Question 7. Effects on Health/Environment

2006. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Algeria:

Information: Monitoring network (quality of the ai) National Observatory of the Environment and the sustainable Development (ONEDD) (environmental indicator) National report on the environment (each two years) Epidemiologic study (ministry for health)

Botswana:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Cameroon:

Information: Information on the generation and monitoring of hazardous waste is hard to come by considering the fact that most of the wastes are not previously separated before collection and dumping by the few companies that collect and dump wastes in open air dumps. Major companies that collect and dump or eliminate wastes are HYSACAM, TOTAL Ecolub, BOCOM. Other companies are : BOCAM, COMAGRI CAM.

Gambia:

Information: Information is not available.

Ghana:

Information: None.

Lesotho:

Information: None.

Madagascar:

Information: Les statistiques, etudes épidemiologiques concernant les effets en matière de santé professionnelles n'est pa encore disponible car les données s'éparpillent sur les institutions ci-dessous: -Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique -CNRE: Centre National de Recherche sur l'Environnement, Antananarivo-Madagascar. -INSTN : Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires, Université d'Antananarivo-Madagascar. Ministère de la Santé -CHU/HJRA: Centre Hospitalo-Universtaire/Joseph Ravoahangy Andrianavalona, Antananarivo-Madagascar.

Morocco:

Information: Statistics are not yet available.

Mozambique:

Information: The hazardous waste exported up to date include waste generated from Aluminum Smelter which are spent pot lining (SPL) and other refractory materials contaminated with fluoride, cyanide and other contaminants, alkali liquid waste from natural gas project and Lead Acid Batteries and metal scrub from a battery factory. According to the EIA presented and available in Ministry of Environmental Affairs the negative effect of fluoride and cyanide are well known. However, neither from a smelter nor from other industries there is information about any damage caused by these harmful materials.

Nigeria:

Information: Detailed statistics yet to be compiled.

Seychelles:

Information: According to the POPs inventory on environmental and health effects of persistent organic pollutants, there is no concrete evidence of such effects on public health or the environment. A detailed analysis is yet to be carried out to show whether the application of chemicals in the past can be related to health past and present health disorders. For example: test for residues in food, water and soil samples.

South Africa:

Information: There is no information. These could be incidents as some times reported by media, but there is no formal consolidation of this information.

Tunisia:
Information: None.

Zambia:
Information: For this item information is not reported.

Question 7. Effects on Health/Environment

2006. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Bahrain:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Brunei Darussalam:

Information: Environmental Sanitation Health Brunei, Ministry of Health, Negara Brunei Darussalam. Telephone: +673 2 381640

Cambodia:

Information: Information is not available.

China:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Cyprus:

Information: Information is not available.

Indonesia:

Information: Chronic toxicity study of hazardous waste and chemical substance by Center of Environmental Study. Simulation program of the "mobility and exposure" of organic chemical substance on the environment.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

Information: Numerous and various projects carried out all around the country by academies and by the support of Department of Environment and Ministry of Health.

Japan:

Information: Information is not available.

Kazakhstan:

Information: Statistical given in respect of consequence for professional health of the people, working at waste reprocess plant, scramble or the other object in republic not there is. Since, waste reprocess object to date in republic no. Herewith we note that enterprise are executed monitoring of the study of the influence to production activity on environment. However site database monitoring functioning each of enterprise in republic not there is. The Epidemiological studies of the population, living in close proximity rubbish scrambles or the other places burial wastes were not conducted. Monitoring the ecological influence of the rubbish scrambles or other places burial wastes or producing waste enterprise is provided in environmental action both local executive organ, and in production program enterprise- enterprises that use natural resources. As a whole well known that influence disadvantage factor of environment protection, including production and everyday render the essential influence upon picture of health populations of the republic. In 2003-2004 clinical subdivisions THREAD radiation medicine and ecologies MZ RK was conducted planned work on study and estimation speakers to diseases and death-rate of the population controlled territory Kazakhstan, including persons, referring to zone exceeding and raised radiation risk. All are got results on estimation of the diseases and death-rate of the exhibited population was compared with factor of the checking groups, as well as with such on republic as a whole. During row of the years was conducted functioning, connected with study of the moving the population of the areas and region Kazakhstan, to be environment pollution ion product fissions in consequence of test the nucleus weapon on Semipalatinskom test nucleus firing range. The Results of this functioning have allowed to get exhausting information on the number of the groups high degree to realization post radiation effect as at the time of completions of the test the nucleus weapon in atmosphere, so and on condition before 2002. Are they Herewith chosen three doze of the group, from which first (250-500 and >mZv) and the second (50-249 mZv) pertain to zone exceeding and raised radiation risk. On condition on 2002 number of the persons been subjected to direct irradiation on this doze group, forms 90,7 thousand people. In 2003-2004 in the same way, either as at previous years (since 1965) amongst groups radiation risk factor to total disease was nearly twice as large, than checking and republican. On five classes of the diseases, having high sensitivity to radiation influence both on length last 30 years, and on condition on 2003-2004 their level nearly in two times exceed the factors of the supervision. Amongst exhibited populations remains greatly more high level vice developments (the ugliness). On question of the realization action "Program on complex decision of

