
Overview and activities of the Global Mercury Partnership Waste Management Area (GMP-WMA)

Kishor Parajuli
Secretariat, WMA
EX Research Institute Ltd.

Overview of the Global Mercury Partnership (GMP)

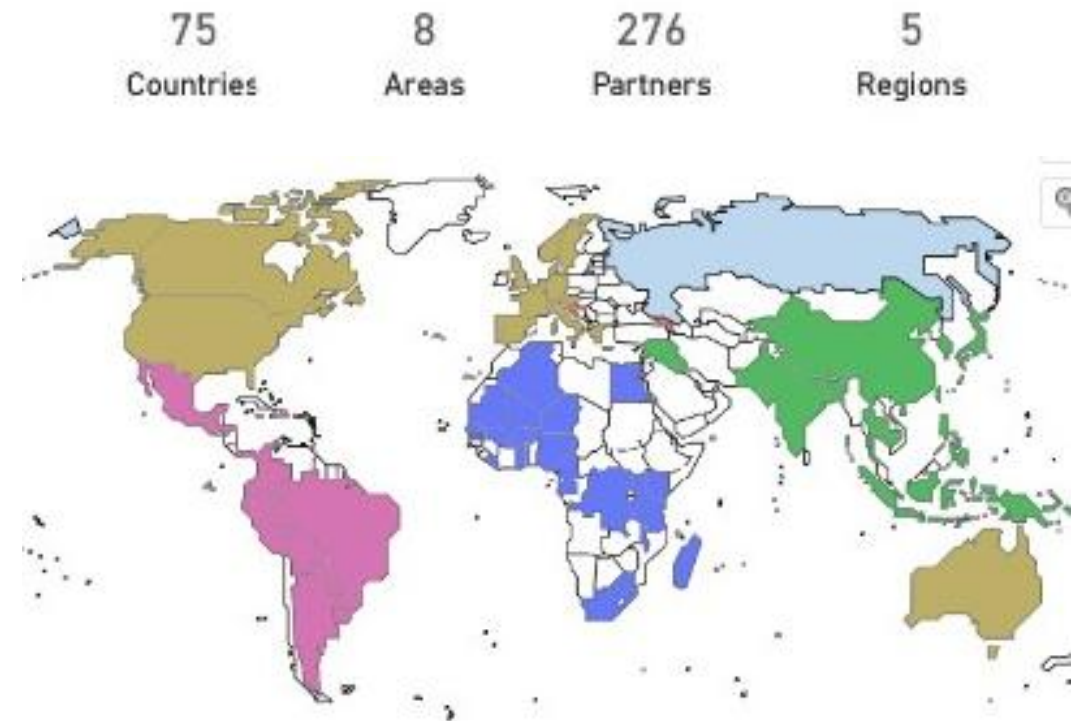
- The Global Mercury Partnership (GMP) is a voluntary partnership established in 2005 in response to the decision of the governing council of UNEP, aiming at protecting human and environment from mercury.
- Voluntary Initiative. Multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partners from different regions.
- The Partnership area dedicated to the environmentally sound management of mercury is the **Waste Management Area**.

Partnership Areas

- **Mercury waste management (WMA)**
- Artisanal and small-scale gold mining
- Mercury releases from coal combustion
- Mercury cell chlor-alkali production
- Mercury in products
- Mercury air transport and fate research
- Mercury supply and storage, and
- Mercury releases from the cement industry

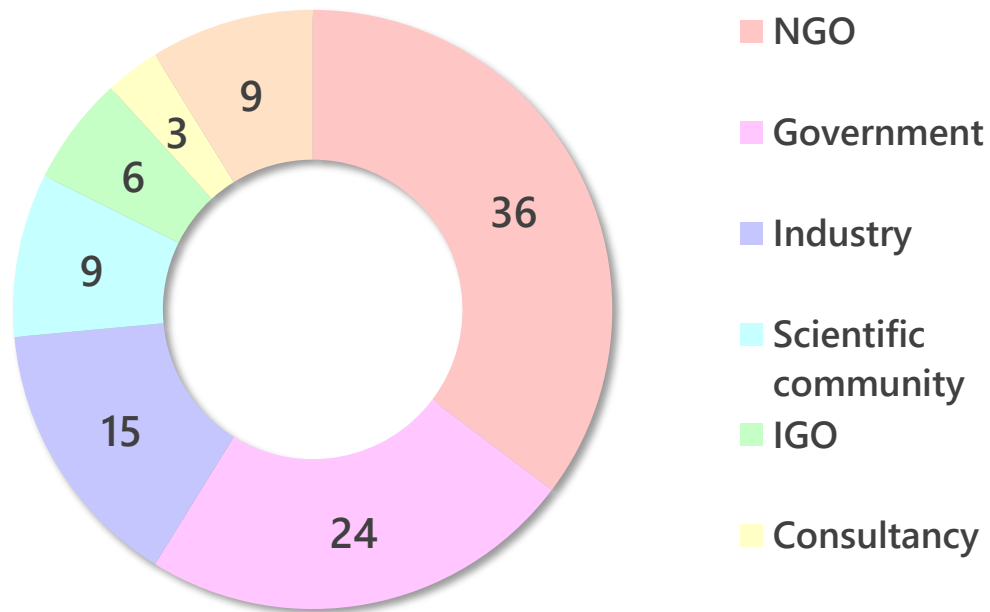
Thematic Working Groups

- Oil and gas
- Non-ferrous metals mining and smelting

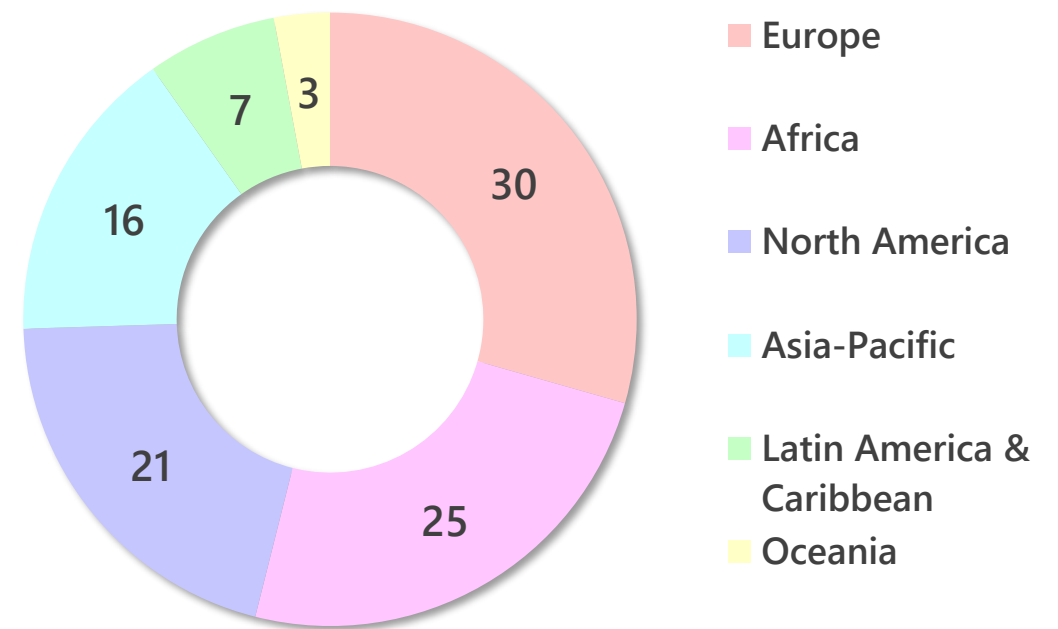


Overview of the Waste Management Area (WMA)

- The WMA has the largest number of Partners among the Global Mercury Partnership areas (approx. 120).
- Divergent types of stakeholders from all region join the WMA.



