

FIRST FULL NATIONAL REPORTS OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY 2021



REPORTING PERIOD:

16 August 2017 to 31 December 2020

▼ INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

1. Information on the party

Name of party

Sri Lanka

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

19 June 2017

Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party

17 September 2017

2. Information on the national focal point

Full name of the institution

Ministry of Environment

Title of National Focal Point

Mr.

Name of National Focal Point

Anil Jasinghe

Mailing address

"Sobadam Piyasa", No. 416/C/1,
Robert Gunawardana Mawatha,
Battaramulla,
Sri Lanka.

Telephone number

+94 112 034 121

Fax number

+94 112 879 944

E-mail

sec@env.gov.lk

Second E-mail

sec@env.gov.lk

Web page

{Empty}

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

a3_subsection

Full name of the institution

Environment Pollution Control and Chemical Management Division, Ministry of Environment

Title of contact officer

Director (Environment Pollution Control and Chemical Management)

Name of contact officer

S.M. Werahera

Mailing address

"Sobadam Piyasa", No. 416/C/1,
Robert Gunawardana Mawatha,
Battaramulla,
Sri Lanka.

Telephone number

+94 112 034 160

Fax number

+94 112 879 959

E-mail

smwerahera@yahoo.com

Second E-mail

eeconga@yahoo.com

Web page

{Empty}

▼ 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
- ☒ No

Additional information on this question if needed

{Empty}

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

☒ No

3.3. Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If the party answered No above, please explain.

In the absence of primary mercury mines, production facilities for mercury-added products, or facilities reliant on processes that use mercury or mercury compounds such as chlor-alkali facilities, and military storage facilities or government storage facilities in Sri Lanka, such large stocks of mercury were not identified within the country (MIA, 2020).

3.4. Does the party have excess mercury available from the decommissioning of chlor-alkali facilities?

☐ Yes

☒ No

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

Additional information if needed

Ceylon Waste Management is the one of the companies in Sri Lanka working on e- waste recycling. They are having a strategic partnership with the Mercury Recycling Company in Japan for recycling CFL bulbs and fluorescent tubes. At the moment, the Ceylon Waste Management is ready for exporting their first stock of used CFL bulbs and fluorescent tubes to Japan for recycling. The Ceylon Waste Management has obtained relevant clearance of Basel Convention for this purpose.

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 the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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.

Sri Lanka is not manufacturing of the above products. At the Minamata Steering Committee held on 03rd June 2021 with the related stakeholders it was revealed that importation of some products have decrease to negligible level (eg: CFL bulbs, pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics and also barometers, hydrometers, thermometers, sphygmomanometers were control in the health and education sectors. Meanwhile use of dental amalgam in government sector hospitals has already started phasing down). Further, actions are being taken with relevant stakeholders including Import and Export Control Department to take appropriate measures to address the products in Annex A.

4.3. Has the party taken two or more measures 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.

Use of dental amalgam in government sector hospitals has already started phasing down. The Ministry closely working with the one of the Non Governmental Organization called Centre for Environmental Justice to expedite this process. Central Environmental Authority and Ministry have included importance of managing mercury in dental amalgam in their awareness programmes.

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 under article 4?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Actions are being taken with relevant stakeholders including Import and Export Control Department to take appropriate measures to address the products in Annex A.

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

If yes, please provide information on the measures.

Sri Lanka is not producing any products that contain mercury. same status will continue as Central Environmental Authority is not going to issue EPL (Environment Protection License) for such industries.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ 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
- ☐ I 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. Is there any facility that has been developed 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

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ 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

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

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ 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

Waste incineration facilities

The incineration facility belongs to Sisili –Hanaro (Private company operated through a tri party agreement with Ministry of Health and Central Environment Authority to manage health care waste through incinerations) was operated at a rate of 5 MT/day at the site of Angoda Hospital. The incinerations facility was shifted to the site of Kerawalapitiya Waste Management Park in October 2018 with expansion of its capacity to 15MT/Day.

- ☐ 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

Attach relevant documentation

LKA_8.1.pdf

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

In Sri Lanka, only one coal fired thermal power plant is in operation under the purview of CEB. The total generation capacity of the coal power plant in 2016 was 900 MW, whereas the annual gross generation was 5,068 GWh and percentage contribution to the generation mix was about 35% (MIA, 2020). this plant operates existing emission standards which published by Central Environmental Authority.