the problems Priaraliya on 2004-2006", confirmed by resolution Government Republics Kazakhstan from 7 May 2004 520, Ministry of the public health is conducted trimestrial monitoring the technical-economic factors (hereinafter - TEP) object public health.

Kiribati:

Information: The following reports have been made and could be obtained from the Environment and Conservation Division. 1. National Chemical Profile (Revised),2004 2. National POPs Inventory, 2006 3. Preliminary Survey on Health Care Waste Generation, 2006 4. Electrical and Electronic Waste (Stocktaking Analysis), 2007

Pakistan:

Information: (i) Bone deformity cases reported in the Punjab Province. (ii) Children burning due to open dumping of hazardous waste in Sindh Province. (iii) Cancer cases in Kasur-Punjab due to Chromium contamination from leather industries.

Singapore:

Information: Information is not available.

Sri Lanka:

Information: Some of the walk through audits conducted by the National Cleaner Production Center are based on occupational health aspects. A joint cabinet memorandum has been prepared on the use and disposal of used tyres. Sri Lanka is in the process of preparing the National Implementation Plan (NIP) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) under the Stockholm Convention and the preparation of initial inventories on POPs pesticides, PCBs, Dioxin & Furans. National Policy on health care waste management prepared by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Welfare: Provisions are made for the management of hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner. Several pilot scale projects are being implemented by the Ministry of Health, for the hazardous medical waste collection, treatment and disposal and their effects on human health and on environment.

Viet Nam:

Information: Limited information in this issue could be found in: Annual Report on State of the Environment, VEPA Vietnam Environment Monitor 2004-Solid Waste (World Bank) For more information: website of VEPA www.nea.gov.vn (limited in English) or by direct contact with VEPA.

Question 7. Effects on Health/Environment

2006. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Armenia:

Information: According to the available data in Armenia (45 cities and 869 communities) in total there are 48 urban and 274 rural landfills/dumps. Among them 11 urban waste dumps have no official permission and 178 community waste dumps are functioning illegally. Landfills are situated at a distance of 2-18 km from the towns; they have been constructed without special planning permission or environmental impact assessment. There is no available data on monitoring, statistics, studies on the effects of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes, as well other wastes on human health and the environment. In the Republic of Armenia there are no special facilities for wastes recovery and disposal. According to the Chapter I "General provisions", article 6 "Main principles and directions of the state policy in waste management area" of the National "Law on Wastes" one of the main principles is to protect human health and environment from wastes adverse effect. In accordance with the Chapter IV "Rights and obligations of individuals/subjects in waste management area" article 20 "Obligations of legal persons, individuals and natural persons in waste management area" of the National "Law on Wastes" legal persons, individuals and natural persons are obliged to inform about emergency situation that threaten to human health and environment occurred during waste management and response measures shall be applied. In order to protect human health and environment from adverse effect of hazardous wastes and in accordance with the Basel Convention requirements the following documents and actions were done: The "Enabling activities to facilitate early action on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Republic of Armenia" (POPs Project) has been implemented to develop the National Implementation Plan (NIP) addressed on reduction and elimination of POPs releases and POPs-containing wastes generation in Armenia. To prevent the harmful effect of obsolete pesticides on environment and human health the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On approval of measures ensuring security of obsolete pesticides burial and on assigning funds from Republic of Armenia state budget for FY 2004" (No. 526-A dated April 22, 2004) were prepared. The "List of actions implemented within the frames of the "National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Republic of Armenia during 2005-2010" was approved by the Protocol Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia" (No. 1 of January 13, 2005). To assist state policy and strategy implementation on waste issues and to provide wastes environmentally sound management within the Ministry of Nature Protection the State non-commercial organization "Waste Research Center" was established by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 670-N of May 19, 2005. "Waste Research Center" will be engaged in research of landfills adverse impact on environment and human health, in issues on wastes inventory, classification by hazard classes, development of normative documents on wastes management, collection and analysis of information on BAT and BEP. For further strengthening cooperation in the field of chemicals and waste management between various state structures at the Ministry of Nature Protection jointly with the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) the Programme "Strengthening the Integrated National Programme of Chemicals and Waste Environmentally Sound Management in the Republic of Armenia" was completed (2004-2006). This Programme was aimed at ensuring the sustainable basis for carrying out efficient and coordinated actions on key issues, creation of the harmonized system on chemicals and waste management, enhancing the skills of decision-makers for risk evaluation and risk management of first-priority chemicals and waste (PCB-containing oils and equipment, obsolete pesticides, contaminated areas, etc.), awareness raising in concern of hazards and risks of chemicals and waste; as well as strengthening the capacity and the national legislative basis. With the aim to facilitate development of the policy for efficient approaches and to fulfill complex measures targeted at improvement of environmentally sound management of wastes in Armenia jointly with the UNDP Country Office (Armenia) and with coordination of the Ministry of Nature Protection the project "Strengthening waste integrated management in Armenia" was implemented (2006). In the frame of this project an inventory was taken at existing legal and illegal dumps in 45 towns and 869 communities. In addition, data was obtained on existing industrial capacity for waste processing. An analysis was performed on the state of both legal and illegal dumps, the content and volumes of accumulated waste, and the surrounding ecological situation, as well as the existing capacity on processing, reuse, treatment and utilization of waste on the territory of Armenia. Risk assessment was done in concern of waste impact to the environment and human health. As a Project output, the "Waste Generation Directory (Catalogue) of the Republic of Armenia" was prepared summarizing available information on waste generation in Armenia.