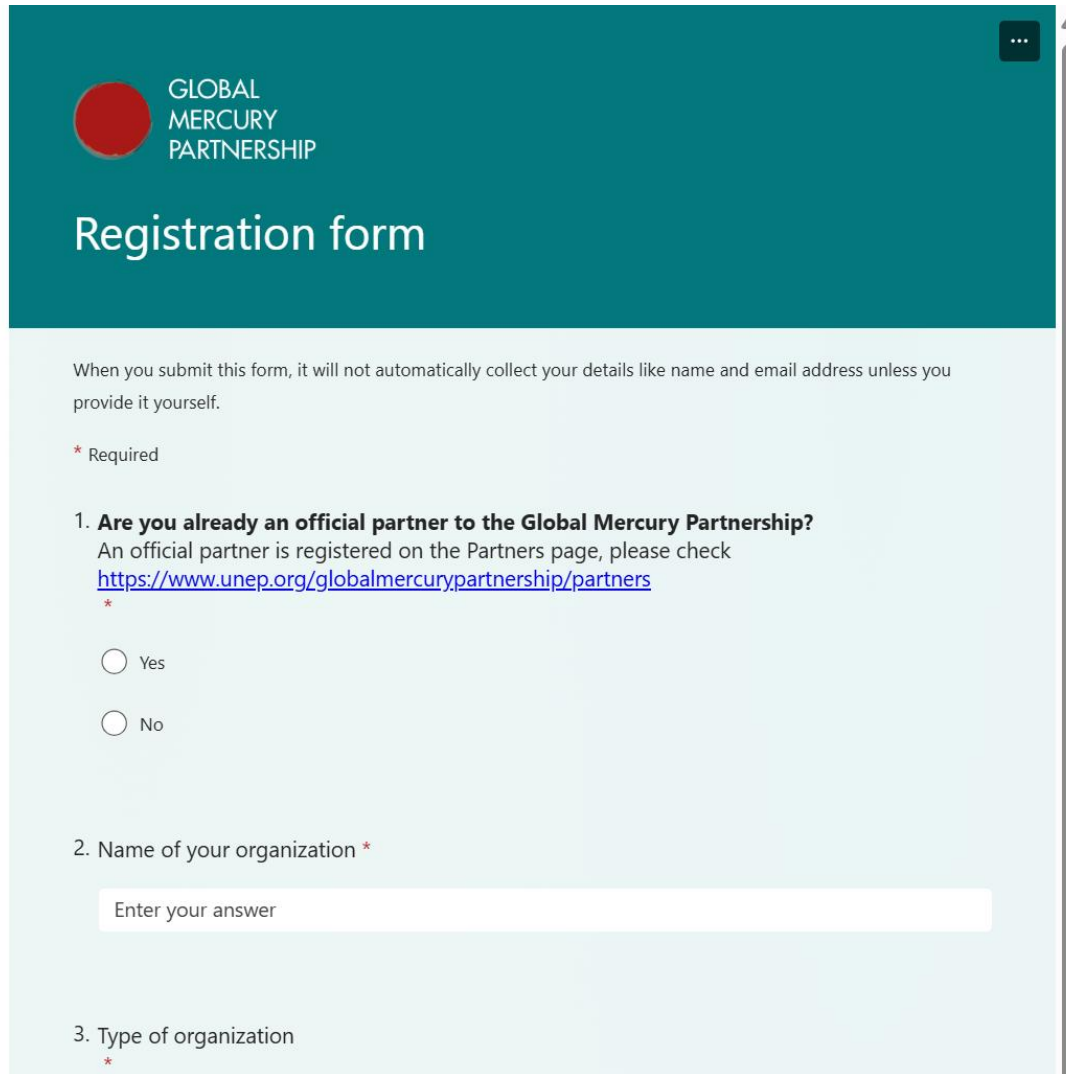
Types of stakeholders




Geographic balance

How do I become a member of the GMP-WMA ?

- The membership structure of the GMP has changed recently to a “soft-membership” model.



 GLOBAL
MERCURY
PARTNERSHIP

Registration form

When you submit this form, it will not automatically collect your details like name and email address unless you provide it yourself.

* Required

1. **Are you already an official partner to the Global Mercury Partnership?**
An official partner is registered on the Partners page, please check <https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/partners>

*
 Yes
 No

2. Name of your organization *

Enter your answer

3. Type of organization *

9. Your expertise

Please indicate knowledge, experience and skills that you can mobilise to support activities under the Partnership workplan or to get involved in any of the initiatives supported by the Partnership (please select all that apply)

*

- Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM)
- Mercury releases from coal combustion
- Mercury cell chlor-alkali production
- Mercury in products
- Mercury air transport and fate research
- Mercury waste management
- Mercury supply and storage
- Mercury releases from the cement industry

<https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/become-partner>

Operation and activities of the WMA



Operation

Co-Leads:

- Dr. Misuzu Asari
(Professor, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan)
- Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Secretariat:

- EX Research Institute, Ltd. (EXRI)



Objective

Promote the environmentally sound management (ESM) of mercury wastes through

- Development and dissemination of relevant technical and informational materials
- Supporting capacity building and awareness raising among stakeholders
- Providing specific solutions at the global, regional, national, and local level



Activity

Recent and Planned activities

- 2 annual meetings (virtual)
- Webinars
- Preparation of fact-sheets on specific waste streams
- Catalogue of technologies and services on mercury waste
- Online consultation desk (preparation stage)
- Collection of case studies on TBM of waste

Recent activities : Catalogue of Technologies and Services on Mercury Waste Management

- Only a limited number of facilities capable of treating mercury wastes in an environmentally sound manner exist internationally. This catalogue provides information of **technologies, products and services** related to mercury wastes management owned by partners of WMA.

Contents of each Catalogue

- Basic profile
- Description of technology/product/service.
- Specific characteristics of the technology, product or service
- Applicability of the technology, product or service
- Website and contact details

Services included

- Mercury spill cleanup
- Liquid mercury treatment
- Mercury recycling
- Decommissioning of Hg based Chlor-Alkali plants
- Mercury disposal
- Crushing and separation of lamps
- Industrial association of recyclers etc.

-
- Updated annually and available online <https://www.unep.org/globalmercurypartnership/node/27105/>
 - Currently undergoing discussions to add new providers. Please contact us for further information

Recent activities of the WMA : Preparation of Factsheets on specific waste streams

What are the Factsheets?

- A series of technical factsheets to support the environmentally sound management (ESM) of mercury wastes to assist countries facing challenges.
- Factsheet provides practical information that is common to specific mercury waste streams at different stages of waste management (separation, storage, transport, treatment and disposal).
- Intended to complement the technical guidelines for the ESM of mercury wastes developed under the Basel Convention. Should be considered as a technical note that the audience may wish to consider when taking relevant actions.

Which Factsheets have been developed?

- Factsheet for Non-Electronic Measuring Devices - Finalized
- Oil and gas sectors - Prepared, awaiting comments
- Others, to be determined

Example of a factsheet (Non-Electronic Measuring Devices)

- Contains information on Products, Classification under Basel Convention, Handling and Separation, Collection, Packaging, Labelling and Transport, Storage, Treatment and Final Disposal.

01 - Waste Management Area of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership

Factsheets for the non-electronic measuring devices

As of March 2025

About this product

Non-electronic measuring devices (NEMDs) are types of mercury-added products where mercury is under its elemental form (liquid). Parties to the Minamata Convention shall take measures not to allow the manufacture, import or export of the following NEMDs (except NEMDs installed in large-scale equipment or those used for high precision measurement, where no suitable mercury-free alternative is available):

- barometers;
- hygrometers;
- Manometers;
- Thermometers;
- Sphygmomanometers.

The quantity of mercury used varies depending on types of product, as well as places where these products are used and stored.

