



Project for  
**Promoting  
Minamata  
Convention  
on Mercury**

**UN**   
environment  
programme



by making the most of Japan's  
knowledge and experiences

Tentative translation

## **Demonstration of mercury monitoring survey in developing countries (Season 1)**

for

### **Survey and analysis of mercury monitoring status in neighbouring countries and capacity strengthening supports**

(Excerpt from FY2018 Survey on Mercury Monitoring for the Minamata Convention and Monitoring  
Capacity Building and Support)

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Note:

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## 4 Survey and analysis of mercury monitoring status in neighbouring countries and capacity strengthening supports

### 4.1 Demonstration of mercury monitoring survey in developing countries

Large part of the anthropogenic mercury emitted into atmosphere stays long time and disperse over the globe to affect global ecosystem. Thus, mercury pollution is an issue to be addressed throughout the world. On the other hand, people who engage in local activities (e.g. mercury use for ASGM, improper waste burning, working for manufacturing processes using mercury such as chlor-alkali production, etc.) are concerned about the exposure to high concentrations of mercury by the inhalation of volatilized elemental mercury.

大氣中に放出された人為起源の水銀は、地球上に広く長時間にわたり残留し、全球規模の生態系へ影響を与えるため、水銀汚染は全世界で取り組む課題である。一方、局所的に高濃度の水銀のばく露を受ける恐れがあるのは水銀を使用している環境、例えば ASGM での水銀使用や廃棄物の不適切な焼却、塩素アルカリプラントなどの水銀使用施設で従事する人々の無機水銀の吸入である。

In the incineration of waste, which contains mercury-added products such as fluorescent lamps or e-waste with electronic appliances composed of mercury-using parts, there are both concerns about the contribution to the global mercury emission and health of the workers and neighbouring residents who may be exposed to high level of mercury. As absorption rate of inhaled elemental mercury vapour is very high, it is one of the health risk concerns on mercury exposure. However, still very few data are available to understand the situation of waste burning in the field.

蛍光灯などの水銀使用製品や電子廃棄物(e-waste)を含む廃棄物の燃焼では多量の水銀が揮発し、作業者及び周辺住民が高濃度の原子状水銀曝露にさらされる危険がある。原子状水銀の吸入による身体への吸収効率は非常に高く、健康リスクとして懸念されるべき問題の一つと考えられるが、廃棄物燃焼の現場における曝露状況においては未だデータが少ないのが現状である。

This survey provided demonstrations of mercury monitoring for waste management facilities. It provided environmental monitoring institutions and governmental organizations for strengthening their mercury management capacity. The survey included ambient air monitoring, mercury emission monitoring due to waste burning, mercury monitoring in leachate and waste, and hair mercury monitoring for site workers and neighbouring residents.

本業務では、廃棄物処分場において、現地の環境モニタリング機関に対して、周辺大気中の水銀の測定、燃焼起源の大気への水銀放出量の測定、浸出水の測定、廃棄物及び作業者や周辺住民の毛髪中水銀の測定に関するデモンストレーションを実施し、途上国技術者の能力強化を支援した。

#### 4.1.1 Scope of works

Mercury monitoring provides basic data on environmental and biological mercury concentration for developing mercury management and evaluating effectiveness of measures. Developing countries should develop basic skills for mercury monitoring in order to improve their capacity to develop monitoring plan, undertake mercury monitoring, and analyse the results. In this fiscal year, we conducted the demonstration of the mercury monitoring for waste management facilities, envisioning the use of mercury monitoring technologies for their solid waste management.

水銀モニタリングは、環境中・生体中の水銀濃度を知ることにより、水銀対策立案及び対策効果評価の基礎情報となる。途上国においては水銀モニタリングの基礎的な技能を習得して、調査計画を立てて実際に水銀モニタリングを実施し、結果を解析するという能力の向上も求められる。本年度は、廃棄物管理における水銀モニタリング技術の活用を視野に、処分場周辺の水銀モニタリングのデモンストレーションを行った。

We provided the demonstrations of mercury survey methodologies for waste management facilities and/or open burning sites in three developing countries (Indonesia, Kenya and Myanmar) to local institutions in charge of environmental monitoring, and reported the analytical results of the samples. In addition, we surveyed the current situation of human resources, instruments, and programmes of local environmental laboratories to assess the capacity of mercury monitoring. The results of discussions with the technicians of the institutions on challenges and assistance needs were also compiled. The survey of environmental monitoring facilities is reported in Section 4.1.5<sup>1</sup>.

途上国3カ国（インドネシア、ケニア、ミャンマー）において廃棄物処分場あるいは廃棄物の野焼きが行われている地点における水銀汚染の実態について、現地の環境モニタリングを行っている機関に対して調査手法のデモンストレーションを行うとともに、実際に試料を分析して結果を報告した。併せて、現地の環境モニタリング施設の実態を調査し、人材、器材、既存のプログラム等を検討の上、今後水銀モニタリングについてどの程度の実施能力を持つことが出来るかについて考察した。また、現地の当該施設の技術者とその難易度や技術支援ニーズなどについて意見交換を行い、結果を取りまとめた。環境モニタリング施設の実態調査については、4.1.5 ラボ調査に後述する。

Preliminary surveys were conducted to identify the waste management facilities where open burning occurred (both intentional and unintentional combustion), and to discuss the site selection and survey arrangement with local stakeholders. No waste disposal facility where waste combustion regularly occurs was identified in Indonesia and Myanmar. Thus, the survey sites were selected based on the advices of local monitoring institutions, in consultation with the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ). In Kenya, numbers of waste combustions were observed at Dandora facility and local monitoring institution wanted the survey there. Thus, the survey site was selected in consultation with MOEJ. Survey plans were developed and finalised in consultation with MOEJ in advance. A Japanese expert (Dr. Go Suzuki, Material Cycles Science and Engineering Research Section, Center for Material Cycles and Waste Management Research, National Institute for Environmental Studies) who are undertaking environmental studies was engaged to travel together with the survey team to extract challenges and to advise countermeasures.

