

Jordan country presentation

Jordan country situation

- Based on environmental law and public health law, mercury is regulated as hazardous substance;
- Relevant stakeholders include:
 - Government: MOENV, MOH, MOI, Customs Department
 - Private sector: Chamber of Industry (individual industries), pharmaceutical industry, medical sector
 - NGOs: public interest groups, research institutions

Legal framework on mercury

- Mercury is banned in pesticides
- Mercury is banned in paints
- Mercury is phased out in chlor-alkali plants
(was used in two plants; presently 5 chlor-alkali plants operating mercury/free)

Mercury activities undertaken

- So far, mercury issue not specifically addressed in national profiles (2002, 2006)
- Preliminary mercury inventory made in 2002 (desk study)
- Response to UNEP questionnaire identified potential areas of mercury use or contamination

Mercury – intentional uses

- Jordan has converted chloralkali plants into mercury-free processes
- The mercury from these plants is?
Need action/solution from international community?
- Other uses?

Potential/identified waste problems

End of life consumer products such as

- Batteries
- Dental amalgam
- Thermometers, syringes
- Compact fluorescent lamps
- Pharmaceutical uses
- Cosmetics
- Electrical and electronic equipment

Additional mercury releases

Sources for mercury containing
include:

Mercury ⇒ raw materials containing
Mercury catalyst

Paints

Waste incinerators

Sludges (ashes) and air emissions

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_14323