Product	Application (example)	Hg-content (g)
Thermometers	Measuring temperature, industrial application	0.61 - 2.25
Barometers and vacuum gauges	Measuring atmospheric pressure, weather monitoring purpose and farming application	300 - 600
Flowmeters	Measuring the rate of flow in water, etc.	Up 5,000
Hydrometers	Measuring the gravity and density of a liquid, etc.	0.002 - 1
Hygrometers/psychrometers	Measuring the moisture content in air	3 - 7
Manometers	Measuring air, water and gas pressure, etc.	100 - 500
Pyrometers	Measuring extremely hot materials,	5 - 10
Thermostat probes	Preventing gas leakages	1
Sphygmomanometer	Measuring blood pressure	20 - 60

Factsheets for the non-electronic measuring devices

Classification

Based on the Annexes to the Basel Convention, wastes of NEMDs and mercury are classified under the following codes. Wastes of NEMDs are generally considered as hazardous wastes due to their mercury content and their hazardous characteristics.

Waste of NEMDs	A1030 (Annex VIII): Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mercury; mercury compounds
Mercury and mercury compounds	Y29 (Annex I): Mercury and mercury compounds

Hazardous characteristics of NEMDs	
Basel Convention (Annex III)	Globally Harmonized System
H6.1: Poisonous (Acute)	H330: Acute Toxic 2
H11: Toxic (Delayed or chronic)	H372: STOT RE 1
H12: Ecotoxic	H400: Aquatic Acute 1
	H410 Aquatic Chronic 1
	H360D: Repr 1B

Handling and separation

In general, care should be taken when handling NEMDs as they contain liquid mercury. Waste of NEMDs should be handled separately from other wastes and in a manner that prevents any breakage or damage.

In the event of breakage, consult the United States Environmental Protection Agency [website](#) for information on what to do if a mercury thermometer breaks and follow the instructions. The website generally states,

- Wear gloves, pick up any broken pieces of glass or sharp objects, locate any visible mercury with a squeegee or cardboard, use the pipette to collect the mercury and squeeze it onto a damp paper towel, place the paper towel in a zip-lock bag, label the bags as directed by your local health or fire department, and contact the appropriate authorities to dispose of them in accordance with local laws and regulations.

On the other hand, the website states that following should NEVER be done after a mercury spill.

- Never use a vacuum cleaner to clean up mercury.
- Never use a broom to clean up mercury.
- Never pour mercury down a drain.
- Never walk around if your shoes might be contaminated with mercury.


Factsheets for the non-electronic measuring devices

Collection


The modalities of collection may vary according to the types of NEMDs, the waste generators (households, hospitals, industrial facilities...) as well as other conditions (legal, economic, social). In any case, the establishment of a legal basis that requiring the separate collection of wastes of NEMDs is a crucial to ensure the environmentally sound management.

In the case of household collection, the following options can be consulted. **Note that the following collection methods can be applied to wastes of all mercury-added products discarded from households.** The collection rate will be further improved if take-back collection programs (substitution by digital devices) are in place.

Station collection	<p>Wastes of NEMDs are separated and discarded by residents at the existing waste station on the day of recyclable waste collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly convenient for residents, allowing collection close to their homes. Cost-effective if they can be collected at the same time as other wastes. Handling at the point of discard largely depends on the awareness of the residents.
Hub collection	<p>Residents bring wastes of NEMDs to collection points set up by the relevant authorities. Authorities can set up collection points at advertised locations (e.g., electronics shops, pharmacies or public places) on pre-determined dates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective publicity is essential for successful collection. Strategic placement of collection points within the community is necessary.
Collection at house	<p>Licensed collectors go directly to residents' homes to collect wastes of NEMDs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastes can be safely collected but this can be resource intensive.
Collection programs	<p>Licensed NGOs or others implement the relevant collection programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is more likely to be collection campaigns with education/training than recurrent collection. In developing countries, waste pickers may be involved in this type of initiative.



Station collection



Collection hub (store)

Photo: Guidelines for the segregation and collection of wastes of mercury-added products discarded from households (Japanese)

Recent activities of the WMA : Operationalization of an online consultation desk

- A system to handle inquiries where WMA partners may be able to offer support, facilitating potential match-making opportunities.
- Relevant stakeholders can request any assistance to the WMA's email address. The WMA secretariat will share such requests with relevant WMA partners to identify potential approaches to address them.
- Currently compiling biodata of interested WMA partners.



Inquiry

Stakeholders needing assistance sends an email to the WMA secretariat to request assistance. The Issue Identification Sheet needed for inquiry contains questions about specific challenges they face in managing mercury waste.



Consultation

After reviewing the inquiry, the WMA secretariat will contact relevant WMA partners and organizations to seek advice. Stakeholders may be invited to attend the WMA meeting to present challenges for further discussion to identify potential solutions.



Match-making for action

If partners are interested in assisting stakeholders, further actions may include

- Business-to-business initiatives, government-to-government cooperations and involvement in funded projects



Other activities

- Compilation of case studies on the TBM of mercury waste, with the aim to provide practical information on TBM of mercury waste
 - Experiences
 - Challenges
 - necessary procedures
 - lessons learned
- WMA partners provided input to the capacity-building material on mercury waste management prepared by the MC secretariat
- Collaboration with other Partnership Areas on organizing webinars



wastemanagement@exri.co.jp



Background & About this document

- Article 11 of the Minamata Convention on mercury require parties to take appropriate measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner, and for parties to the Basel Convention, not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal.
- However, recognizing that there are only a limited number of facilities capable of treating mercury wastes in an environmentally sound manner even at the international level, one of the plausible options for countries that do not have such facilities is to conduct transboundary movement of mercury wastes in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Basel Convention.
- This document is a compilation of case studies on the transboundary movement of mercury wastes developed by the Waste Management Area (WMA) of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership. The aim is to provide practical information on challenges, experiences, necessary procedures and lessons learned on the actual cases of the transboundary movement in which WMA partners have been involved.
- It should be noted that this document is only a compilation of past cases and does not guarantee that future cases of transboundary movement will take place under the same circumstances and conditions.

Minamata COP6 Side Event:

FACT SHEET: MERCURY WASTE FROM OIL & GAS



Waste Management Partnership Area
Global Mercury Partnership

David Hunter
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About these factsheets

Developed by the Waste Management Area (WMA) of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.

Aim: Support environmentally sound management (ESM) of mercury wastes.

Target audience:

Countries facing challenges in managing mercury waste, especially developing nations.

Purpose:

Complement Basel Convention technical guidelines.

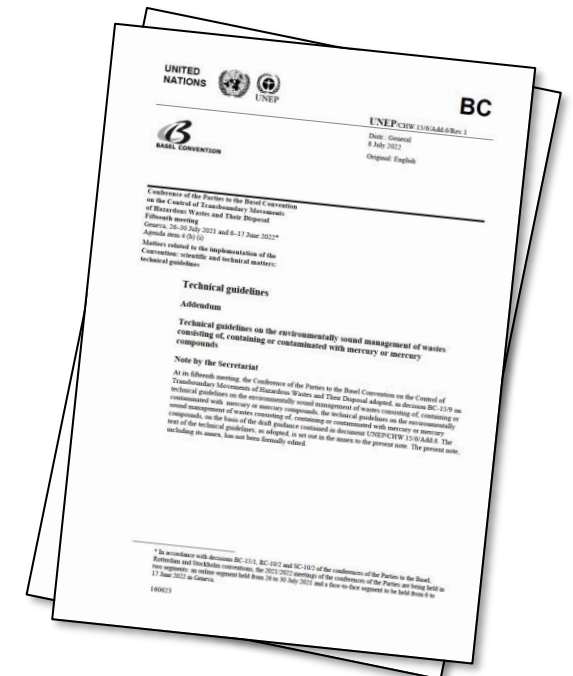
Provide practical, general information across mercury waste streams and management stages.

Technical supplement alongside official guidelines.