デモンストレーションの実施は、燃焼（意図的な焼却と自然発火の両方を対象とする）が発生している廃棄物処分場を本調査の対象とするため候補地の選定、及び実施に向けた現地関係者との調整のため予備調査を実施した。予備調査の結果、インドネシア及びミャンマーの廃棄物処分場では燃焼は確認できなかったが、現地モニタリング機関の意向をもとに候補地を選定して、環境省担当官と協議の上、本調査地点を決定した。ケニアについては、Dandora 処分場内で多数の燃焼が確認できたこと、現地モニタリング機関も Dandora 処分場での調査を希望していたことから環境省担当官の了承を得て本調査地点とした。本調査にあたっては、事前に調査計画を作成し、内容について環境省担当官と協議の上確定した。また、環境問題に取り組んでいる日本の専門家（国立環境研究所 資源循環・廃棄物研究センター 基盤技術・物質管理研究室 鈴木剛氏）に同行してもらい、課題の抽出と対策の立案を依頼した。

The outlines of survey sites and local stakeholder institutions are described in Table 4.1-1.

本業務にて調査を行った対象国と現地関係機関及び廃棄物処分場を表 4.1-1 に示す。

Table 4.1-1 Survey countries, agencies, and waste disposal sites

<sup>1</sup> Note from translator: Section 4.1.5 is not translated.

Country	Republic of Indonesia	Republic of Kenya	Republic of Union of Myanmar
Preliminary survey	29-31 May 2018 (3 days)	24-28 September 2018 (5 days)	17-21 December 2018 (5 days)
Main survey	9-13 July 2018 (5 days)	5-9 November 2018 (5 days)	21-25 January 2019 (5 days)
Stakeholder agencies *1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ministry of Forestry and Environment</li> <li>· Ministry of Health</li> <li>· P3KLL</li> <li>· BBLK</li> <li>· BBTCLPP</li> <li>· NIHRD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ministry of Forestry and Environment</li> <li>· Ministry of Health</li> <li>· KEBS</li> <li>· NCC</li> <li>· WRA</li> <li>· NEMA</li> <li>· GC</li> <li>· UoN</li> <li>· KNH</li> <li>· NPHL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection</li> <li>· Ministry of Health and Sports</li> <li>· YCDC</li> </ul>
Disposal sites visited *2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· (X) Bandar Gebang (Special Capital Territory of Jakarta)</li> <li>· Sumur Batu (Bekasi)</li> <li>· Cipeutan (Tangerang Selatan)</li> <li>· Rawa Kucing (Tangerang)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· (X) Dandora (Nairobi)</li> <li>· Gomongo (Nairobi)</li> </ul> <p>Another facility listed as the preliminary survey site was eventually excluded as it was temporary facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· (X) Htein Pin (Yangon)</li> </ul> <p>Two more facilities listed as the preliminary survey sites were eventually excluded in consultation with YCDC.</p>
Participants to the demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 7 from MOH for hair monitoring</li> <li>· 3 from P3KLL for non-hair monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 2 from MOFE</li> <li>· 1 from MOH</li> <li>· 2 from NCC</li> <li>· 3 from GC</li> <li>· 3 from UoN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 2 from MONREP</li> <li>· 2 from YCDC</li> </ul>

Notes:

\*1: Acronyms are spelled out as follows:

#### Indonesia

- P3KLL: Pusat Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kualitas Dan Laboratorium Lingkungan
- BBLK: Balai Besar Laboratorium Kesehatan
- BBTCLPP: Balai Besar Teknik Kesehatan Lingkungan Dan Pengendalian Penyakit
- NIHRD: National Institute of Health Research and Development

#### Kenya

- KEBS: Kenya Bureau of Standards
- NCC: Nairobi City County
- WRA: Water Resource Management Authority
- NEMA: National Environment Management Authority
- GC: Government Chemist
- Uot: University of Nairobi
- KNH: Kenyatta National Hospital
- NPHL: National Public Health Laboratory

## Myanmar

- YCDC: Yangon City Development Committee

\*2: (X) marks indicate the facilities selected for main surveys.

### (1) Ambient air monitoring

Ambient mercury concentration was analysed at/around waste management facilities as the part of the demonstration by using a portable mercury analyser. In addition, ambient air sampling was conducted by gold amalgam trap method, a Japanese standard method. The procedures to the sampling were instructed to the participants from local environmental monitoring institutions, and the challenges and assistance needs for conducting this activity by themselves were discussed. The result of the survey is presented by country in Section 4.1.3 onward.

廃棄物処分場内及び周辺において携帯型水銀測定装置を用いた大気中水銀濃度の分布調査のデモンストレーションを行った。また、併せて日本方式の金アマルガム捕集法(以下、金カラム法)を用いた大気のサンプリングを行い、その操作全般について現地の環境モニタリング機関の技術者に指導を行うとともに、各国においてこの方法でモニタリングを実施するに当たっての課題、必要とする支援について協議した。デモンストレーションの結果は、4.1.3 より国ごとに取りまとめた。

Analytical tools brought from Japan are listed in Table 4.1-2 and Annex 4.1.1 and field books for demonstration is enclosed in Annex 4.1.2<sup>2</sup>.

