and safety across federal, state and territory governments. State and territory environmental protection legislation typically regulates potentially polluting facilities and activities through the issuance of environmental authorities or licences, which set out the conditions under which the activities must operate. Quantity or size thresholds may apply.

2. **Sources of mercury 'supply generating' stocks exceeding 10 metric tonnes per year in the period between 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022**

Ten facilities have been identified as generating recovered mercury from wastes that could temporarily exceed 10 metric tonnes per year. The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water is engaging with these facilities to further quantify the recovered mercury and mercury compounds.