Following measurements are being taken for mercury;

1. Mercury in Stack emission
2. Mercury in Cooling water
3. Mercury in Ash

these were taken since 2018, however the mercury content is reported as Not Detected (less than 0.01mg/nominal Cubic meter)

Progress

Currently, standards are being revised.

▼ 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

In 2016, only two (2) coal fired industrial boilers were in operation in two large-scale textile industries; one for steam and power generation and the rest is for steam generation only. The annual average coal consumption for these industrial boilers was estimated at 24,000 tonnes (MIA, 2020)

Progress

Currently, standards are being revised.

▼ 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

The Puttalam Cement Works (PCW) is the only fully integrated cement manufacturing plant in Sri Lanka. In this plant, high-grade coal (gross calorific value > 6300 kcal/kg) imported from Indonesia is used as the energy source in clinker production (for primary firing of the rotary kiln).

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

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 no such inventory exists, please explain

As Sri Lanka is having only 5 facilities under above categories and also they are operating within the stipulated emission standards, the necessity of mercury emission inventory has not identified.

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 the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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
☐ I do not know

Please indicate the measures taken to address releases from relevant sources and the effectiveness of those measures.

Small Scale Jewelry manufacturing sector

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

Sri Lanka has identified the use of mercury in separation of gold from the waste during jewelry manufacturing. This was further studied and it was found that only 36.37g/per year/ per person. And this also practiced by portion of jewellery manufactures. single person who practice this method is exposed to vapor of 25.8g mercury per annum. On the other hand Sri Lanka is studying non mercury alternative methods that are traditionally used for this purpose aim to promote these alternative methods to reduce this negligible amount further.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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
- ☐ I do not know

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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

Please describe the measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 3, and please also describe the effectiveness of those measures.

the storage facility is having closed containers and maintained less than 28 degree Celsius in order to avoid possible mercury emission due to higher temperature.

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ I do not know

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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

Possible sites will be identified under the "Strengthening National Capacity for Phasing Out Mercury Added Products and Environmentally Sound Mercury Waste Management in Sri Lanka" project funded by Specific International Programme.
eg: electronic waste recycling facilities

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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

The National Policy on Waste Management

The National Policy on Chemical Management (ready to submit for Cabinet of Ministers for approval)

Please provide comments, if any.

In the all events where there is possibility for mercury to become an issue, they are carefully analyzed, addressed and included.

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

- ☐ Yes

☒ No

Please specify

Not relevant

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

Only party contribution is made.

Please provide comments, if any.

{Empty}

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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

Not applicable

14.2. Supplemental: Has the party received capacity-building or technical assistance pursuant to article 14?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please specify

Sri Lanka has received USD 170,659.00 for "Strengthening National Capacity for Phasing Out Mercury Added Products and Environmentally Sound Mercury Waste Management in Sri Lanka" project from Specific International Programme.

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

Once the findings of the study on non-mercury alternative methods to separate gold from waste in Small Scale Jewellery Sector is finalized Sri Lanka is willing to share them with the countries in the region where similar practice is being carried out.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 16: HEALTH ASPECTS

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.

During the Minimata Initial Assessment project (Phase I and II) following activities were carried out to raise the awareness.

1. Conducted awareness programmes
2. Published Paper articles

16.2. Have any other measures been taken to protect human health in accordance with article 16?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

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

The National Technical Guideline will be developed under "Strengthening National Capacity for Phasing Out Mercury Added Products and Environmentally Sound Mercury Waste Management in Sri Lanka" project for following sectors.

1. Industry
2. Health
3. Education

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ ART. 17: INFORMATION EXCHANGE

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please provide more information, if any

Sri Lanka formulated and published (www.mercuryconvention.org) the Minamata Initial Assessment Report.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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, please indicate the measures that have been taken and the effectiveness of those measures
During the Minamata Initial Assessment project (Phase I and II) following activities were carried out to raise the awareness.

1. Conducted awareness programmes
2. Published Paper articles

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{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

If yes, please describe these actions

1. Study on Use of Non mercury alternative method use to separate gold from waste in Small Scale Jewelry sector
2. Pilot study on exposure assessment on mercury in small scale jewelry manufactures in Sri Lanka.

Part E – Additional comments on the article in free text if the party chooses to do so

{Empty}

▼ COMMENTS

Part C: Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention (Art. 21, para. 1)

Financial, Technical and Staff constraints are major challenges

▼ SUPPLEMENTAL – ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Supplemental: Part D: Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any

N/A