日本から持ち込んだ主な調査器材を表 4.1 2 及び参考資料 4.1.1 に、デモンストレーションに用いた調査野帳を参考資料 4.1.2 に示す。

Mercury trap tubes used for the demonstration were brought back to Japan to analyse the total mercury values. The results were reported back to the surveying countries.

なお、デモンストレーションに使用した水銀捕集管は、日本に持ち帰り総水銀の値を分析して各国に通知した。

Table 4.1-2 Air monitoring tools brought from Japan

Item	Quantity
Portable mercury analyser	1 unit
Mercury trap tube	10 pcs.
FEP tube	2 pcs.
Teflon connector (reducer 4mm – 6mmD)	4 pcs.
Teflon connector (6mmD)	4 pcs.
Mini pump	3 units
Thermometer	1 pc.
Stand for mercury trap	2 sets
Rain cover box (substitute tent)	2 pcs.
Battery and charger (substitute power cable)	3 sets
Soda lime tube	10 pcs.

<sup>2</sup> Note from translator: Annex 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 are not translated.

Item	Quantity
PVC pipe	3 pcs.
Tarpaulin	1 pc.
Parasol	2 pcs.
GPS	1 unit
Anemometer	1 pc.

### (2) Mercury emission flux monitoring

Mercury flux emitted from surface of waste disposal sites (waste) at unit area in unit time was analysed as the part of the demonstration. The soil surface was covered with a flux chamber and mercury emission was sucked to the mercury analyser. The result of the survey is presented by country in Section 4.1.3 onward.

廃棄物処分場の地表面(廃棄物)から単位時間単位面積あたりに排出される水銀の量(フラックス)を調査するデモンストレーションを実施した。デモンストレーションでは、地表面から発散する水銀を捕捉できる容器で地表を覆い、発散した水銀を分析装置に導入して測定を実施した。デモンストレーションの結果は、次項 4.1.3 より国ごとに取りまとめた。

Analytical tools brought from Japan are listed in Table 4.1-3 and Annex 4.1.1 and field books for demonstration is enclosed in Annex 4.1.3.

日本から持ち込んだ主な調査器材を表 4.1 3 及び参考資料 4.1.1 に、デモンストレーションに用いた調査野帳を参考資料 4.1.2 に示す。

Table 4.1-3 Mercury emission flux monitoring tools brought from Japan

Item	Quantity
Mercury collection system	1 set
Machine base	1 pc.
Soil moisture meter	1 pc.
Illuminometer, hygrometer	1 pc.

### (3) Water monitoring

The demonstrations for sampling of leachate water from waste disposal sites were conducted. The sampling procedures to stabilise mercury to avoid evaporation were instructed to the participants from local environmental monitoring institutions, and the challenges and assistance needs for conducting this activity by themselves were discussed. The results of discussions are described in Section 4.1.7. The result of the survey is presented by country in Section 4.1.3 onward. Analytical tools brought from Japan are listed in Table 4.1-4 and Annex 4.1.1 and field books for demonstration is enclosed in Annex 4.1.2.

廃棄物処分場の浸出水の採水デモンストレーションを実施した。デモンストレーションに当たっては、水銀の安定化、揮散防止等の操作全般にわたって現地環境モニタリング機関の技術者に指導を行うとともに、この方法を実施するにあたっての課題、必要とされる支援について協議した。協議の結果は、4.1.7 に後述する。デモンストレーションの結果は、次項 4.1.3 より国ごとに取りまとめた。日本から持ち込んだ主な調査器材を表 4.1 4 及び参考資料 4.1.1 に、デモンストレーションに用いた調査野帳を参考資料 4.1.2 に示す。



All collected samples used for the demonstration were brought back to Japan to analyse the total mercury values. The results were reported back to the surveying countries.

なお、デモンストレーションで採取した試料は、日本に持ち帰り総水銀の値を分析して各国に通知した。

Table 4.1-4 Water monitoring tools brought from Japan

Item	Quantity
Water container (1000 mL)	15 pcs.
Hydrochloric acid (locally procured for substitute the absorbent)	1 bottle
Beaker with handle (2 L)	1 pc.
Scoop	1 pc.
Thermometer	1 pc.
Rope	1 strand
pH meter	1 set
Pipette	2 pcs.

#### (4) Waste monitoring

The demonstrations for sampling of solid waste from waste disposal sites were conducted. The result of the survey is presented by country in Section 4.1.3 onward.

廃棄物処分場の廃棄物サンプリングのデモンストレーションを行った。デモンストレーションの結果は、次項 4.1.3 より国ごとに取りまとめた。

The collected samples used for the demonstration in Indonesia and Myanmar were brought back to Japan to analyse the total mercury values and the results were reported back to the surveying countries. As for Kenya, local shipping companies did not accept the transportation of the samples and, in consultation with MOEJ, the mercury analysis was cancelled.

なお、インドネシア及びミャンマーで実施した採取した試料は、日本に持ち帰り総水銀の値を分析して各国に通知したが、ケニアにおいては現地の運送会社から輸送拒否が続いたため環境省担当官と協議の上、分析を断念した。

Analytical tools brought from Japan are listed in Table 4.1-5 and Annex 4.1.1 and field books for demonstration is enclosed in Annex 4.1.2.

