

2025 FULL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Report submitted on 22 December 2025

*Questions 3.3 and 4.3 amended by Guyana on 19 February 2026



REPORTING PERIOD:

1 January 2021 to 31 December 2024

Attachments can be found on the website

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

Guyana

Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited

24 September 2014

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

16 August 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Ministry of Natural Resources

Title of Contact Officer

Ms.

Name of Contact Officer

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3. Information about the contact officer submitting the reporting format if different from the above

Focal Point is submitting the national report

- Information is submitted by the national focal point
- Information is submitted through the national focal point by the contact officer

▼ ART. 3: MERCURY SUPPLY SOURCES AND TRADE

3.1: Does the party have any primary mercury mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- Yes - primary mercury mining with available data
- Yes - primary mercury mining with no available data
- No

3.2: Does the party have any primary mercury mines that are now in operation that were not in operation at the time of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- Yes - primary mercury mining with available data
- Yes - primary mercury mining with no available data
- No

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

3.3: (A) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons that are located within its territory?

- Yes - with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- Yes - endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- No

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.

Guyana has a Memorandum of Understanding between the EPA, GGMC and PTCCB that caps the amount of mercury to be imported for use in the ASGM sector to 1,000 flasks / 34,500 kg per year.

3.3: (B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

3.3:(B) Has the party endeavoured to identify individual sources of mercury-supply-generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

- Yes - with new data* (also to be selected by parties reporting for the first time)
- Yes - endeavoured and indicates same stocks as reported in the previous report
- No

If the party answered no to the question, please explain.

There are no stocks exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year.

3.4: Has the party determined that it has excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

- Yes
- No - has determined it has no excess mercury
- No - has not made a determination

3.5: *Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's territory in the reporting period?

- Yes - exports to parties
- Yes - exports to non-parties

No – no export took place

No – consent was not given

3.6: Has the party allowed the import of mercury from a non-party?

No

Yes

The importing party has relied on paragraph 7 of article 3

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 4: MERCURY-ADDED PRODUCTS

4.1. Has the party taken any appropriate measures to not allow the manufacture, import or export of mercury-added products listed in Part I of Annex A of the Convention after the phase-out date specified for those products?

Yes

No

Yes (implementing paragraph 2 of article 4)

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Draft National Energy Policy encourages the use of energy efficient lamps/bulbs. Clean energy sources etc.

If yes, has the party registered for an exemption pursuant to article 6?

Yes

No

4.3: (A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

4.3:(A) Has the party taken two or more measures listed in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) of part II of annex A for the mercury-added products listed in part II of annex A in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

–Setting national objectives aiming at minimising its use – Dental Amalgam is no longer used in any public health facilities (hospitals, clinics, etc);

–Encouraging representative professional organisations and dental schools to educate and train professionals and students on the use mercury free dental restoration alternatives and promoting best management practices;

–Promoting the use of best environmental practices in dental facilities to reduce to reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds to water and land.

4.3: (B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:

4.3:(B) If the amendment to annex A adopted in decision MC-4/3 has entered into force for the party, has the party (please check the appropriate box below) taken relevant measures:

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

If the party answered yes please select from the bellow checkboxes

- Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners
- Excluded or not allowed, by taking measures as appropriate, or recommended against, the use of dental amalgam for the dental treatment of deciduous teeth of patients under 15 years of age and of pregnant and breastfeeding women, except when such use is considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs of the patient

If the party answered yes to either option above, please provide information on the measures.

In 2018 the Ministry of Health integrated adaptive measures towards the control and use of dental amalgam with the first target being children and pregnant women. The dental amalgam used was the amalgam in stock. All the stock was expected to be depleted by 2020. No more amalgam is being procured by the Government of Guyana. The government commenced the procurement of glass ionomers and composites which are non-toxic and long lasting. This transition was complemented by Preventative Health Care Drive championed by the Ministry of Health. In the public sector, school children and pregnant women use alternatives and only in extreme cases (molar and badly destroyed teeth dental amalgam is used). Alternatives are used for anterior teeth and premolars.

4.4: Has the party taken measures to prevent the incorporation into assembled products of mercury-added products whose manufacture, import and export are not allowed for it under article 4?

- Yes
- No
- No – not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)

4.5: Has the party discouraged the manufacture and the distribution in commerce of mercury-added products not covered by any known use in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6?

- Yes
- No – no action taken
- No – an assessment of the risks and benefits of the product demonstrates benefits to human health or the environment

If the party answered no – no action taken, please explain.