Belarus:

Information: In Belarus from three components of the environment the basic attention of ecologists at inspection of objects of waste disposal is given studying of the level of their influence on ground water, less often surface waters and in a smaller measure on soil and air. For monitoring of quality of the ground waters observation posts are equipped (basically chinks). From which water tests for analytical researches are periodically selected. The regime network of observant chinks is created

on 80 municipal waste disposal objects and 46 objects with industrial wastes. As a rule, the network will consist of 2-5 chinks on the municipal waste disposal objects and 4-10 - on objects with industrial wastes; on some objects the quantity of chinks exceeds 50-60 (salt spoil heap of the Production Society "Belaruskaliy", phosphogypsum heap of the Gomel chemical plant, a complex on processing and landfilling of hazardous wastes of Chechersk region and other). For ground and surface waters the set of the certain components is regulated and maximum permissible concentration are established. Monitoring of soils, air and surface waters in a zone of influence of waste landfilling objects is not conducted. However, on many objects where ecological inspection was carried out and ecological passports were developed, there are single definitions of maintenances of heavy metals in soil and definitions of quality of superficial waters (from streams, fire reservoirs) and atmospheric air. Now the extensive material about the basic chemical soil pollutants - microelements (Ni, Co, V, Mn, Cr, Pb, Mo, Cu, Zn, etc.), some inorganic (Na, NH4, Cl, SO4, NO3, etc.) and organic (mineral oil) substances is saved up. Environmental impact of waste disposal facilities are stated in the report on scientific research work "To Develop the Forecast of Change of the Condition of the Surrounding environment and a Complex of Actions with the Purpose of Maintenance of Ecological Safety of Belarus for 2010-2020". Ecological passports are developed for working objects. They are contain an information allowing to make an environmental impact assessment of object. For projected facilities (sources of waste production, objects on their processing and (or) disposal), the estimation of their possible environmental impact is carried out. Contact information: Institution BRC "Ecology", V. Khoruzhey Str.31a Minsk 220002 tel: (375 17) 234 70 65; tel/fax (375 17) 234 78 18 e-mail: belnic@mail.belpak..by

Bosnia & Herzegovina:

Information: Study on "Environmental Protection Asessment of Industrial, Medical and other hazardous wastes in Bosnia and Herzegovina" which contains three thechnical reports: Industrial and other Hazardous wastes (IHW and OHW); Medical hazardous wastes; and Executive summary.

Croatia:

Information: Information can be obtained from the Ministry of Health, Ksaver 200/a, 10000 Zagreb.

Czech Republic:

Information: There are no special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment. Contact information: National Institute of Public Health, Srobarova 48, CZ-10042 Prague 10

Estonia:

Information: National Waste Management Plan, Yearly statistics, Health Care Waste Management Strategy.

Georgia:

Information: Information is not available.