日本から持ち込んだ主な調査器材を表 4.1 5 及び参考資料 4.1.1 に、デモンストレーションに用いた調査野帳を参考資料 4.1.2 に示す。

Table 4.1-5 Solid waste monitoring tools brought from Japan

Item	Quantity
Vacuum storage bag (substitute sampling container)	12 pcs.
Scoop	3 pcs.

The collected waste samples were classified with Table 4.1-6 and weighed to estimate the composition of waste types.

採取した廃棄物については、内容を表 4.1 6 に示した種類別に取り分け、重量を測定することでおよその種類毎の廃棄物構成比を求めた。

Table 4.1-6 Classification of solid waste composition

No.	Type
1	Food waste, etc.
2	Paper
3	Plastic
4	Cloth, textile
5	Plant (timber, etc.)
6	Non-combustible (metal, glass, etc.), others

It was originally planned to segregate mercury-added products such as fluorescent lamps, thermometers, batteries from waste. No mercury-added product was found in the collected waste samples.

この他、蛍光灯や体温計、電池等の水銀使用製品が認められた場合はこの分類によらず取り分けることとしたが、実際には試料中にこれらの水銀使用製品は認められなかった。

Considering the content of large pieces in waste samples, which are difficult to homogenize properly, following analytical treatment was employed. The mercury concentrations in different classifications will provide useful information for future study.

廃棄物試料は、廃棄物内容物の個々のサイズが大きく、また粉碎などの手段による全体の均質化が困難であったこと、廃棄物中の総水銀濃度に関する情報として、構成分類毎の濃度が今後有用な情報となり得ると考えられたことから、下記の手法により行った。

Certain quantity of specimens of each classification item (sufficient quantity to be representative) were collected from waste samples and shredded and homogenized for mercury analysis. Total mercury was analysed by using USEPA Method 7473 (thermal decomposition atomic absorption spectrometry).

採取した各廃棄物試料から、構成分類別に一定量(試料の代表性が概ね認められる量)を採取し、裁断、粉碎混合を行い水銀の測定を行った。総水銀の分析方法は USEPA Method 7473 (加熱酸化原子吸光分析法)に準拠した。

The concentration results were weighed with their composition and added up to assume the total mercury concentration of the samples.

構成物毎の水銀濃度に対して、各構成分類の比率毎に測定結果を掛け合わせて算出し、その和を試料中の水銀濃度とした。

#### *(5) Hair monitoring for neighbouring residents*

The demonstrations for sampling of human hair of the residents<sup>3</sup> neighbouring waste disposal sites were conducted in accordance with the WHO methodology. The sampling procedures were instructed to the participants from local environmental monitoring institutions, and the challenges

<sup>3</sup> Note from translator: It should be site workers and staff instead of residents.

and assistance needs for conducting this activity by themselves were discussed. The result of the survey is presented by country in Section 4.1.3 onward.

廃棄物処分場の周辺住民の毛髪を WHO の方法論に基づいてサンプリングをするデモンストレーションを行った。その操作全般について現地の技術者に指導を行うとともに課題、必要とする支援について協議した。デモンストレーションの結果は、次項 4.1.3 より国ごとに取りまとめた。

The hair samples were brought back to Japan to analyse the total mercury and methylmercury values. The results were carefully handled ensure the privacy and only statistical data (average, maximum, etc.) were reported back to the surveying countries to avoid the identification of individuals.

In Indonesia, the hair sampling demonstration was conducted but the samples were not brought back to Japan. In Kenya, hair sampling for residents at/around the facility was not permitted so that the sampling demonstration to the company's employees and participants on the demonstration was conducted instead.

なお、デモンストレーションで採取した毛髪は、日本に持ち帰り総水銀及びメチル水銀の値を分析して、個人が特定されないよう個人情報の取扱いに注意し、その統計値(平均値、最大値等)を通知した。なお、後述のとおりインドネシアではサンプリングのデモンストレーションを実施したが、試料は持ち帰れなかった。また、ケニアでは処分場の周辺住民から毛髪を採取する許可が下りなかったため、当社職員及びデモンストレーション参加者の毛髪を用いて実施した。

Analytical tools brought from Japan are listed in Table 4.1-7 and Annex 4.1.1 and field books for demonstration is enclosed in Annex 4.1.2.

日本から持ち込んだ主な調査器材を表 4.1 7 及び参考資料 4.1.1 に、デモンストレーションに用いた調査野帳を参考資料 4.1.2 に示す。

Table 4.1-7 Hair monitoring tools brought from Japan

Item	Quantity
Scissors for haircut	3 pcs.
Tweezers	2 pcs.
Graph paper	1 ream
Plastic petri dish	20 pcs.
Plastic bottle	80 pcs.
Foldable chair	1 pc.

#### 4.1.2 Bill of quantity

The quantity of analyses conducted for the monitoring demonstrations in developing countries are listed in Table 4.1-8. The data in grey mark (hair in Indonesia and waste in Kenya) means the samples collected for the demonstration which were not analyzed because they could not bring out of the countries.

途上国で実施したモニタリングのデモンストレーションの分析数量を表 4.1 8 に示す。なお、表中に黒塗りで示したインドネシアの毛髪及びケニアの廃棄物については、対象国においてデモンストレーションを実施したものの、試料を国外に持ち出すことが出来ず分析は実施していない。

The analyses in excess to the contract specification (11 in total) were adjusted, in consultation with Ministry of the Environment, with other part of the contract, i.e. ambient air monitoring training for mercury monitoring technicians, where samples were unable to be collected (refer to Section 4.2.4<sup>4</sup>, result of training).

