Major reports and publications of Concorde East/West Sprl and key personnel

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| *Global Mercury Assessment*. COWI & Concorde East/West report for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Chemicals, UNEP TIE Division. Geneva, December 2002. Document available at <http://www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/Report/final-report-download.htm>The GMA is a comprehensive and frequently referenced global assessment of mercury in the human and natural environment, focusing on a full description of the mercury problem, and how countries should be taking action to address this global pollutant. Mr. Maxson was responsible, inter alia, for the detailed chapter on Hg in products, and viable substitutes, costs, etc. |
| *Mercury flows in Europe and the world*, Concorde East/West Sprl for the European Commission – DG Environment, February 2004, Brussels. Document available at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/chemicals/mercury/pdf/report.pdf>.This study was commissioned by the European Commission as a key contribution to the development of the EU Mercury Strategy, and covered all important areas of mercury supply and demand, prices and expected evolution of the international market for mercury. |
| “Global mercury production, use and trade” (Chapter 2, pp. 25-50). In: *Dynamics of Mercury Pollution on Regional and Global Scales: Atmospheric Processes and Human Exposures Around the World*, N Pirrone and KR Mahaffey (Eds.), Springer, Norwell MA, USA, 2005. ISBN: 0-387-24493-X (748 pages).Publication intended to influence the international debate about the global nature of the mercury problem, and the need for coordinated and global responses. |
| E Hansen, C Lassen, P Maxson, *RoHS substances (Hg, Pb, Cr(VI), Cd, PBB and PBDE) in electrical and electronic equipment – Belgium*, Final Report, COWI & Concorde East/West report for the Belgian Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment, Directorate-General Environment, Brussels, October 2005. Report still not published but circulated to TAC of the RoHS Directive.This report summarises the market for electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) in Belgium, and includes a detailed description of the applications and stocks of RoHS substances in this EEE market. The report also identifies the available alternatives to RoHS substances in EEE, provides recommendations as to the enforcement of the RoHS Directive in Belgium, and specifies the applications in which continued presence (after 1 July 2006) of RoHS substances is most likely to be found in products marketed in Belgium. |
| L Greer, M Bender, P Maxson, and D Lennett, “Curtailing Mercury’s Global Reach,” *State of the World 2006* (Chapter 6), Linda Stark (ed.), The Worldwatch Institute (Washington, DC), W.W. Norton & Company (New York, London), January 2006.This chapter is part of this annual Worldwatch publication that typically reaches a large international readership. The chapter summarises global mercury issues for a broad audience, especially the need to control both supply and demand, together with comprehensive recommendations for addressing the challenges raised. |
| Veiga MM, PA Maxson, LD Hylander, “Origin and consumption of mercury in small-scale gold mining.” *Journal of Cleaner Production* 14 (2006) 436-447, Elsevier.Technical paper specifically intended to demonstrate the involvement and responsibility of more developed countries (especially in the EU) in the highly polluting practice of artisanal and small-scale gold mining, and what should be done to reduce the hazards to human health and the environment. |
| *Guide for Reducing Major Uses and Releases of Mercury*, United Nations Environment Programme – Chemicals, Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals. June 2006. Geneva. Document available at <http://www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/Sector%20Guide%202006.pdf>.This document provides guidance on possible options, approaches, costs and technologies for reducing product uses and releases of mercury. The guide provides a series of fact sheets for all of the main products and applications for mercury, as well as relevant links, references, and contacts for more detailed information. |
| *Mercury flows and safe storage of surplus mercury*, Concorde East/West Sprl for the European Commission – DG Environment, August 2006, Brussels. Document available at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/chemicals/mercury/pdf/report.pdf>.This investigation was requested as background documentation for the Extended Impact Assessment required in support of EU legislation on the banning of mercury exports and the storage of excess European mercury. |
| Carsten Lassen, Sven Havelund (COWI A/S, Denmark), André Leisewitz (Öko-Recherche GmbH, Germany) and Peter Maxson (Concorde East/West Sprl, Belgium), *Deca-BDE and Alternatives in Electrical and Electronic Equipment*, Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Copenhagen, August 2006.This technical assessment – carried out in parallel with a separate health assessment – was requested in support of the Danish Government in its legal action before the European Court of Justice seeking the annulment of the European Commission Decision to exempt the DecaBDE flame retardant used in polymeric applications from the 2006 ban required under the RoHS Directive. |
| *Data on Trade in Mercury 1995-2005*, United Nations Environment Programme – Chemicals, Geneva, August 2006. Available at http://www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/COMTRADE-data-per-country.htmThis is a country-specific analysis based on UN Comtrade mercury trade statistics, showing all elemental mercury imports and exports for the period 1995-2005 for more than 160 countries. |
| *Status report: Mercury cell chlor-alkali plants in Europe*, Concorde East/West Sprl for the European Environmental Bureau, Brussels, October 2006.This detailed technical, environmental and economic analysis makes a compelling case for the European chlor-alkali industry to upgrade its facilities to Best Available Techniques, including a rapid phase-out of the mercury cell process. |