There are no facilities in Guyana that manufacture products utilizing mercury.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 5: MANUFACTURING PROCESSES IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED

5.1: Are there facilities within the territory of the party that use mercury or mercury compounds for the processes listed in Annex B of the Minamata Convention in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 5 of the Convention?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

5.2: Are measures in place to not allow the use of mercury or mercury compounds in manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B after the phase-out date specified in that Annex for the individual process?

CHLOR-ALKALI PRODUCTION

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

ACETALDEHYDE PRODUCTION IN WHICH MERCURY OR MERCURY COMPOUNDS ARE USED AS A CATALYST

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.3: Are measures in place to restrict the use of mercury or mercury compounds in the processes listed in Part II of Annex B in accordance with the provisions set out therein?

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER PRODUCTION

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

SODIUM OR POTASSIUM METHYLATE OR ETHYLATE

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

PRODUCTION OF POLYURETHANE USING MERCURY-CONTAINING CATALYSTS

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable (do not have these facilities)

5.4: Is there any use of mercury or mercury compounds in a facility using the manufacturing processes listed in Annex B that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- Yes
- No

5.5: Has the party discouraged the development of any facility using any other manufacturing process in which mercury or mercury compounds are intentionally used that did not exist prior to the date of entry into force of the Convention?

Yes

No - no action taken

No - the party demonstrated to the Conference of the Parties the significant environmental and health benefits of the manufacturing process and that there are no technically and economically feasible mercury-free alternatives available providing such benefits.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ **ART. 7: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE GOLD MINING**

7.1: Have steps been taken to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 within your territory?

Yes

No

There is no artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing subject to article 7 in which mercury amalgamation is used in the territory

If yes, please provide information on the steps.

Promoted mercury free technologies through demonstrations in key mining districts. Continued Mineral Recovery Demonstrations for Miners were done such as at Issano and Tamakay using the Gold Kacha Concentrators and Gold Cube. Collaborative projects between Conservation International – Guyana and the Mineral Processing Unit of the GGMC enabled the setup of two Mineral Recovery Pilot sites at Puruni, Mazaruni Mining District 3 and Mahdia, Potaro Mining District 2 consisting of the following equipment: 1 trommel, 1 H2 crusher, 2 Gold Kachas, 1 tripe deck sluice box and 1 shaking table. The equipment listed were set up in a circuit so as to enable screening, crushing, primary and secondary concentration of gold and finally a mercury-free clean-up by the Shaking Table. These sites will serve as exemplary mercury-free gold recovery mines, facilitating the visits by other miners to observe the process and as training sites for interested miners. The Puruni installation was later transferred to the Indigenous community of Karrau; Region 7.

- The Commission has entered collaborations with a mining partner to install 2 Plants procured from Appropriate Processing Technologies (South Africa), which combine Knelson concentrators, with feed mechanisms (one specific to sandy material, and the other for material with high clay content), and Gemini shaking tables in two sites within the Mahdia area (Region 8). Deployment of the equipment has commenced. Once installed, troubleshooting completed and the plant operational, the site will be open for stakeholder visits to see the technology in action. The operation of the plant will be under the purview of the miner partner; with respect to gold recovered, fuel and other operational matters. The Commission will be providing technical and analytical support via the GGMC's Mineral Processing Unit. Both plants have a 20 ton per hour (material 3mm and less) capacity.

In 2024 the GGMC's Mineral Processing Unit conducted 19 field demonstrations of processing technologies both in general mining and indigenous communities.

- Administrative changes which require mercury capture systems in place prior to licensing (Trading license allows an entity to buy and sell gold)
- Development of national standards for mercury emissions and release to the environment with GGMC, EPA, Guyana National Bureau of Standards, MNR, etc. (Awaiting public consultation)
- Education and awareness programs on the importance of the use of retorts which is prescribed by law targeting small and medium scale miners across the mining sector in Guyana.
- Retort testing project to ensure that the retorts being used by the mines were efficient and

developed SOP's onto how said retorts are used to protect the environment and human health.

- Increased focused on mercury use and management in the mining sector during routine monitoring and enforcement activities. Some areas of compliance include the use of a mercury register, proper storage of mercury and prevalence of worst practices; such as, throwing of mercury on pit floors and sluice box, open burning and the non-use of PPE when handling and using mercury. These practices are in contravention to the Mining laws of Guyana.
- Improved and increased monitoring of mercury emissions from gold shops and the communities in which they operate.
- Development of an MOU with MNR, GGMC, EPA and PTCCB on the importation of mercury to better track, monitor and gradually reduce the amount of mercury into Guyana to be used by the mining sector.