仕様書に記された数量を超過した 11 検体については、環境省担当官と協議の上、「水銀モニタリング技術者への一般大気モニタリング研修」において、対象国において試料採取が実施されず未実施となった大気の 11 検体(4.2.4 研修における成果、参照)と数量を調整した。

Table 4.1-8 Quantity of monitoring demonstration

Item	Indonesia	Kenya	Myanmar	Difference
Air	7 (5)	9 (5)	9 (5)	+10
Flux	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	0
Water	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	0
Waste	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	-3
Hair	21 (10)	7 (10)	27 (10)	+4
Total				+11

Note: Quantity in the table includes duplicates.

### 4.1.3 Survey results for Indonesia

#### (1) Outline of waste management facilities


Preliminary survey was conducted for 4 facilities in the proximity to Jakarta where the participants can easily attend the demonstration. They are, Bantar Gebang in Special Capital Territory of Jakarta (110.3 ha), Sumur Batu in Bekasi (16.8 ha), Cipeutan in Tangerang Selatan, and Rawa Kucing in Tangerang (34 ha). As no inappropriate waste burning or spontaneous waste combustion were observed in these facility, Bantar Gebang in Special Capital Territory of Jakarta, which was the largest and representative, was selected in consultation with MOEJ. The overview of the surveying facility is described in Table 4.1-9.

調査施設の選定は、デモンストレーションへ参加しやすいジャカルタ首都特別州近傍の廃棄物処分場を調べ、ジャカルタ首都特別州の Bantar Gebang (広さ 110.3 ha)、ベカシ市の Sumur Batu (広さ 16.8 ha)、南タンゲラン市の Cipeutan (広さ 11 ha)、タンゲラン市の Rawa Kucing (広さ 34 ha) の 4 施設を候補として予備調査を実施した。その結果、各施設ともに不適切な焼却や自然発火等は起こっていなかったことから、環境省担当官と協議の上、最も規模が大きく代表的な施設と考えられたジャカルタ首都特別州の Bantar Gebang を調査施設に選定した。調査施設の概要を表 4.1-9 に示す。

Table 4.1-9 Overview of surveying facility

Name of facility	Bantar Gebang
Administration, Operator	Public Cleansing Bureau, Special Capital Territory of Jakarta (Administration, operator), which was established as a private company and then integrated into the central government agency. Then, it returned to a private company and finally became an

<sup>4</sup> Note from translator: Section 4.2.4 is not translated.

	organization under the administration of Special Capital Territory of Jakarta
Established	1989
Area	110.3ha
Operating hour	24 h
Workers	730
Carrying waste amount	7,000t / day
Way of waste collection	Waste is collected from depot and carried to facility
Type of management	Sanitary landfill with underlining protection layer, soil cover once par year
Type of waste	No segregation, 4% of them are hazardous (e.g. fluorescent lamps, batteries, pesticides, etc.)
Leachate	Treatment facility with 1 m3/day
Generated gas	Collecting pipe on site separating methane gas to be sent to burning plant.
Open Burning	Large fire broke out in 2015 and 2017. Small spontaneous ignition may occur approx. once a week in dry season but immediately extinguished to avoid rapid expansion. Fire brigade will be established in 2019.
Waste pickers	Approx. 6,000
	

## (2) Result of ambient air monitoring

No waste burning was observed at the time of preliminary and main surveys. In consideration with the information that such waste burning rarely happened, atmospheric air monitoring was conducted at following 3 locations: site immediately after the waste landfill (air and flux, St.1), site approx. 5 years passed after the waste landfill where soil cover was not done (air and flux, St.2), and site approx. 10 years passed after the waste landfill where soil cover was already in place (air and flux, St.3). 3-5 sampling points were set in each location and 30-minute samplings using the portable analyser were conducted three times per the sampling point to obtain average values. At the same time, ambient air was collected at 2 locations by gold trap method. Duplicate sampling was employed using 2 gold columns in one sampling activity. The P3KLL participants received the explanation of principles and procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc.

廃棄物処分場において燃焼の発生は、予備調査時並びに本調査時には確認されず、また殆ど起こっていないとの情報から、廃棄物搬入直後の埋立地 (St.1)、搬入から5年ほど経過した覆土前の埋立地

(St.2)、10年ほど前に埋立をしており現在覆土されている埋立地(St.3)の3箇所において3点~5点の測定点を設定し、携帯型水銀測定器を用いて、各測定点において20分のサンプリング測定を3回実施して平均値から大気水銀濃度を算出した。また、2地点において金カラム法による大気中水銀捕集を行った。試料(金カラム)は各地点2ずつ採取し、2重測定を実施した。P3KLL職員へは、各調査方法の手順や原理を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等についても説明した。

Mercury was detected in ambient air by the portable analyser, which were 4.5-8.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup> at St.1 (site immediately after the waste landfill), 3.3-4.0 ng/m<sup>3</sup> at St.2 (site approx. 5 years after the waste landfill without soil cover), and 1.4-2.0 ng/m<sup>3</sup> at St.3 (site approx. 10 years after landfill with soil cover). Mercury levels by gold trap method were 5.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (St.1), and 3.5 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (St.2).