| *Summary of Supply, Trade and Demand Information on Mercury*, analysis requested by UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9 IV, United Nations Environment Programme – Chemicals. Geneva, November 2006.In preparation for the UNEP Governing Council meeting of February 2007, the objective of this work was to gather more comprehensive data (based not only on trade statistics, but also a survey of the statistical agencies and data sources) on the trade and transfers of mercury throughout the world, and to analyze and publish these data in such a manner as to better inform national and international policies to reduce the use and emissions of mercury. |
| Swain EB, P Jakus, F Lupi, P Maxson, J Pacyna, A Penn, G Rice, S Spiegel, M Veiga. “Socioeconomic Consequences of Mercury Use and Pollution.” *Ambio: A Journal of the Human Environment* *Vol XXXVI No 1.* ISSN 0044-7447. Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. February 2007. One of five critical synthesis manuscripts prepared by expert panels convened for the Eighth International Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant, held in Madison, Wisconsin (USA), on August 6-11, 2006. This paper outlines the pathways through which humans and wildlife are exposed to mercury, examines the life cycle of mercury from a global perspective, and identifies approaches for measuring the benefits of reducing mercury exposure, policy options and mechanisms for reducing emissions, and issues associated with mercury risk assessment. |
| *Mercury in Dental Use: Environmental Implications for the European Union*, Concorde East/West Sprl for the European Environmental Bureau, Brussels, May 2007.The European institutions’ Community Strategy on Mercury specifically identifies the use of mercury in dental amalgams as a critical area for further investigation. This 40-page paper assesses the diverse paths followed by dental mercury through various waste streams (including cremation) and into the European Union environment. Presenting a mass balance for dental mercury in the EU, the paper further demonstrates to what extent some of this mercury may methylate and enter the food chain. |
| J Maag (COWI, Denmark), LD Hylander (Uppsala University, Sweden), N Pirrone (CNR Institute for Atmospheric Pollution, Italy), N Brooks (Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, USA), J Gilkeson (Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, USA), M Smith (Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Protection and NEG/ECP Mercury Task Force, USA), M Asari (Kyoto University, Environment Preservation Center Kyoto, Japan) and P Maxson (Concorde East/West, Belgium), *Mercury substitution priority working list: An input to global considerations on mercury management*, ISBN 978-92-893-1507-4, TemaNord 2007:541, Nordic Council of Ministers, Copenhagen, 2007.The purpose of this report was to draft a mercury substitution priority working list to serve as: a) a help in communication and discussion of possible global mercury reductions; b) a tool for a step-wise reduction in line with political guidelines; c) an input to creating a common vision for global mercury reduction with initial suggestions for substitution/phase-out, and proposing parameters for assessing the prioritization/timing of any substitution/phase-out. |
| *Environmental Risks of Mercury Dental Fillings*, background document for the U.S. House Subcommittee on Domestic Policy of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, US Congress, 14 November 2007.This paper was prepared at the request of the Domestic Policy Subcommittee, Oversight and Government Reform Committee, in support of the testimony of Mr. Michael Bender, Director of the Mercury Policy Project, at a hearing on 14 November 2007, 2:00 PM in Room 2154 Rayburn House Office Building. |
| *The challenge of meeting mercury demand without mercury mining*, assessment requested by the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Mercury (OEWG 2), United Nations Environment Programme – Chemicals. Geneva, November 2008.With a special focus on reducing the production of new mercury (i.e., from mercury mines) because this mercury increases directly the total quantity of mercury circulating in the economy, the OEWG requested the UNEP secretariat to study whether future mercury demand could be met if mercury mining were to be phased out, taking as an example the mining of mercury in Kyrgyzstan. |
| *Assessment of Excess Mercury in Asia, 2010-2050*, Concorde East/West Sprl for the Natural Resources Defense Council, November 2008.The aim of this analysis was to provide a framework for better understanding future mercury flows within Asia in order to inform discussions about reducing mercury supplies in the region. This analysis was the background document for the “Inception Meeting of the Asian Mercury Storage Project” that took place on 4-5 March 2009, in Bangkok. |
| *Options for reducing mercury use in products and applications, and the fate of mercury already circulating in society*, COWI A/S and Concorde East/West Sprl for the European Commission Directorate-General Environment, Contract ENV.G.2/ETU/2007/0021, Brussels, December 2008.Implementing Action 10 of the Mercury Strategy, this detailed study strengthens the foundation for further EU policy decisions by providing:* an overview of current use of mercury for processes and in products in the European Union, and of mercury accumulated in society in products, at production facilities, on the grounds of contaminated sites and within other stocks and inventories;
* an overview of the waste handling situation and recycling paths in the EU, as well as of national legislation that goes beyond current EU legislation; and
* an assessment of options for reducing major inputs of mercury to society in dental amalgams, measuring equipment, mercury catalysts in polyurethanes and mercury porosimetry.