7.2: Has the party determined, and notified the secretariat, that artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory is more than insignificant?

- Yes
 No

7.3: Has the party developed and implemented a national action plan and submitted it to the secretariat?

- Yes
 No
 In progress

7.4: Attach your most recent review that must be completed under paragraph 3 (c) of article 7, unless it is not yet due

{Empty}

7.5: Supplemental: Has the party cooperated with other countries or relevant intergovernmental organizations or other entities to achieve the objective of this article?

- Yes
 No

Please provide information

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

Guyana will be participating in the UNEP Review of Implementation of Article 7 of the Minamata Convention (RIA) project expected to start in 2026

▼ ART. 8: EMISSIONS

8.1: Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are new sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (c) of article 8.

For each of those source categories describe the measures in place, including the effectiveness of such measures, to implement the requirements of paragraph 4 of article 8.

- Coal-fired power plants
 Coal-fired industrial boilers
 Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals
 Waste incineration facilities

Cement clinker production facilities

Has the party required the use of best available techniques or best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to control and where feasible reduce emissions for new sources no later than 5 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

Yes

No (please explain)

No (please explain)

There are no such facilities in Guyana.

8.2: Identify any Annex D source categories for which there are existing sources of emissions of mercury or mercury compounds as defined in paragraph 2 (e) of article 8.

For each of those source categories, select and provide details on the measures implemented under paragraph 5 of article 8 and explain the progress that these applied measures have achieved in reducing emissions over time in your territory:

▼ COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

▼ COAL-FIRED INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

▼ SMELTING AND ROASTING PROCESSES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

▼ WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

▼ CEMENT CLINKER PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- A quantified goal for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Emission limit values for controlling and, where feasible, reducing emissions from relevant sources
- Use of BAT/BEP to control emissions from relevant sources
- Multi-pollutant control strategy that would deliver co-benefits for control of mercury emissions
- Alternative measures to reduce emissions from relevant sources

Measures

{Empty}

Progress

{Empty}

Have the measures for existing sources under paragraph 5 of article 8 been implemented no later than 10 years after the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party?

- Yes
 No

Please explain

There are no such facilities in Guyana

8.3: Has the party prepared an inventory of emissions from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the Convention for it?

- Yes
 No
 Have not been a party for 5 years

If yes, when was the inventory last updated?

31 October 2016

Please indicate where this inventory is available

Guyana (Ministry of Natural Resources), with funding provided by the GEF and technical assistance provided by UNDP developed the Minamata Initial Assessment Report in October 2016. The document provided a mercury inventory results.

Attach

- [GUY_8.3.pdf](#)

8.4: Has the party chosen to establish criteria to identify relevant sources covered within a source category?

- Yes
 No

8.5: Has the party chosen to prepare a national plan setting out the measures to be taken to control emissions from relevant sources and its expected targets, goals and outcomes?

- Yes
 No

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 9: RELEASES

9.1: Are there, within the party's territory, relevant sources of releases as defined in paragraph 2 (b) of article 9?

- Yes
 No
 Do not know (please explain)

9.2: Has the party established an inventory of releases from relevant sources within 5 years of entry into force of the convention for it?

- Yes

- Relevant sources do not exist in the territory
- Have not been a party for 5 years
- No (please explain)

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 10: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND INTERIM STORAGE OF MERCURY, OTHER THAN WASTE MERCURY

10.1: Has the party taken measures to ensure that the interim storage of non-waste mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a party under the Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner?

- Yes
- No (please explain)
- Do not know (please explain)

If yes, please indicate the measures taken to ensure that such interim storage is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner, and the effectiveness of those measures.

The PTCCB along with the GGMC and the EPA conduct inspections of the premises of the potential importers to assess whether their storage facilities are in compliance with standards/regulations. These Regulations include the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Regulations 2004, the Mining (Amendment) Regulations 2005 and the various Regulations made under the Environmental Protection Act.

Facilities that store Mercury require Environmental Authorisation by the EPA. The facility should have the capacity to hold the requested amount of mercury and have emergency response plans, and satisfy international hazardous material storages requirement (impervious floors, secondary containment, isolated storage away from specific chemicals, etc). The authorisation is monitored by the EPA throughout the life of the permit, and any variance in the quantity stored requires approval.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 11: MERCURY WASTES

11.1: Have measures outlined in article 11, paragraph 3, been implemented for the party's mercury waste?