携帯型水銀測定器を用いた大気モニタリングの結果、St.1(廃棄物搬入直後の埋立地)からは4.5~8.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup>、St.2(搬入から5年ほど経過した覆土前の埋立地)からは3.3~4.0 ng/m<sup>3</sup>、St.3(10年ほど前に埋立をしており現在覆土されている埋立地)からは1.4~2.0 ng/m<sup>3</sup>の水銀が検出された。金カラム法による大気モニタリングの結果はSt.1で5.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup>、St.2では3.5 ng/m<sup>3</sup>となった。

The results of the atmospheric monitoring survey are indicated in Table 4.1-10 and Table 4.1-11. The photos of the site demonstration were indicated in Figure 4.1-1.

大気のモニタリング調査結果を表4.1-10及び表4.1-11に、デモンストレーションの様子を図4.1-1に示す。

Table 4.1-10 Result of atmospheric mercury survey (portable analyser)

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Height above sea (m)	Height of measurement (cm)	Mercury conc. (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Atm. pressure (hPa)
St.1-1	11 July 2018	11:17-12:22	S6°20'52"/E106°59'48"	87	40	7.2	34.4	45.3	1001.0
St.1-2	11 July 2018	12:30-13:34	S6°20'52"/E106°59'50"	97	10	8.1	35.7	41.4	999.9
St.1-3	11 July 2018	13:40-14:44	S6°20'52"/E106°59'52"	92	10	5.9	34.9	44.7	998.8
St.1-4	11 July 2018	14:48-15:51	S6°20'53"/E106°59'53"	83	10	4.5	31.9	58.0	998.5
St.1-5	11 July 2018	15:56-16:59	S6°20'54"/E106°59'52"	91	10	5.4	30.5	62.2	999.0
St.2-1	12 July 2018	10:37-11:53	S6°21'26"/E106°59'58"	75	40	3.3	33.3	41.5	1002.5
St.2-2	12 July 2018	11:58-13:02	S6°21'26"/E106°59'57"	75	10	3.3	33.9	38.4	1001.0
St.2-3	12 July 2018	13:06-14:10	S6°21'27"/E106°59'56"	81	10	4.0	33.6	39.0	999.8
St.3-1	12 July 2018	14:36-15:39	S6°21'09"/E106°59'53"	66	40	1.4	32.4	40.1	999.1
St.3-2	12 July 2018	15:42-16:46	S6°21'08"/E106°59'53"	67	10	1.8	31.7	42.0	999.2



Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Height above sea (m)	Height of measurement (cm)	Mercury conc. (ng/m3)	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Atm. pressure (hPa)
St.3-3	12 July 2018	16:50-17:53	S6°21'09"/E106°59'54"	67	10	2.0	29.2	56.6	-

Table 4.1-11 Result of atmospheric mercury survey (gold amalgamation trap method)

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Height above sea (m)	Height of measurement (cm)	Vol. (L)	Mercury conc. (ng/m3)	Mercury conc. (ave.) (ng/m3)
St.1	11 July 2018	11:40-16:40	S6°20'52"/E106°59'48"	87	150	150.0	4.2	5.1
						117.4	6.0	
St.2	12 July 2018	10:48-15:57	S6°21'33"/E106°59'55"	75	150	154.9	3.0	3.5
						155.0	4.0	
TBL-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.81	-
TBL-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.81	-
TBL-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.81	-



Figure 4.1-1 Pictures of air monitoring demonstration

### (3) Result of mercury emission flux monitoring

Mercury emission flux monitoring was conducted to obtain mercury amount emitted from waste surface of the facility to atmosphere.

廃棄物処分場表面から大気中へ放出される水銀量に関する情報を得るため、水銀排出フラックス調査を実施した。

The survey employed flux chamber, a plastic receptacle (18.4 cm in diameter, 266 cm<sup>2</sup> of covering surface, and 1,968 cm<sup>3</sup> capacity) covering landfill surface and sucked air at a rate of 0.4 L/min to collect mercury emitted from land surface. Mercury-free air of the effluent of the mercury analyser was returned to the receptacle to ensure only mercury from land surface flowed into the system. The mercury amounts of 6 consecutive samplings with 30 minute each were added up. Finally, mercury in the receptacle at the start of the sampling was subtracted. The P3KLL staff received the explanation of principles and procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record

keeping, etc. Mercury emissions were calculated as 91 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr (St.1), 94 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr (St.2), and 34 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr (St.3).

調査は、廃棄物処分場の一部表面を樹脂製の容器(直径 18.4cm、対地捕集面積 266cm<sup>2</sup>、容積 1,968cm<sup>3</sup>)で覆い、流速約 0.4L/min で大気を吸引して地表から放出される水銀を捕集した。樹脂製容器へは携帯型水銀測定装置を通過した水銀を含まない空気を戻すことによって、地表から排出される水銀のみを捕集できるように工夫した。水銀放出量の算出にあたっては、30分サンプリングを6回連続して行った総水銀量からサンプリング開始時の樹脂容器内空気の水銀量を差引いて算出した。P3KLL 職員へは、各調査方法の手順や原理等を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等についても説明した。調査の結果、St.1 からは 56ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr、St.2 からは 94ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr、St.3 からは 20ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr の水銀の放出が確認された。

The results of the emission flux survey are indicated in Table 4.1-12, and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-2.