Hungary:

Information: On the basis of the material balance and other documents, the owner of the waste shall submit a quarterly and annual report, to the regional environmental protection authority. The annual reports are collected and registered in the database which is operated by the Ministry of Environment and Water. All information on waste classification can be found at National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature Conservation.

Latvia:

Information: Information is not available.

Poland:

Information: Multi-annual governmental research programme "Environmental and Health" is under way and will be countinued in 2006. The programme of environment and health actions in Poland is implemented within the framework of basic strategy setting priorities for national health policy, namely the National Health Programme (NHP). The NHP was adopted by the Government of Poland for the years 1996-2005.The programme covers the following implementation actions: - improvement of legal system on human protection in occupational environment (system of radiological protection, management of occupational safety and health in enterprises, prevention of biological hazards, safety in case of serious industrial accidents); - development and implementation of a modern system for identification and assessment of occupational hazards; - development of methodology for early diagnosis and prevention of occupational diseases and health promotion at workplace; - development or up-dating of educational systems essential for national social policy in relation to occupational safety and hygiene as well as ergonomics.

Republic of Moldova:

Information: Information not available.

Romania:

Information: Information is not available.

Slovakia:

Information: Special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment do not exist in Slovakia. The following information sources regarding wastes are available: - Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; - Report on Status of Environment of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic; - Wastes in the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; - Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for the time period 2006-2010, national, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic - www.enviro.gov.sk - www.enviroportal.sk - www.sazp.sk/COH - www.uzis.sk - Office for public relations established at the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – a public service.

Slovenia:

Information: Information is not available.

Question 7. Effects on Health/Environment

2006. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Barbados:

Information: None.

Brazil:

Information: a) In depth studies considering the contamination of soil, water, air and human exposure to hexachlorocyclihexane (lindane - HCH) due to environmentally unsound disposal of HCH wastes: Department of Science and Technology in Health (DECIT)/ Health Policy Secretariat (SPS) of the Health Ministry (MS). Phones: + 55 (61) 3315-2852, 3315-2273, 3224-4692; Fax: + 55 (61) 3225-1167; e-mail: ciencia@saude.gov.br b) Contamination of lead, cadmium, zinc, copper in Santo Amaro da Purificação city/Bahia: Health Secretariat of the State of Bahia Phone: 0800 2840011; site: www.saude.ba.gov.br AVICCA - Association of contaminated victims of lead, cadmium, zinc, copper and other chemicals elements. Phone: + 55 (75) 3241-2920; e-mails: avicca@uol.com.br / avicca@bol.com.br CRA - Environmental Resources Center of the State of Bahia Phone: + 55 (71) 3117-1200; site: www.cra.ba.gov.br Federal University of the State of Bahia Phone: + 55 (71) 3263-7072; site: www.ufba.br . c) Mantovani Landfill- disposal of industrials wastes (oil, sewage sludge, etc) CETESB - Company of Technology and Environmental Sanitation Phones: + 55 (11) 3030-6000 and (19) 3772-6600; site:www.cetesb.sp.gov.br

Chile:

Information: In the last years no accidents have been detected due to the transport or disposal of hazardous wastes. Nevertheless, because of the illegal import of hazardous wastes containing lead, which was carried out by a Swedish firm PROMEL in the eighties, the consequences are still being felt on health.

Colombia:

Information: "Study of economic evaluation of the impacts of public and occupational health associated to the Persistent Organic Pollutants –COP- (2006)". - The pathologies which showed a strong association with the exposition to COP were identified, by means of the revision of secondary sources of information, (such as chloracne, fibrosis and cirrhosis, lymphoma non Hodgkin, polyneuropathy, hypothyroidism, others porphyries) - With the previous information and the identification of the Colombian potentially exposed population to COPs, it was estimated the fraction of cases of such diseases attributable to each group of COPs - The costs of medical attention caused by those diseases were estimated "Study over hazardous wastes in Colombia: a first step for action", elaborated by the National Planning Department and the Engineering Department of the National University of Colombia on July 1998. This study has a first overview of the issue of hazardous wastes in Colombia, the nature and volume of hazardous wastes generated in the country, etc. The full version of the document can be found in the web page of the Ministry of Environment of Colombia: www.minambiente.gov.co "Methodology to classify the Risk Associated to the Exposure to Cancerous agents and other Chemical Toxic Substances", elaborated by Elizabeth Anderson in 1984. This study present a methodology based on the indicators of danger defined as the general indicator of potential harm that a hazardous substance poses to humans and to the environment. This document can be found at the library of the Ministry of Health of Colombia. "Project for the Safe Management of Residues by Health Institutions", presented by the Ministry of Health in 1997. This document refers mostly to solid wastes and identifies as the main problem for their sound management the fact that they are essentially heterogeneous, and present characteristics of high humidity and important absorption capacity. The increased use of non re-usable materials adds to the problem. The document establishes a clear connection between the risks generated by such wastes and the type of hospitals involved, taking into account their medical specificity, the occupancy rate and the coverage of their service. It refers also to the biosafety rules applied to the percentage of accidents and professional diseases due to incorrect management or procedures, and insufficient working staff. This document proposes a waste management plan, which includes administrative, financial, planning and legal functions, based on the development of the generation, classification and security, collection, transportation and treatment, final disposition and advantage. As for the quantity and quality of wastes, the study refers to the results obtained at the "Pablo Tobón Uribe" Hospital. This document can be found at the Library of the Ministry of Health of Colombia. Article "Treatment and Disposal of Solid Industrial Wastes", elaborated by Martha Espitia on March 1992. This document presents the problem of wastes as for their generation, characterization, collection, storage, pre-treatment and treatment. Though it presents some indicators over the generation and characterization of hazardous wastes, these are not specific enough. This document can be found at the Documentation Center of the Colombian Security Council. Article "Management of Hazardous Wastes in Cement Furnaces", written by Sandra Escobar and Diego Ramírez in 1997, and published by the Colombian Security Council. It presents the benefits of hazardous wastes treatment in the cement industry for other furnace industries. It presents a study from the

Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) with an annual calculation over the wastes generation in three different countries. It does not include the methodology used to obtain such results. "Health and Work Environment, a Research of Cancerous Risk Factors in Industry", made by the Corporation "Penca de Sábila" (NGO) and the Social Security Institute in 1996. The research was carried out in the metropolitan area of the city of Medellin, in the city of Barranquilla and the municipality of Soledad. It focused in the enterprises classified in risk III, IV and V, according to the Decree 1295 of 1994. A survey was achieved for 120 enterprises, followed by 40 technical visits, and the result was the determination of the exposure levels to chemical substances or wastes considered cancerous according to the International Research Agency. The document can be found at the Center of Documentation of the CENSAT (NGO). Seminar "Management and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes", organized in Bogotá by the Ministry of Health of Colombia and the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) in 1996. The presentations, where, inter alia, on: disposal of solid hazardous wastes, repercussions of such wastes on health, hospitable wastes management, transportation of hazardous wastes, legal requirements over polluting reduction, processing and treatment, state emergency plans. Study over Hazardous Wastes in Latin America and the Caribbean, Colombia. It includes the evaluation of the generation and management of hazardous wastes in Bogota, made by the National Planning Department in 1993. This study presents the hazardous wastes management in Bogotá, involving production aspects, and treatment, administration and control systems. It also presents a management and disposal evaluation of biomedical and health-care waste. Guide for the Management of biomedical and health-care Solid Wastes of the "Pablo Tobón Uribe" Hospital in 1998. This guidebook includes a management plan for hospital residues, with the purpose to reduce its risks to health and the environment. It can be found at the Library of the Ministry of Health of Colombia. "Impact of Industrial Wastes: Worker's Health and the Environment". This was a research carried out by the CENSAT (NGO) and the Social Security Institute in 1996. Ninety-six industries from Yumbo and Cazuca were involved, and the main industrial wastes, the generating spots and the possible control mechanisms could be determined by a survey. This document can be found at the Documentation Center of the CENSAT. Information related to effects of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment. In accordance to the National Legislation, an environmental permit is required in Colombia for: "Construction and operation of the management systems, storage, treatment and final disposal of solid, industrial, domestic and hazardous wastes"; those permits are issued by Regional Environmental Authorities (Regional Autonomous Corporations). This means that, any person, entity or municipality that wishes to construct or operate a solid wastes (common or dangerous) disposal system, have to elaborate an Environmental Impact Assessment. This EIA is required to follow criteria set forth in the Basel Convention for providing information particularly on the possible effects on water, air, soil, flora and fauna, and human beings. The main landfills in Colombia are: 1) "Doña Juana Landfill" in Bogotá, under the jurisdiction of the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR), and, 2) The "Curva de Rodas Landfill" in Medellin, under the jurisdiction of the regional environmental entity in Antioquia. So, these two regional environmental entities have direct access to the information related to studies, statistics, monitoring, etc, of the landfill. The MAVDT and the Regional Environmental Authorities can provide more specific information about these studies, upon request.