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| *Mercury Rising: Reducing global emissions from burning mercury-added products,* prepared for the Mercury Policy Project, and co-released by the Zero Mercury Working Group, Ban Toxics! and the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, February 2009.The main burning processes investigated were medical waste incineration, municipal and hazardous waste incineration, municipal wastewater sludge incineration, and landfill fires and open burning. For these four categories, the global mercury releases to the air from the burning of wastes containing mercury-added products were found to be more than twice the levels commonly reported. |
| *Mercury Compounds in the United States: Uses, Consumption, and International Trade*, Concorde East/West Sprl for U.S. EPA, March 2009.The U.S. Mercury Export Ban required EPA to prepare a report to the U.S. Congress on international trade of mercury compounds in order to decide whether certain compounds should be included in the export ban. This research report provided valuable input to the U.S. EPA report. |
| *Turning up the pressure: Phasing out mercury sphygmomanometers for professional use*, report prepared by Concorde East/West Sprl for the EEB, June 2009.Commissioned by the European Environmental Bureau’s “Zero Mercury Campaign,” this assessment recounted real-life experiences of European hospitals that purchase and use mercury-containing and mercury-free sphygmomanometers. By means of a survey of the experiences of a number of European hospitals, this study observed that the transition to mercury-free medical devices for professional use is not just a question of technical and economic feasibility, both of which are manageable. Rather, the transition involves a much broader and interrelated set of issues that should be addressed in a coherent manner. |
| *Assessment report – Excess mercury supply in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010-2050,* Concorde East/West Sprl for UNEP Chemicals, July 2009.The aim of this analysis was to provide a framework for better understanding future mercury flows within Latin America and the Caribbean in order to inform discussions about reducing mercury supplies in the region. This analysis was the background document for the “Latin America and Caribbean Mercury Storage Inception Workshop” that took place on 22-23 April 2009, in Montevideo. P. Maxson presented his report at this meeting. |
| *Mercury Supply and Trade Among the Americas*, Concorde East/West Sprl for U.S. EPA, draft October 2009 (in progress).The purpose of this research report is to help inform the U.S. EPA of some of the potential impacts of the Mercury Export Ban on key trading partners in the region. |
| EG Pacyna, JM Pacyna, K Sundseth, J Munthe, K Kindbom, S Wilson, F Steenhuisen and P Maxson, “Global emission of mercury to the atmosphere from anthropogenic sources in 2005 and projections to 2020,” *Atmospheric Environment 44* (2010) 2487–2499This paper presents the 2005 global inventory of anthropogenic emissions to the atmosphere component of the work that was prepared by UNEP and AMAP as a contribution to the UNEP report Global Atmospheric Mercury Assessment: Sources, Emissions and Transport (UNEP Chemicals Branch, 2008). It describes the methodology applied to compile emissions data on the two main components of the inventory – the ‘by-product’ emissions and the ‘intentional use’ emissions – and to geospatially distribute these emissions estimates to produce a gridded dataset for use by modelers, and the results of this work. It also presents some initial results of work to develop (simplified) scenario emissions inventories for 2020 that can be used to investigate the possible implications of actions to reduce mercury emissions at the global scale. |
| *Assessment report – Excess mercury supply in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2010-2050,* Concorde East/West Sprl for UNEP Chemicals, August 2010.The aim of this analysis was to provide a framework for better understanding future mercury flows in order to inform discussions about reducing mercury supplies in the region. This analysis was the background document for the regional “Inception Meeting.” |