水銀排出フラックスのモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1 12 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-2 に示す。

Table 4.1-12 Result of emission survey

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Mercury (ng)	Emission rate (ng/m <sup>2</sup> /hr)	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Surface temp. (°C)	Surface moist. (%)
St.1	11 July 2018	12:49-16:01	S6°20'52"/E106°59'48"	1.147	56	35.4	41.8	49.7	5.9
				1.107		35.6	42.5	50.5	6.1
				0.984		34.9	44.8	54.7	6.4
				0.617		33.7	48.8	54.1	6.5
				0.327		31.7	59.5	50.0	6.3
				0.292		30.9	62.0	46.6	6.1
St.2	12 July 2018	10:54-14:06	S6°21'26"/E106°59'58"	1.518	92	33.0	42.0	50.4	5.1
				1.604		34.1	40.1	54.8	5.0
				1.021		34.6	37.2	50.2	4.5
				1.286		33.2	39.3	47.8	4.3
				1.015		33.6	39.1	47.7	4.3
				0.932		33.6	38.9	46.9	4.3
St.3	12 July 2018	14:38-17:17	S6°21'09"/E106°59'53"	0.458	20	32.8	39.8	36.7	5.2
				0.357		31.9	40.5	36.8	5.2
				0.306		31.7	42.0	36.3	5.7
				0.215		32.7	43.9	36.8	5.8
				0.146		30.2	52.5	34.1	5.6
				0.103		28.5	59.1	31.5	5.4





Figure 4.1-2 Pictures of mercury emission monitoring demonstration

#### (4) Result of water monitoring

The leachate water from waste disposal facility was sampled from 3 locations (raw water, treated water, and effluent) with the approximate volume of 5 L each (15 L in total). The P3KLL staff received the explanation of procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc. They also collected samples for themselves to be used for data crosscheck.

廃棄物処分場からの浸出水(原水、処理水、最終放流水の3地点)を各地点5L、合計15L程度採取した。P3KLL職員へは、各調査方法の手順を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等についても説明した。また、P3KLL職員にも同様に浸出水を採取してもらい、クロスチェック用試料とした。

Mercury concentration in raw water tank (St.1) was the highest (510 ng/L), then aeration tank (St.2, 280 ng/L) and final storage tank (St.3, 220 ng/L), which gradually decreased through the treatment process. The results of the leachate water survey are indicated in Table 4.1-13 and photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-3.

採取した浸出水の分析結果は、St.1の原水槽が最も高く510 ng/L、続いてSt.2の曝気槽が280 ng/L、St.3が最終貯留槽220ng/Lとなり、処理過程で減少している事が確認された。水のモニタリング調査結果を表4.1-13に、デモンストレーションの様子を図4.1-3に示す。

Table 4.1-13 Result of leachate water survey

Station No.	Date	Time	Sampling location	Mercury conc. (ng/L)
St.1	12 July 2018	12:30	Raw water tank	510
St.2	12 July 2018	12:15	Aeration tank	280
St.3	12 July 2018	12:00	Final storage tank	220



Figure 4.1-3 Pictures of water monitoring demonstration

### (5) Result of waste monitoring

By taking the representativeness of the samples into consideration, waste immediately after the landfill (St.1), waste approx. 5 years passed after the landfill (St.2), and waste approx. 10 years passed after the landfill (St.3) were collected from the waste disposal facility. The P3KLL staff received the explanation of procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc. Collected samples were brought back to Japan and total mercury was analysed.

廃棄物処分場の廃棄物について、廃棄物搬入直後の廃棄物(St.1)、搬入から5年ほど経過していると思われる廃棄物(St.2)、搬入から10年ほど経過していると思われる廃棄物(St.3)の3箇所から代表的と思われる試料を採取した。P3KLL 職員へは、各調査方法の手順を説明するとともに、記録の取り方等についても説明した。採取した試料は日本へ持ち帰り総水銀の分析を行った。

The analytical results indicated that 220 ng/g, 450 ng/g, and 170 ng/g of mercury were detected from solid waste immediately after the landfill, a few months after the landfill, and a few years after the landfill<sup>5</sup>, respectively.

分析の結果、搬入直後の廃棄物からは 220ng/g、搬入から数ヶ月経過した廃棄物からは 450ng/g、数年経過した廃棄物からは 170ng/g の水銀が検出された。

The results of the waste survey are indicated in Table 4.1-14 and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-4.

廃棄物のモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1-14 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-4 に示す。

Table 4.1-14 Result of waste survey

Station No.	Date	Time	Site feature Lat. / Long.	Moisture (%)	Mercury conc. (ng/g-dry)	Waste composition (weight basis)
St.1	12 July 2018	15:40	Immediately after landfill S6°20'49"/ E106°59'44"	28	220	Food residue: 52.5% Paper: 2.2% Plastic: 20.8% Textile: 0.4% Plant (timber, etc.): 19.3% Non-combustible (metal, glass, etc.): 4.8%

<sup>5</sup> Note from translator: based on the context, 'a few months after the landfill', and 'a few years after the landfill' in the original document should mean '5 years after the landfill', and '10 years after the landfill', respectively.