Costa Rica:

Information: At present there are two research centres on state universities, such as CICA (Centro de Investigación en Contaminación Ambiental) at the Universidad de Costa Rica and IRET (Instituto Regional para el Estudio de Sustancias Tóxicas) at the Universidad Nacional (UNA), which can provide information on this topic. The Ministry of Health is in the process of preparing a database related to all the wastes produced by the industrial and agro-industrial sectors that will reveal the current situation of Costa Rica.

Cuba:

Information: None.

Dominican Republic:

Information: The lead acid batteries project revealed some interesting results in respect of the percentage of lead present in the blood of communities exposed to lead contamination. There are also some areas where lead is found in the blood of the surrounding population.

Guyana:

Information: Mercury Effects on Human Health Contacts Ms Karen Livan (Environmental Manager) Guyana Geology and Mines Commission 592 225 2862/227 1232 Mr. Hydar Ally. (Permanent Secretary) Ministry of Health 592 227 1316 Sectoral Analysis of Solid Waste in Guyana Contacts Mr. Hyder Ally (Permanent Secretary) Ministry of Health 592 227 1316 PAHO Guyana 592 225 3000/225 7170

Honduras:

Information: Honduran Lead and Cadmium Exam Abstract The review on lead and cadmium, promoted by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Chemicals' Programme, is a very important initiative

to know the situation of those chemical substances and the environment and health risks that involve, at the global, regional or national levels. Honduras, like State member of the United Nations, has been added to that noble effort, through the search, identification, selection, compilation and analysis of technical and scientific information generated by governmental, nongovernmental organizations and national and international academic institutions related to these chemical substances object of examination and evaluation. This first review of the scientific information on lead and cadmium is of extreme importance to the country, because it has allowed to integrate information that was spread, forgotten or simply was not considered a source of useful consultation for relating to economical, social and environmental aspects in which finally the management of those chemical substances converges. Although it is certain, much of the compiled and analyzed information is not systematic, nor has criteria of scientific rigor necessary to determine risk for human health and the environment; at least has been useful to establish a base line of the current national situation on lead and cadmium and additionally it has allowed to identify political, technological, scientific and information aspects, that must be strengthen to improve the knowledge of those substances and to understand the life cycle, in order to promote its environmental sound management. In the different sections in which the review was organized according to UNEP´s guidelines, will be found information generated by governmental and nongovernmental organizations related to mining, which exports lead and other metals that contributes with an important percentage of the gross domestic product. Also, are shown a series of studies published in different periods by governmental organizations, such as national and international academic institutions, whose intention has been to evaluate and to try to demonstrate the environment and health risks caused by lead in the different environmental components, to say, air, water, ground, ecosystems, foods and in addition to evaluate the general and occupational health effects. Also, some precise studies appear, that denote the effort of the governmental organizations to know the magnitude of the anthropogenic sources that release lead to the environment, especially in urban areas of the country, where an important industrial and commercial activity is concentrated. In an analogous way current actions and strategies and future plans are shown for preventing or controlling releases of lead. Finally, it is important to mention that Honduras Government signed the Basel Convention on March 22, 1989 and ratified it on October 28, 1995 (Decree 31 - 95), which can be considered the main legally binding instrument to prevent or to control releases and to limit the use and exposures to lead and cadmium. This Review can be accessed in the following address: http://www.chem.unep.ch/Pb_and_Cd/SR/Files/Submission%20GOV/Submis_GOV_HND.pdf

Jamaica:

Information: The International Centre for Environmental and Nuclear Sciences has done studies on the blood lead levels of primary school children across the island. Information on the studies should be obtained from the Centre (www.icens.org).

Mexico:

Information: The Federal Commission for the Protection against sanitary risks (COFEPRIS) from the Secretary of Health has national vulnerability map of exposure to hazardous wastes, specifically heavy metals. Likewise, COFEPRIS carries out risk evaluation in contaminated sites with hazardous wastes in different federal entities of the country, for example: State of Mexico by chromium waste exposure; Coahuila and Morelos for exposure to lead wastes and San Luis Potosi by wastes of hydrocarbons. The COFEPRIS collaborated with the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) in the making of the "Official Mexican Regulation for the restoration of polluted grounds", through the development of the basic guidelines for Risk Evaluation to human health by exposure to wastes. Contact point for health Information: Rocío Alatorre Eden-Wynter Executive Direction of Risks Management COFEPRIS- Office of the Secretary of Health Tel: (52 55) 55 14 8573 Fax: (52 55) 55 14 8574 E-mail: rocioal@salud.gob.mx

Paraguay:

Information: No se tiene dataos.

