

(a) *Examples of wastes to be added to the annex to document UNEP/MC/COP.2/6, including, for wastes consisting of mercury compounds, specific names of compounds, and, for wastes containing mercury or mercury compounds (i.e. mercury-added products), the names and types of the mercury or mercury compounds, and pictures, if available;*

Mercury wastes can be categorized in three groups:

- 1. Wastes consisting of mercury compounds: Refers to elemental mercury or mercury compounds that may be stored (expired or no longer in use), and should be treated as waste.**

From the national mercury inventory carried out in Mauritius in 2018, there are about 59 kg of elemental mercury and mercury compounds (e.g. mercury chloride) in secondary schools, tertiary institutions, meteorological station and laboratories.

Suggested threshold: They should all be treated as waste if no longer in use, irrespective of their mercury content.

- 2. Wastes containing mercury or mercury compounds (i.e. mercury-added products):**

Refers to products containing mercury or mercury compounds (e.g. thermometers, electrical switches and relays with mercury, light sources with mercury, batteries with mercury and cosmetic products with mercury).

Suggested threshold: No minimum threshold (presence of any added mercury in a product if no longer in use or broken should be treated as waste), except for the following, as provided under Minamata Convention:

- (i) Light sources with mercury: CFL \leq 30 W and LFL triband phosphor $<$ 60 W: $<$ 5 mg/lamp; LFL halophosphate phosphor \leq 40 W: $<$ 10 mg/lamp.
- (ii) Button zinc silver oxide and button zinc air batteries: $<$ 2% Hg
- (iii) Cosmetics: $<$ 1 ppm
- (iv) Cold cathode fluorescent lamps, CCFL and EEFL (threshold as per Minamata Convention)

- 3. Other wastes such as industrial wastes, contaminated soils, sludge, etc.**

Suggested threshold: Sludge: 1 ppm; leachate in landfill: 0.002 mg/L.