Audience is **strongly encouraged** to consult:

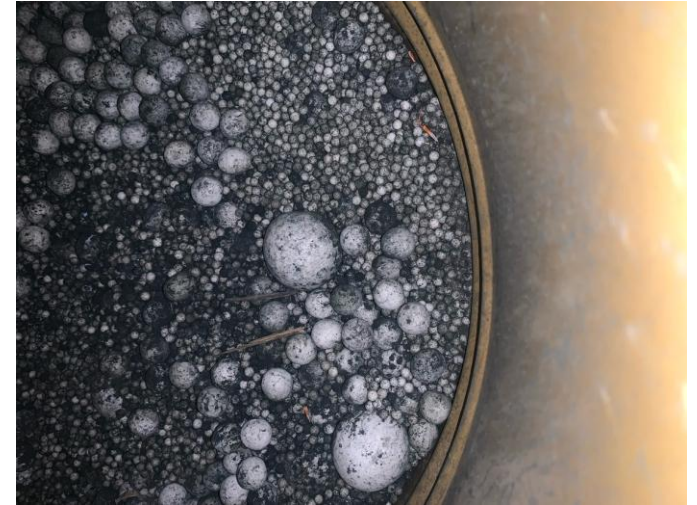
- Basel Convention technical guidelines.
- WMA's *Catalogue of Technologies and Services on Mercury Waste Management* (for identifying technologies and partners)

Content is **subject to updates**.



Mercury in the oil and gas industry

- Mercury is a naturally occurring & found in all oil and gas.
- Mainly present as elemental (metallic) form (Hg^0), but can react to form other species during production and processing.
- From sub-ppb (parts per billion) to low ppm (parts per million).
- Despite low concentrations, the large volumes of oil and gas produced can result in significant mercury quantities in waste streams.
- In some waste streams, mercury concentrations can reach % levels.
- For example, a gas reservoir with 2 trillion m^3 of gas and $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ mercury can generate about 20 tonnes of mercury over its lifetime.
- Mercury Wastes generated during exploration, operations, production and decommissioning



Types of mercury waste from the oil and gas industry

Process	Description of Waste Generated
Drilling Operations Using Drilling Mud Pigging of Pipelines MEG Recovery and Regeneration TEG Recovery and Regeneration Amine Recovery and Regeneration Tank and Vessel Cleaning Operations	Drill mud contaminated/containing Hg (ppm Hg) Solids / Sludge (ppm - % Hg) Solids / Sludge (ppm - % Hg) Solids / Sludge / Filters (ppm - % Hg) Solids / Sludge / Filters (ppm - % Hg) Solids / Sludge (ppm - % Hg)
Removal of Liquid Mercury (from gas cooling) Mercury Removal Using Solid Media Refinery Catalysis	Liquid Mercury Spent Mercury Guards (ppm - high % Hg) Spent Catalyst Media (ppm Hg)
Pigging of Pipelines Cleaning of Tanks to Remove Tank Bottoms Contaminated Process Equipment for Recycling Contaminated Pipelines to be Left in-situ Decontamination Chemical Cleaning	Solids / Sludge (ppm - % Hg) Solids / Sludge (ppm - % Hg) Scrap Steel for Recycling (ppm Hg) Pipeline to be Left in-situ (ppm Hg) Spent Industrial Cleaning Chemical (ppm Hg)
Scale Removal	Mercury and NORM scale residues

Solid waste containing mercury

Liquid waste containing mercury

Hydrocarbon sludge containing mercury

Spent mercury absorbants

Mercury waste containing NORM

Liquid mercury

Storage of mercury wastes

Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locate storage facilities in areas less prone to natural disasters.• Provide signage at storage facilities.• Minimize the risk of robbery of liquid mercury by storing in lockable locations. Should be secured and accessible only to authorized personnel.• Should be easily accessible for fire fighting and other emergency procedures.• Drains should be closable in the event of an emergency.• All equipment and containers should be accessible for inspection and secured against unauthorized entry.• Measurement of mercury vapour should be considered.• Should have closed sump or bund large enough to contain volume of liquid waste
Container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use appropriate containers to prevent the damage and spillage.• Container specs must be followed
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should be stored indoors or outdoors in sealed containers.• Should be stored in such a manner that prevents contact from incompatible wastes.

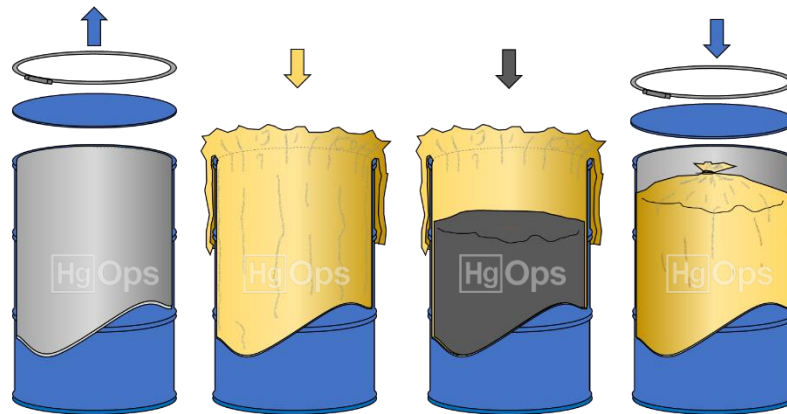


Packaging and Transport of mercury wastes

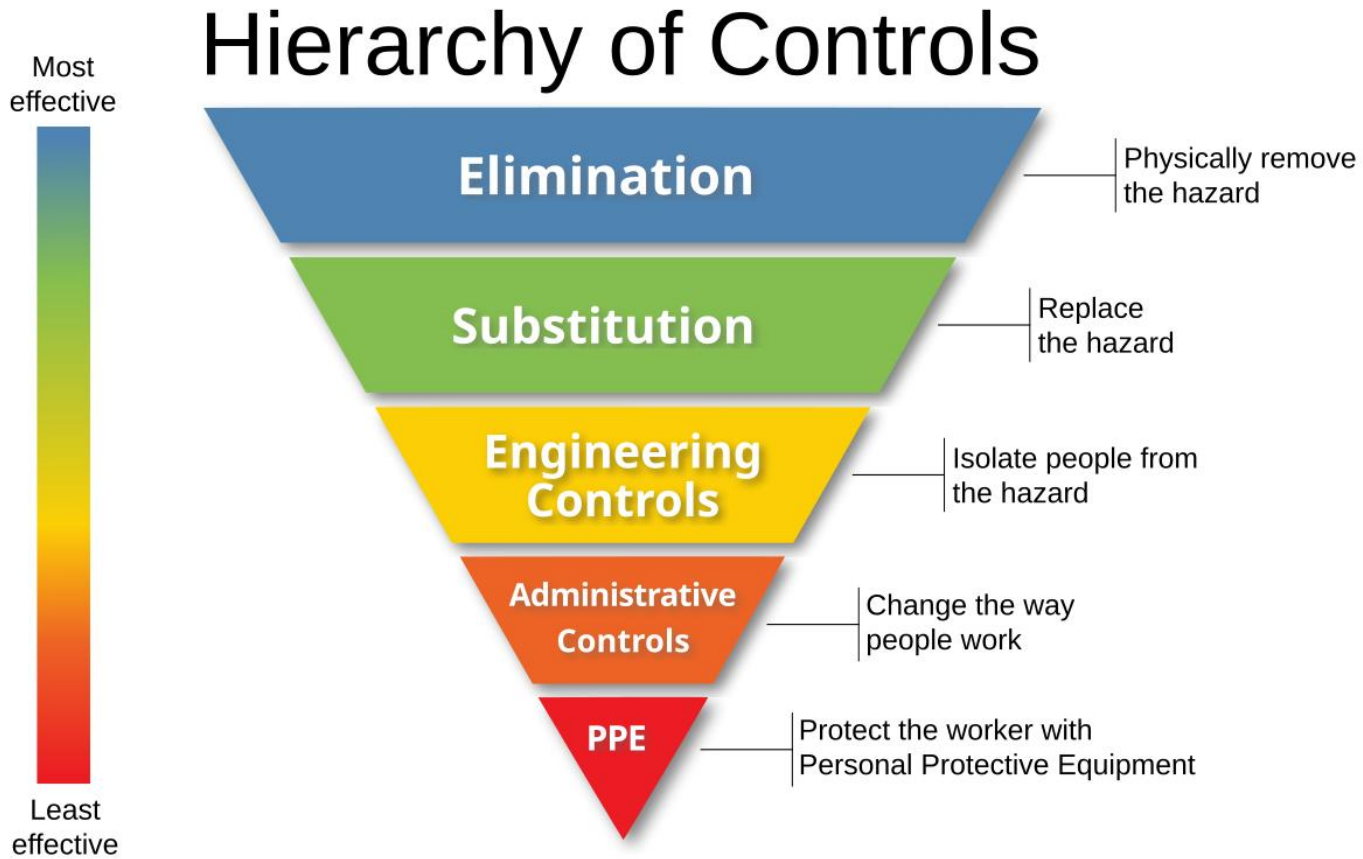
Check what requirements are needed:

- ADR and IMDG?
- Labelling requirements
- Packaging requirements of treatment facility
- Licensed transporters
- Regional regulations
- International shipments must be with Basel Notification Documents (TFS)

There are experts who can manage the process door to door and advise on these aspects



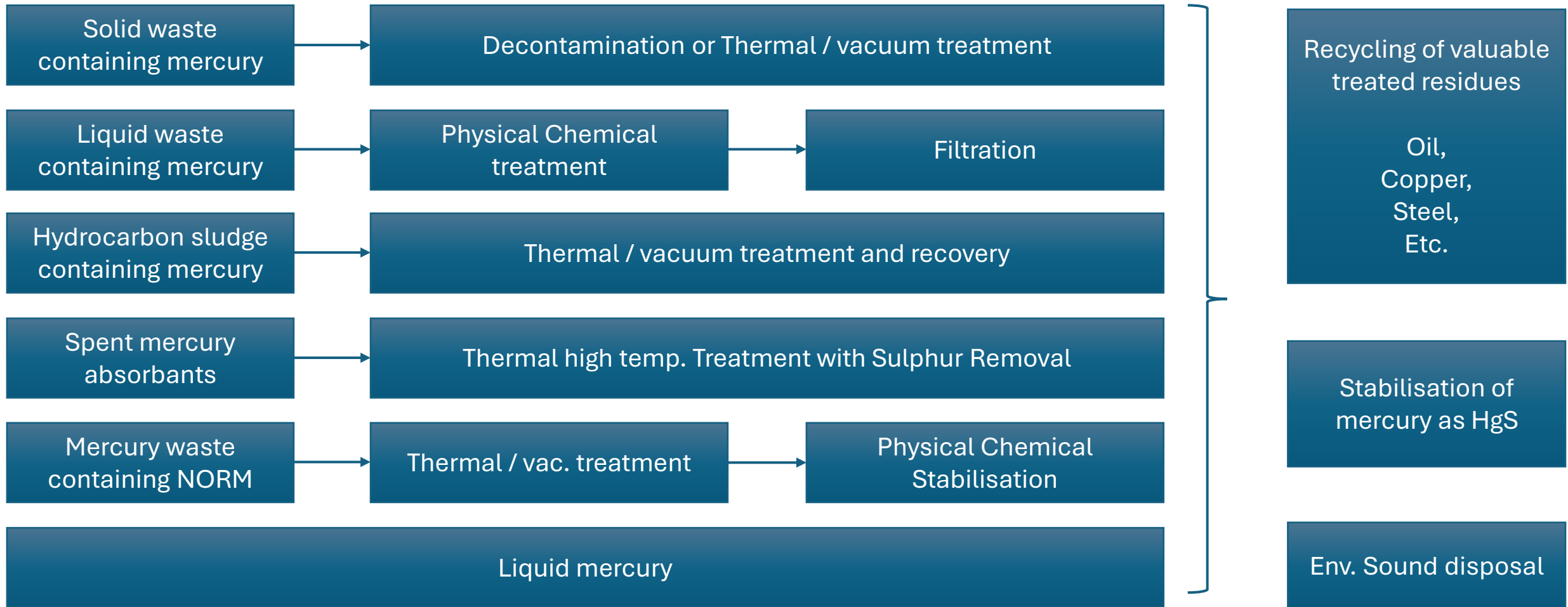
Personal safety around mercury wastes



- Assess the risks
- Mitigate risks including mercury exposure
- Correct storage and handling equipment
- Train Personnel – including mercury awareness training
- Monitor mercury vapour – including personal exposure
- Correct PPE
- Biomonitoring of Hg (Urine)



Treatment of Mercury Waste from the Oil & Gas industry



Treatment of Mercury waste from the oil and gas industry - example

1

THERMAL TREATMENT

- desorption of the pollutants at 750 – 850°C
- destruction of the organic pollutants in the post-combustion chamber