Trinidad and Tobago:

Information: - Lead contamination at Demerara Community in East Trinidad. Soil samples tested and remediated, human blood samples tested in 1991-1999. E.M.A. reports 2000 and 2005. - Lead contamination at residential premises. East Trinidad remediated in early 2007. - Asbestos remediation in Schools and Public buildings 1999-2002. Ministry of Health Report; - Illegally dumped spent catalyst was recovered and shipped for regeneration. E.M.A. Incident Report.; - 24 tons of DDT housed in Chaguaramas awaiting final disposal. F.A.O inventory of obsolete chemicals made in 1999; and - Explosion at Chemical Storage Site in South Trinidad, 2005. All hazardous materials removed and disposed using environmentally sound practices. Site fully rehabilitated in 2006.

Venezuela:

Information: CONTACTOS: MINISTERIO DEL PODER POPULAR PARA EL AMBIENTE Dirección General de Calidad Ambiental Tel: (58-212) 806-4082157/1116 Fax: (58-212) 408-1118. Dirección de Manejo de Residuos y Desechos Tel: (58-212) 4081126-/1125/1126/1122. . MINISTERIO DEL PODER

POPULAR PARA LA SALUD Dirección General de Salud Ambiental Tel: (58-243) 2412989. www.mpps.gob.ve INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PREVENCIÓN, SALUD Y SEGURIDAD LABORALES (INPSASEL) Edif. Luz Garden, entre la esquinas de manduca a ferrenquin. La Candelaria, Caracas. Tel: (58-212) 5650957-4084578/4084579. www.inpsasel.gob.ve

Question 7. Effects on Health/Environment

2006. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Andorra:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Australia:

Information: Information may be obtained from the following websites: http://www.environment.gc http://www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/ http://www.nreta.nt.gc http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/ http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/ http://www.dtae.tas.gov.au/ http://www.epa.vic.gc http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/

Austria:

Information: No specific information is available. General information can be obtained from the Federal Environ Agency via the Internet: http://www.ubavie.gv.at/umweltregister/toc.htm A meta-database (environment catalogue) is available under: http://udk.umweltbundesamt.at/

Belgium:

Information: Flanders - Concept for practical guidelines to perform ecological risk assessment in Flanders, VITO, 2 Health risk assessment of dioxin emissions from municipal waste incinerators, VITO, 2001 - V management plans in Flanders about sludge, biological waste, household waste, demolition waste, indu waste in small enterprises, high calory waste, shipping waste - Measurements of the dioxines emi values of car traffic, OVAM, 2003 - Research of endocrine disrupters in Flemish waters, 2003 The pi BeNeKempen is a collaboration between OVAM and ABdK (Active Soilmanagement for the Campine Re from the Netherlands. This cross-border project is co-financed with a financial contribution from the Eurc program INTERREG III. The aim of the project BeNeKempen is to implement a cross-border solution a to manage the soil and water pollution by heavy metals caused by the former thermal zinc industry i Campine region. The spread of ashes, slag, and muffles used in the construction of public roads, bi paths, and hardening of plots of land, the spreading of dust and the depositing of sludge during floodi the dredging of rivers and streams have led to widespread distribution of the metals and the contamin Different studies are carried out in the project covering zinc slag: * processing methods for zinc slag in r and the effect on the environment from the construction works and transport are being studied; * remo zinc slag and the deposit on dumpingsites are being studied with special attention to effects o dumpingsite concerning the risk of leaching; * the necessary level of zinc slag removal in roads / pathwa eliminate significant effect on the environment is being determined. Brussels - The interface h environment keeps up to date the information available on illness, their symptoms and possible links wit environment, direct or indirect exposure to wastes and toxic substances (i.e. saturnism, lung dise micronutrient deficiencies, fertility problems etc.). Data available on http://www.ibgebim.be. - Stati results concerning heavy metal intoxication, endocrine disturbance, fetal disease, chemical effects o respiratory apparatus are only available with formal permission.- A report concerning PCB related topics published, (PCB's, a model for thinking and action" - Cahiers de L'IBGE 18, 195 pp, 2001). - Info conce the 'green ambulance' is available on http://www.ibgebim.be.