- Yes
- No
- Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner

Please describe measure and effectiveness of measures

The EPA under the Environmental Protection Act, Chapter 20:05, Laws of Guyana, and the Environmental Protection (Hazardous Waste Management) Regulations, 2000, is mandated to oversee the management of hazardous waste. Guyana is also a signatory to the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and the EPA is the National Focal Point in the country for the Convention.

Currently, the Agency is working towards strengthening compliance assistance and enforcement for

the safe handling, storage and disposal of hazardous waste at medical facilities such as hospitals and health centres, pharmacies, mortuaries, funeral homes and parlours. The activities at these facilities may result in the generation, accumulation, storage and disposal of hazardous waste such as bodily fluids, body tissues, non-anatomical waste infected with communicable diseases, sharps and effluents. As such, depending on the nature of the said activities, the facilities may require Environmental Authorisation from the EPA.

Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is recovered, recycled, reclaimed or directly re-used for a use allowed to a party under the Convention or for environmentally sound disposal pursuant to paragraph 3 (a)

Yes – the party has taken measures so that mercury waste is not transported across international boundaries except for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal

If the party answered yes to any measures above, please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.

Some of the key challenges have been insufficient data of quantities and streams of hazardous waste generated in Guyana and the provision of suitable disposal sites for hazardous waste. Interim recommendations include the exportation, neutralization and safe storage of such waste as guided by the Agency until a suitable approved disposal site can be determined.

Further, a waste management steering committee was formed to address waste related matters and to assess controlled dumpsites across Guyana to determine suitability for the development of engineered landfill sites; regularise waste collectors and operators in the ten Administrative Regions; and to strengthen collaboration between Agencies for environmentally sound waste management throughout the country.

11.2: *Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory?

Yes

No

Do not know (please explain)

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 12: CONTAMINATED SITES

12.1: Has the party endeavoured to develop strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds in its territory?

Yes

No

Please elaborate

Mercury is used in the ASGM sector and guided by the relevant regulations and codes of practices.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 13: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISM

13.1: Has the party undertaken to provide, within its capabilities, resources in respect of those national activities that are intended to implement the Convention in accordance with its national policies, priorities, plans and programmes?

Yes

No

Please specify

Ministries and sector agencies present Budgets to MoF for approval each year with line items that specifically address articles under the Convention.

For example the Ministry of Natural Resources (as focal point for the Minamata Convention) has a budget line under programme 262 – Natural Resource Management called support for MEAs.

The Guyana geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) through its budget allocations supports promoting mercury free technologies, development of national standards for mercury emissions and release to the environment, administrative changes which require mercury capture systems in place prior to licensing etc.

13.2: Supplemental: Has the party, within its capabilities, contributed to the mechanism referred to in paragraph 5 of article 13?

Yes

No

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

13.3: Supplemental: Has the party provided financial resources to assist developing-country parties and/or parties with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention through other bilateral, regional and multilateral sources or channels?

Yes

No

Please specify

{Empty}

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ **ART. 14: CAPACITY-BUILDING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

14.1: Has the party cooperated to provide capacity-building or technical assistance, pursuant to article 14, to another party to the Convention?

Yes

No

Please specify

Knowledge sharing to Guyana from Suriname counterparts (June 2024) in the gold mining sector in collaboration with WWF through the GEF funded EMSAGS project executed by NIMOS. Topics covered included licensing and registration, monitoring and enforcement, environmental responsible and mercury free mining practices.

14.2: Supplemental: Has the party received capacity-building or

technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

Yes

No

Please specify

EPA received capacity building support through an engagement with Conservation International and Mercer University. The support was aimed at determining the most suitable methodology for ambient mercury monitoring and identify areas for possible collaboration in future mercury monitoring within hotspot regions.

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

14.3: Has the party promoted and facilitated the development, transfer and diffusion of and access to, up-to-date environmentally sound alternative technologies?

Yes

No

Other

Please specify

Promoted mercury free technologies through demonstrations in key mining districts. Continued Mineral Recovery Demonstrations for Miners were done such as at Issano and Tamakay using the Gold Kacha Concentrators and Gold Cube. Collaborative projects between Conservation International – Guyana and the Mineral Processing Unit of the GGMC enabled the setup of two Mineral Recovery Pilot sites at Puruni, Mazaruni Mining District 3 and Mahdia, Potaro Mining District 2 consisting of the following equipment: 1 trommel, 1 H2 crusher, 2 Gold Kachas, 1 tripe deck sluice box and 1 shaking table. The equipment listed were set up in a circuit so as to enable screening, crushing, primary and secondary concentration of gold and finally a mercury-free clean-up by the Shaking Table. These sites will serve as exemplary mercury-free gold recovery mines, facilitating the visits by other miners to observe the process and as training sites for interested miners.