2

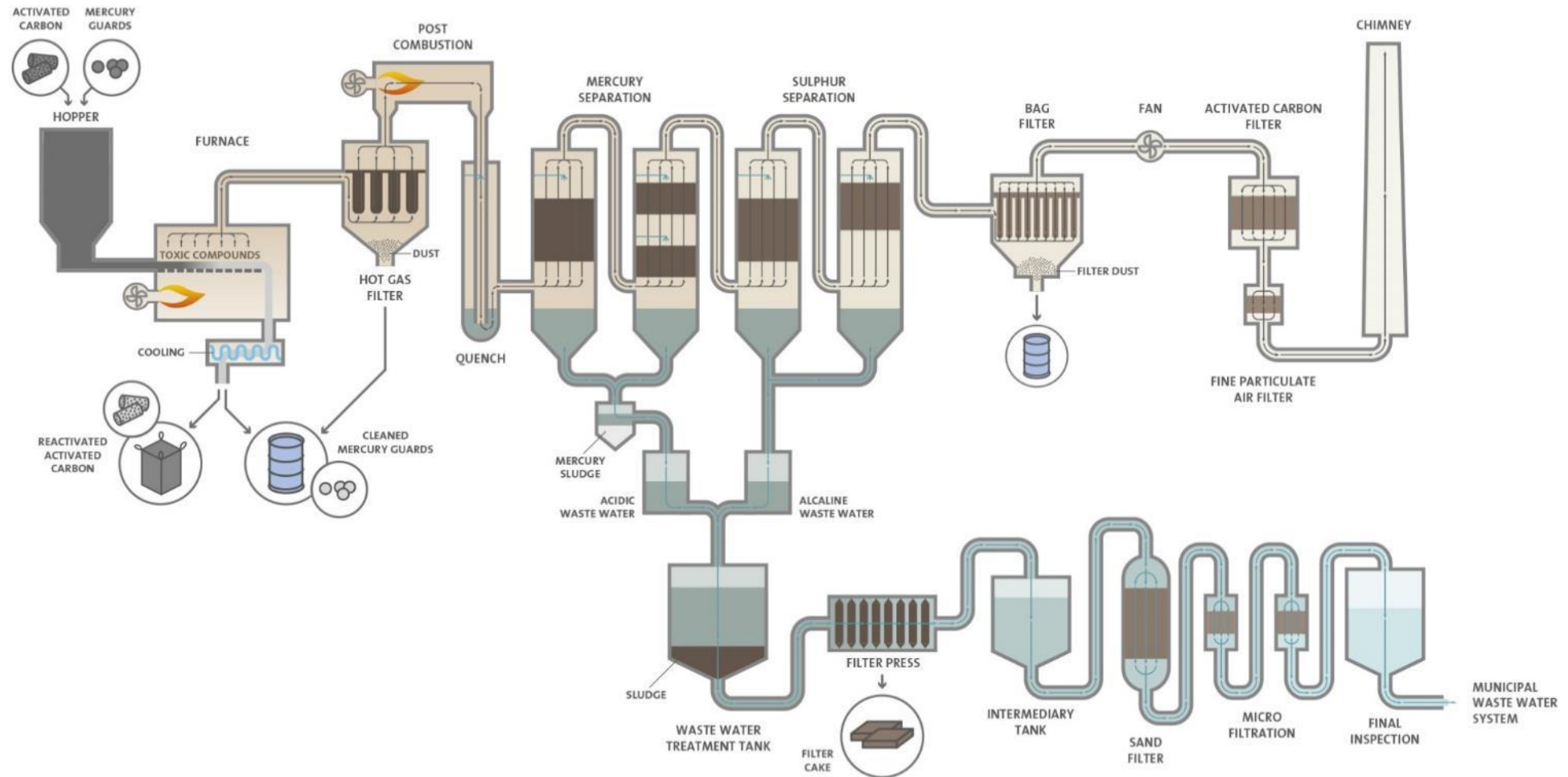
WASTE GAS WET CLEANING

- condensation of Mercury
- removal of Sulfur

3

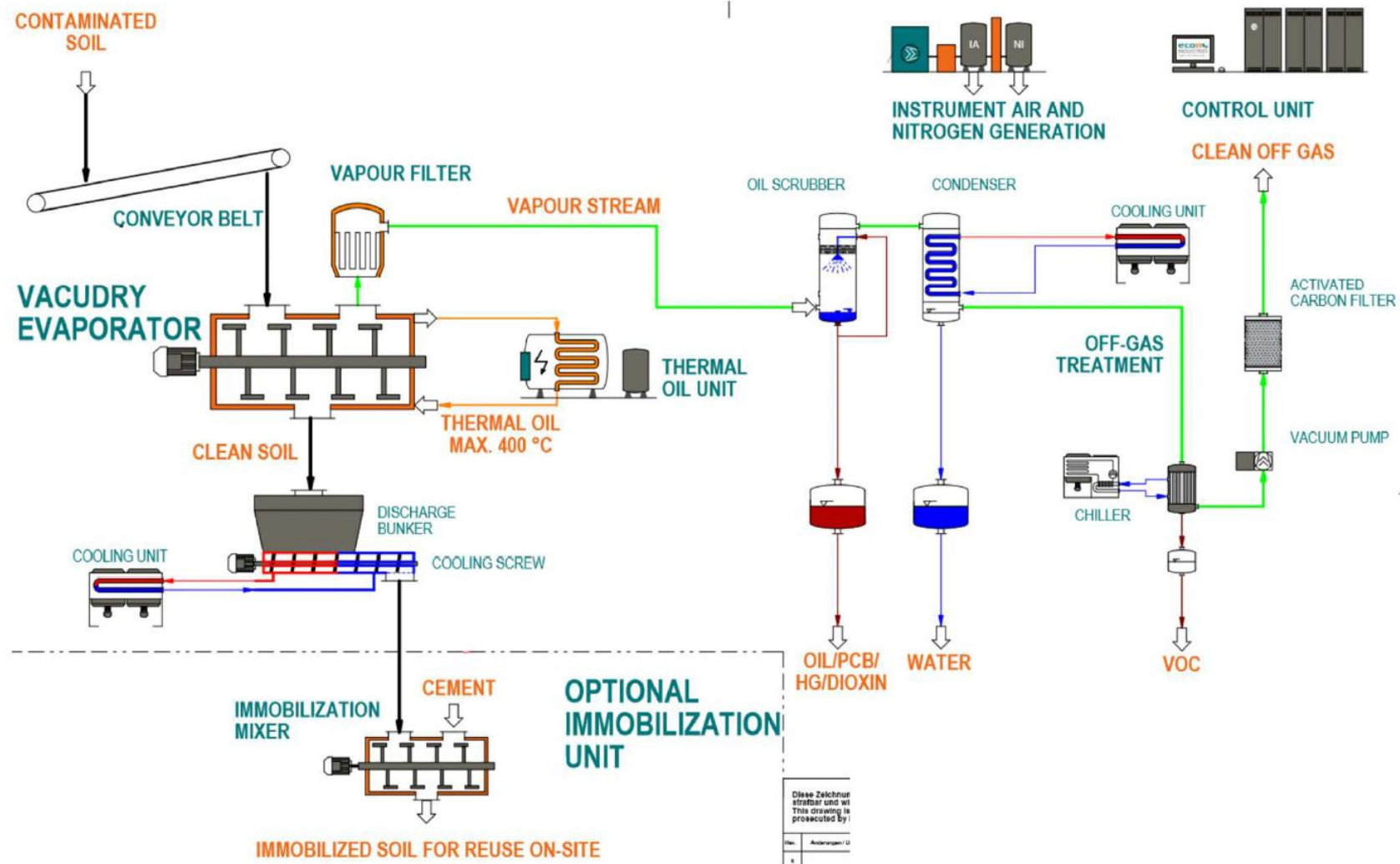
WASTE GAS DRY CLEANING

- removal of trace level Mercury
- removal of other pollutants and fine dust
- removal HEPA Filter



WASTE WATER TREATMENT

Treatment of Mercury waste from the oil and gas industry - example



Permanent Storage of mercury as mercury sulphide - example



Acceptance
criteria



Shaft
transport



Underground
transport



Storage
chambers



Sealing of
by walls

**STRICT Restricted acceptance
criteria**

e.g.

- Not biodegradable
- Not releasing gases (inc Hg)**
- Non-liquid (inc Hg)**
- Not radioactive
- No insufficient stability of geomechanical conditions



Natural barriers

- Salt
- Clay
- Bunter stone

Artificial barriers

- Waste packaging
- Brick walls...

Factsheet – Mercury waste from the oil and gas industry

The factsheet is at a draft stage as of Oct 2025

We would appreciate input from interested parties.

Contact:

wastemanagement@exri.co.jp

Deadline for interest: 31st Oct 2025

Deadline for input: 30th Nov 2025

Publishing timeline: early 2026

02 - Waste Management Plan of the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership

Factsheet for mercury wastes from oil and gas sectors

As of March 2025

Introduction

Mercury is a naturally occurring contaminant found in almost all oil and gas reservoirs. Typically, the mercury is present primarily in an elemental (metallic) form (Hg⁰), but will often react to form other species during production and processing. The concentration of mercury present can vary significantly variation from sub ppb to low ppm concentrations.

Although typically concentrations are in the ppb range, due to the large volumes of gas and oil produced, there can be significant concentrations of mercury in some of the waste streams generated from the production of oil and gas, with concentrations sometimes at % concentrations. To highlight this, if you take the example of a gas reservoir that contains a total reserve of 2 trillion cubic metres of gas, which has a mercury content of 10 µg/m³, over the total lifetime of production, approximately 20 tonnes of mercury will be produced.

Wastes from the oil and gas industry can be grouped into the following:

- Waste generated during the extraction, production, transportation and processing of oil and gas.
- Waste generated during the decommissioning phase once oil and gas production has ceased. This is predominantly mercury contaminated process equipment (steel). Over the lifetime of production mercury can accumulate on the internal surfaces, bound within scale.

Process	Description of Waste Generated
Drilling Mud	Drill mud contaminated/containing Hg (ppm Hg) Solids / Sludge (ppm - % Hg)
Mercury Generation	Solids / Sludge / Filters (ppm - % Hg)
Operations	Solids / Sludge / Filters (ppm - % Hg)
Mercury (from gas cooling)	Liquid Mercury
Solid Media	Spent Mercury Guards (ppm - high % Hg) Spent Catalyst Media (ppm Hg)

Waste Generated During Decommissioning

Process	Description of Waste Generated
Remove Tank Bottoms	Solids / Sludge (ppm - % Hg)
Equipment for Recycling	Solids / Sludge (ppm - % Hg)
to be Left in-situ	Scrap Steel for Recycling (ppm Hg)
to be Left in-situ	Pipeline to be Left in-situ (ppm Hg)
Chemical	Spent industrial cleaning chemical (ppm Hg)

Mercury removal systems (MRLs) and it is common to find robust for the collection, transportation and disposal of this spent mercury. However, there are some common waste above tables, that are often overlooked as being mercury removed by filtration) from systems of MEG, TEG and well as from pigging tank bottoms.