Canada:

Information: Information on the relationship to hazardous wastes on human health and the environment can be f within recent Canadian statistics and studies including: BACKGROUNDERHazardous Waste and Hazai Recyclable Material Management in Canada 2005 Annual Statistics on their Exports Importshttp://www.ec.gc.ca/wmd-dgd/default.asp?lang=En&n=F345CA54-1 Priority Substances Assessment Reports containing waste inform http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ese/eng/psap/final/main.cfm National Pollutant Release Inventory; pro substance information containing on-site releases and transfers for disposal and recc http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_si_e.cfm

Denmark:

Information: The Danish policy is based on prevention of exposure and the use of limit values. Among other things policy is based on risk assessments on chemicals and material stream analysis. The mass flow analys numerous substances can be found on the Danish EPA homepage (www.mst/homepage.dk) unfortunately most of them are in Danish but all of them will have an English summary.

Finland:

Information: The requirements for the monitoring of e.g. the emissions and effects of industrial facilities (including v disposal and recovery facilities) are specified case-by-case in the environmental permits granted for facilities. With regard to landfills, for example, the monitoring shall include at least monitoring of quantity quality of landfill water and surface water, quality and level of groundwater, and accumulation and migr

of landfill gas. The monitoring reports are provided to the supervisory authorities. There are no sp national statistics etc. available on the effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environ However, in the Finnish environmental administration, there are some 40 national environmental monit programmes in operation concerning, for example, emissions and discharges to the environment, state environment (air, water courses, groundwater, soil), generation and management of wastes and haza wastes, use of chemicals, natural resources, and biodiversity. The health of the Finnish population is regularly monitored by the health authorities (see e.g. www.ktl.fi).

Germany:

Information: There is a great variety of environmental monitoring in Germany which covers all environmental medi soil, sea, inland waters) and many different types of monitoring (e.g. Environmental Specimen integrated environmental monitoring, population studies). There is also a huge amount of waste ana data which have been collected in a waste analyzes database (www.abanda.org). Data abo environmental issues are published in "Data on the environment" which is available in German (ISBN 3 09057-6) and English.

Greece:

Information: Information is not available.

Ireland:

Information: - Report of the Investigation into the Presence and Influence of Lead in the Silvermines Area of C Tipperary. Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, 2000. Available www.agriculture.gov.ie - National HazardousWaste Management Plan & Summary 2001- Available www.epa.ie - Proposed National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2008-2012- Available from www.e - Final Report of Expert Group for Silvermines, Co. Tipperary: Lead and Other Relevant Metals (2 Available from www.epa.ie - Report of the Investigation into the presence of Lead and Other Heavy Met the Tynagh Mines Area - Available from www.epa.ie For further information, documents and reports p see www.epa.ie.

Italy:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Luxembourg:

Information: Information is not available.

Monaco:

Information: Information is not available.

Netherlands:

Information: Information can be found on: www.rivm.nl www.minvrom.nl www.senternov www.uitvoeringafvalbeheer.nl

New Zealand:

Information: The Ministry for the Environment currently is developing a national indicators programme to monitc health of the New Zealand Environment. Indicators for waste disposed to landfill and the numb contaminated sites in New Zealand are begin developed. The Ministry will regularly monitor and repc these indicators in an ongoing national state of the environment programme. The government has undertaken work to identify levels of dioxins in the humans and the environ http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/hazardous/contaminated/dioxins.html

Norway:

Information: Information is not available.

Sweden:

Information: Information is not available.

Turkey:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Information: The Prime Minister's Strategy Unit, in its report "Waste not, Want not", recommended that an indepe body should bring together the literature and evidence on the relative health and environmental effects the different waste management options; relative both to each other and to other activities affecting h

and the environment. The Government made a commitment in the pre-budget report 2002 to commiss review. This was two stage process. The first stage assessed the scientific evidence of the physical h and environmental effects of options to manage municipal solid waste and similar wastes, and a repor published in May 2004. An economic study completed the second stage. This report provided an assess of the external costs and benefits to health and the environment of waste management options valu monetary terms. Both studies are available at http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/research/health/index.htm. Small Area Health Statistics (SAHSU) epidemiological study on health effects in human populations living close to landfill sites in the this looks at the rates of birth defects, low birthweight, stillbirths and of certain cancers in populations within 2km of landfill sites in operation between 1982 and 1997. The report was published in 2001 and ca found http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_412(Statement by the Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals and Food, Consumer Products an(Environment (COC) entitled 'Cancer incidence near municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain'. is a review of a SAHSU epidemiology study investigating cancer incidence or mortality amongst indivi living in proximity to municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain. More information on this and relevant studies can be obtained from http://www.advisorybodies.doh.gov.uk/coc/statements.htm