The mercury technologies that are being used for demonstration in the mining sector of Guyana, are Gold Kacha Concentrators, Gold Cube and shaking tables.

All relevant information on the use and specifications of the mercury free technologies used for the demonstration sites and training exercises in Guyana can be accessed from the mineral processing unit of the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC).

The implementation and execution of these projects were from 2008 and is ongoing. The channel transfer of information is through demonstration sites in the mining sector and training programs form the governmental agency (GGMC) and non-governmental organizations to the private / mining sector.

Non-governmental organizations who GGMC worked with in the execution of these programs were UBC, CIDA, GENCAPB, CIRDI, WWF, CI, GEF and NORAD.

EPA has commenced the processing of promoting alternative to mercury through its Environmental Authorisation process. This Gold Leaching Project is located in one of the nine mining districts of Guyana and is approximately 6,873 acres in size. This project aims to establish a Gold Leaching Facility designed to process tailings ore using a single-phase gold leaching process. The project is occurring at a Heap Leach site capable of processing 9,600 m³ of material monthly, with an annual treatment capacity of 115,200 m³.

The leaching process utilizes Jinchuan, a lixiviant used as leaching agent to extract gold from its ore. Jinchuan is a non-cyanide alternative commonly used for gold extraction from tailings material. It's process of operation involves ore preparation, heap building, application of the Jinchuan agent, leaching, solution collection, and gold recovery through carbon adsorption.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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16.1: Have measures been taken to provide information to the public on exposure to mercury in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16?

Yes

No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.

The Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Mining Project executed by EPA, and in collaboration with GGMC conducted outreach exercises to educate miners in Karrau and Madhia of the effects of exposure to Mercury.

16.2: Have any measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16 beyond the provision of information to the public on exposure to mercury (referred to in question 16.1)?

Yes

No

Supplemental: If yes, describe the measures that have been taken.

The MBIM Project has procured a Lumex Mercury Analyser. The LUMEX RA-915M Mercury Analyzer is outfitted with a PYRO-915+ attachment which allows for a range of mercury determination applications in solids, sediments, rocks, ores, minerals, wastewaters, wastes, sludge, food, and bio-samples: tissues, hair, urine and blood. Use of this equipment will build the Agencies' capacity to collect data and inform the public of threats, as necessary, and report to concerns of pollution. EPA has been involved in Air quality monitoring of gold smelting shops that are located within communities. In addition to testing, engagements with the gold smelters on use of fume hoods and mercury recovery systems are done. Community members are also engaged to determine whether they are affected by any of the operations.

EPA is currently drafting Environmental Safety Requirements for Gold Smelting Shops. It is expected to be finalised by the end of 2025. The guideline outlines requirements for gold buying shops to reduce emissions to ambient air and ensure occupational safety, thereby mitigating environmental impact and safeguarding the health and well-being of workers within the industry.

Part E – Additional comments on this article

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▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

17.1: Has the party facilitated the exchange of information referred to in article 17, paragraph 1?

Yes

No

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 18: PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

18.1: Have measures been taken to promote and facilitate the provision to the public of the kinds of information listed in article 18, paragraph 1?

Yes

No

If yes, the party may wish to indicate in the space provided below, the measures it has taken to promote and facilitate information to the public, such as:

(a) Provision to the public of available information on:

The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

The effects of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment

The Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Mining Project executed by EPA, and in collaboration with GGMC conducted outreach exercises to educate miners in Karrau and Madhia of the effects of exposure to Mercury.

Alternatives to mercury and mercury compounds

The topics identified in paragraph 1 of article 17

The results of its research, development and monitoring activities under article 19

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

(b) Education, training and public awareness related to the effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment in collaboration with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and vulnerable populations, as appropriate.

Activities to meet its obligations under the Convention

{Empty}

(Art. 18 (1) (a) and (b))

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ ART. 19: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING

19.1: Has the party undertaken any research, development and monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19?

Yes

No

(Art. 19 (1) (a)–(g))

Part E – Additional comments on this article

{Empty}

▼ COMMENTS REGARDING POSSIBLE CHALLENGES IN MEETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention

{Empty}

▼ COMMENTS REGARDING THE REPORTING FORMAT AND POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS, IF ANY

Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

{Empty}