Equipment and pipelines at end of life may contain ppm concentrations, but to either:

- Waste streams with potential risk to ecosystems from subsequent release or
- (ii) be sent for smelting where the high temperatures result in a rapid release of mercury. (note - most recycling smelters have zero specifications for mercury as they have no way to capture and remove it after liberation in the furnace).

the waste does not have the appearance of liquid mercury and workers could therefore be unaware of its presence in various waste streams. For example, waste from pipeline pigging activities may appear black but contain % concentrations of mercury (likely in the form of mercury sulfide).

Thank you - Any questions?

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Global Mercury Partnership



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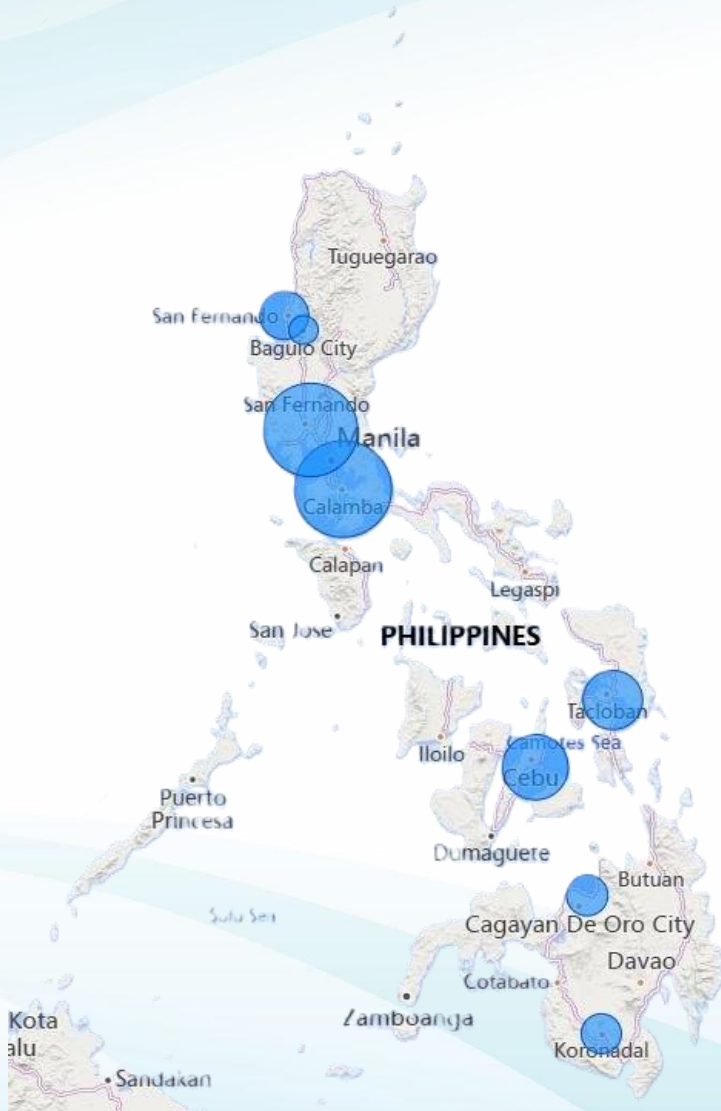


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**Building Multi-Stakeholder
Capacities Towards the Management
of Mercury and Mercury Wastes in
the Philippines Healthcare Sector**

The Philippine Landscape

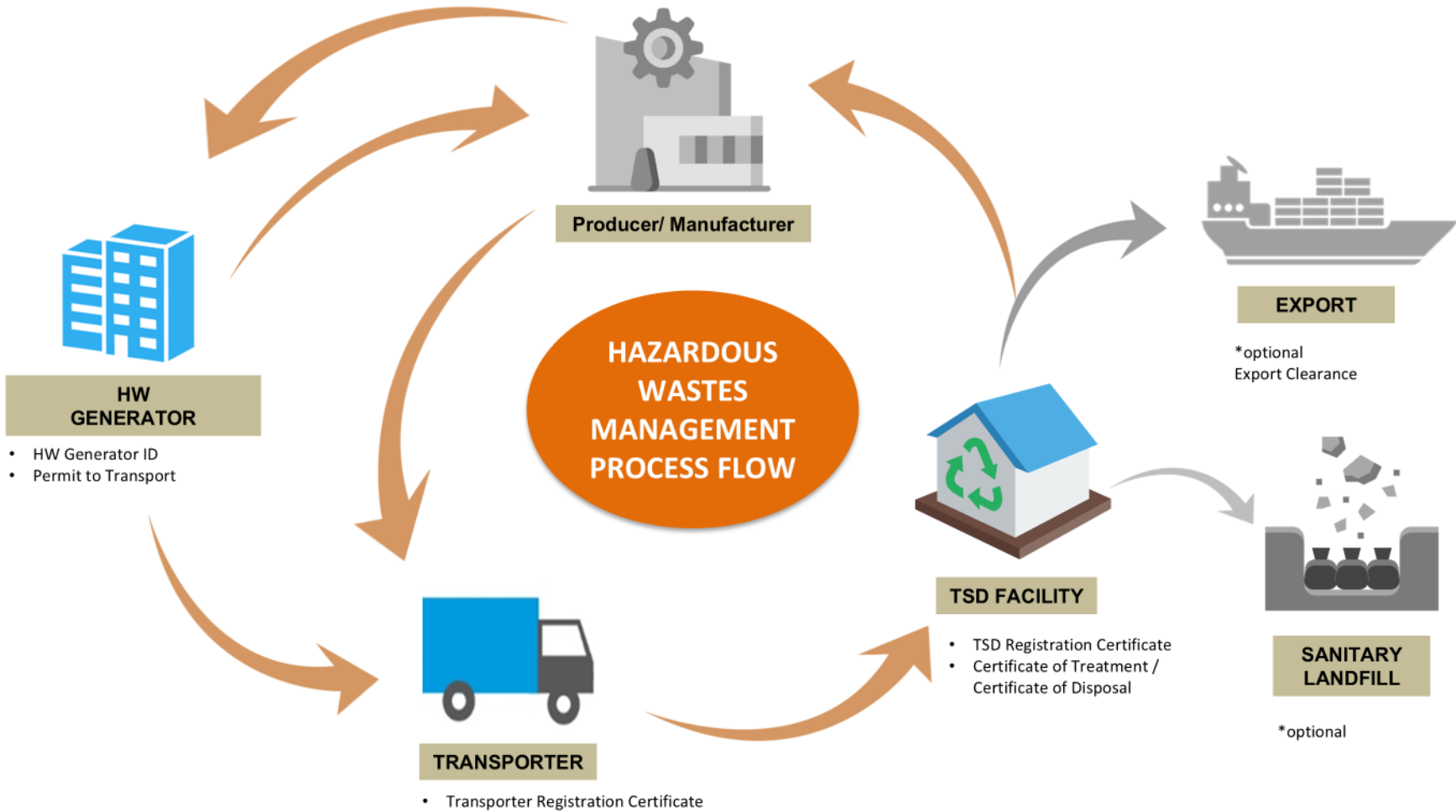


Key policies in place:

- DAO 2019-20: Chemical Control Order for Mercury and Mercury Compounds
- Ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Challenges:

- Limited capacity for safe treatment and disposal
- Uneven compliance among healthcare facilities
- Lack of awareness and training among waste handlers





Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

CLEANER, SAFER, & SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Supported By:



Led By:



In Partnership With:



Project Overview

Funding Source	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Implementing Agency	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Executing Partner	Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR-EMB) through BAN Toxics
Other Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select public hospitals• Department of Health• Development Bank of the Philippines• Nomura Kohsan and Ministry of Japan• Local Government Unit (LGU)• Private Sector
Project Sites	Regions 2, 8, 10, 11, 13 and Metro Manila
Duration	2024-2029





Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

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Project Components

1

Unintentionally produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) reduction in the healthcare waste sector

2

Management of mercury, mercury-added products (MAPs), and mercury wastes in the health sector according to the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Philippine National Action Plan for MAPs Phase-Out

3

Capacity-Building, Awareness Raising, and Knowledge Management

4

Monitoring and Evaluation



Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

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Education and capacity-building activities to promote and improve practices on waste reduction (zero waste) and waste management in healthcare facilities and their surrounding communities.

Policies at the local and national level to improve management of healthcare waste, contribute to waste reduction, and improved access to relevant waste transport and treatment services.

Procurement of non-combustion technologies such as **autoclave (high pressure steam)** and **microwave (electromagnetic waves)** technologies to avoid emissions of **dioxins and furans**.

Facilitate safe temporary storage of **mercury products** and eventual final disposal

Public awareness-raising to promote environmentally sound management of healthcare wastes and the risks involved in improper disposal (includes schools).



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Project Activities



Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

CLEANER, SAFER, & SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

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In Partnership With:



Community Development

Visits to communities and partner hospitals to identify mercury stockpiles



On September 27, 2024, the Quezon City Department of Sanitation and Cleanup Works (DSQC) collected six drumloads of busted fluorescent lamps in Barangay Blue Ridge A, which had been stockpiled since 2018. Photo Courtesy of Barangay Councilor Rona Dumlaog



Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

CLEANER, SAFER, & SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Led By:



In Partnership With:



Waste Inventory Guidelines

- Conduct of waste audit activities to identify common waste streams in partner hospitals
- Outputs of the activity will be used to develop guidelines on developing waste inventories





Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

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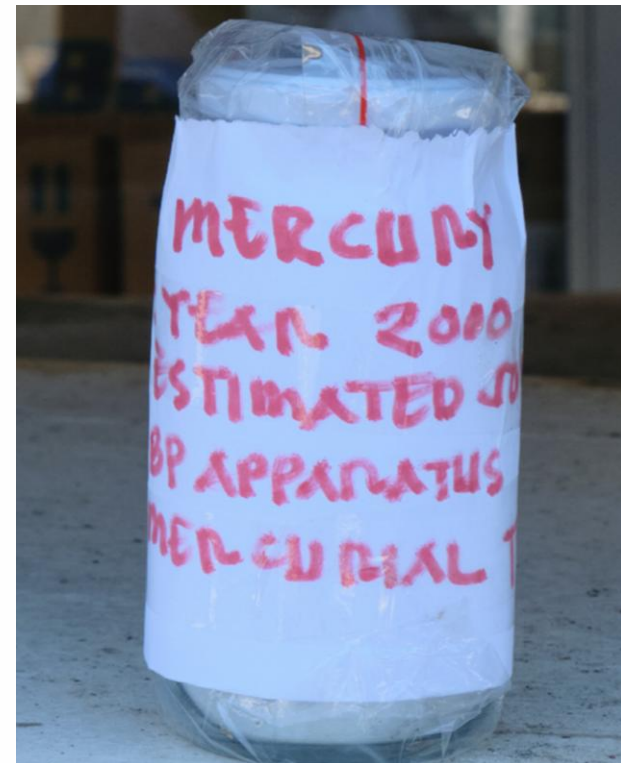


In Partnership With:



Technical Assessment

- Technical assessments to identify technology investments for the project, focusing on non-combustion technologies to reduce uPOPs emissions
- Assessment of mercury stockpiles in partner facilities to identify final disposal measures





Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

CLEANER, SAFER, & SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Supported By:



Led By:



In Partnership With:



Mercury Material Flow Development

- With support from the MOEJ and EXRI, trainings on the development of MMF for BAN Toxics and EMB were provided
- Development and updating of MMF report are key outputs of the project

Training Workshop for the safe handling of mercury and emerging technologies for mercury management



3.1.2 National Level MMF Diagram

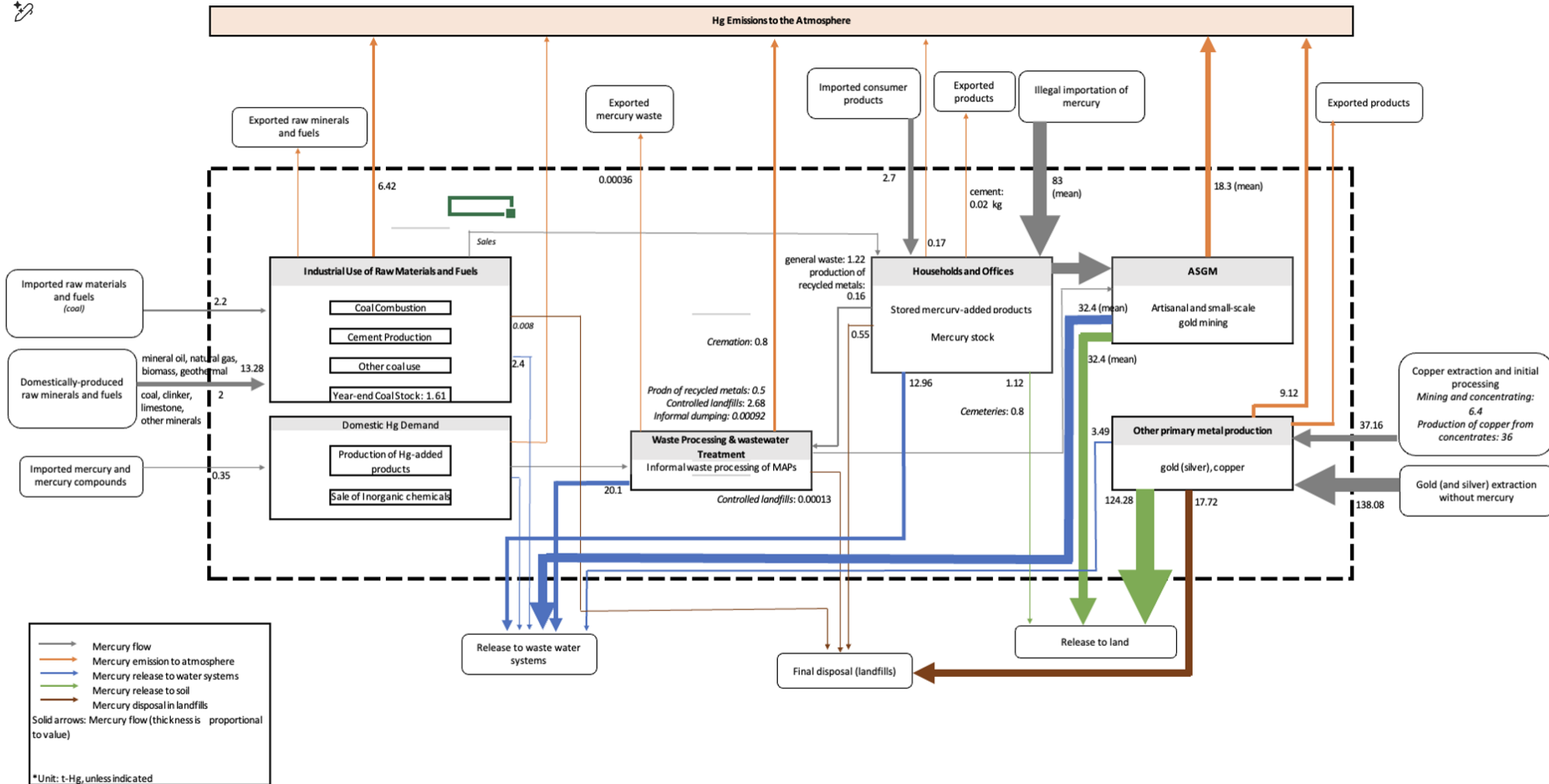


Figure 4. Detailed Philippine mercury material flow (2021)



Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

CLEANER, SAFER, & SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Supported By:



Led By:



In Partnership With:



Communications and Advocacy





Philippine Healthcare & Mercury Wastes Management Project

CLEANER, SAFER, & SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Supported By:



Led By:



In Partnership With:



Conclusions and Recommendations

- Strong collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, international institutions, and local communities is the key in achieving a mercury-free healthcare system
- Next steps:
 1. Identification of appropriate methods for final disposal of mercury stockpiles in partner hospitals and communities
 2. Assessment and updating of the National Action Plan for Mercury Added Products in cooperation with various stakeholders
 3. Development of Mercury Added Products Database for the Philippines