Station No.	Date	Time	Site feature Lat. / Long.	Moisture (%)	Mercury conc. (ng/g-dry)	Waste composition (weight basis)
St.2	12 July 2018	16:20	Approx. 5 years after landfill S6°21'25"/ E106°59'59"	4.1	450	Plastic: 38.0% Textile: 37.1% Plant (timber, etc.):24.8%
St.3	12 July 2018	16:50	Approx. 10 years after landfill S6°21'22"/ E106°59'44"	8.2	170	Plastic: 65.1% Textile: 1.9% Plant (timber, etc.): 33.1%



Figure 4.1-4 Pictures of waste monitoring demonstration

#### (6) Result of hair monitoring for neighbouring residents

Hair samples were collected from 21 workers in the facility. After the demonstration, the staff from BBLK and BBTKLPP (analytical institutions under MOH) undertook the sampling exercise under the supervision of IDEA. The collected samples were subdivided for Japanese laboratory and Indonesian Institutions (P3KLL, BBLK, and BBTKLPP) for total mercury analysis. It was realised that the local ethical permission was needed for the analysis, which was assumed to be time-consuming, thus, in consultation with MOEJ, the sample import to Japan was cancelled.

廃棄物処分場での作業員 21 人から毛髪を採取した。毛髪の採取は、デモンストレーションを実施後、いであ指導のもと保健省の分析機関である BBLK、BBTKLPP の職員が実践した。採取した毛髪は分割し、日本の実験室及びインドネシアの機関(P3KLL、BBLK 及び BBTKLPP)にて総水銀の分析を行う予定であったが、当初問題ないとされていた倫理手続きが必要となり、時間を要することから環境省担当官と協議の上、日本への輸入を断念した。

The photos of the site demonstration were indicated in Figure 4.1-5.

毛髪のモニタリングデモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-5 に示す。





Figure 4.1-5 Pictures of hair monitoring demonstration

#### 4.1.4 Survey results for Kenya

##### (1) Outline of waste management facilities

Preliminary survey was conducted for waste disposal facilities in the proximity to Nairobi, the capital city, for easy participation to the demonstration. Two facilities, i.e. Dandora (12.1 ha) and Kayole (4 ha) were selected as the candidates for the preliminary survey. As Kayole was the temporary facility and smaller in scale, Dandora facility was finally chosen for the survey. The survey team also visited informal Gomongo waste landfill and the waste disposal facility of Kenyatta National Hospital.


調査施設の選定は、デモンストレーションへ参加しやすい首都ナイロビ市近傍の廃棄物処分場を調べ、Dandora(広さ 12.1 ha)、Kayole(広さ 4 ha)の 2 施設を候補として予備調査の実施を試みた。Kayole が一時的に運用されている処分場であること、及び規模を鑑み Dandora 処分場を候補地として予備調査を実施した。なお、予備調査では Dandora 処分場に隣接する Gomongo 廃棄物埋立地(非公式)及びケニヤッタ国立病院廃棄物処理施設に訪問し状況調査を行った。

It was observed in the preliminary survey that inappropriate waste burning and spontaneous ignition in many locations at Dandora waste disposal facility. Thus, it was concluded, in consultation with MOEJ, that Dandora was selected as the surveying facility. The overview of the surveying facility is described in Table 4.1-15.

予備調査の結果、Dandora 処分場では不適切な焼却や自然発火が多くみられたため、調査目的に適すると判断し、環境省担当官の了承を得て Dandora 処分場を本調査の対象に選定した。調査施設の概要を表 4.1-15 に示す。

Table 4.1-15 Overview of surveying facility

Name of facility	Dandora
Administration, Operator	Nairobi City County (administration company), County system was introduced in 2013 as the result of government restructure.
Established	1980s
Area	Over 12.1ha
Operating hour	24h
Workers	2,000 waste pickers
Carrying waste amount	2,000t / day

Way of waste collection	Waste is collected from depot and carried to disposal site
Type of management	Open Dumping, no underlining protection layer, no soil cover
Type of waste	No waste segregation
Mercury waste	Batteries, etc.
Leachate	No treatment facility
Generated gas	No collecting pipe, no methane separation and combustion plant
Open Burning	Open burning and spontaneous ignition in many locations
Waste pickers	2000
	

## (2) Result of ambient air monitoring

As many waste burning points were observed, 3 sampling locations where waste was recently disposed of and burning was occurring in the proximity were selected. 3-5 sampling points were set in each location and 30-minute samplings using the portable analyser were conducted three times per the sampling point. Ambient air was also collected at the same locations by gold trap method. Two samples (gold columns) per each location were collected and brought back to Japan for analysis. The participants to the survey received the explanation of principles and procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc.

廃棄物処分場において多数の燃焼が発生していたため、調査地点は廃棄物の搬入から日が浅く、燃焼が発生している付近の3箇所を選定した。各調査地点において3点～5点の測定点を設定し、携帯型水銀測定器を用いて30分のサンプリングを3回実施して平均値から大気水銀濃度を算出した。また、各調査地点において金カラム法による大気中水銀捕集を行った。試料(金カラム)は各地点2本採取して日本に持ち帰り分析を行った。調査参加者へは、各調査方法の手順や原理を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等についても説明した。

Mercury was detected in ambient air by the portable analyser, which ranged 3.3-100 ng/m<sup>3</sup>. The highest value of 100 ng/m<sup>3</sup> was monitored at St.3-3 where spontaneous ignition was in proximity. All the other results were below 40 ng/m<sup>3</sup>. Mercury levels by gold trap method were 13 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (St.1 and St.2), and 5.7 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (St.3).

携帯型水銀測定器を用いた大気モニタリングの結果、各調査地点からは3.3～100 ng/m<sup>3</sup>の水銀が検出された。自然発火している場所の直近で測定したSt.3-3の100 ng/m<sup>3</sup>が最大濃度となったが、その他の地点においては40 ng/m<sup>3</sup>を下回る結果であった。金カラム法による大気モニタリングの結果は、St.1及びSt.2で13 ng/m<sup>3</sup>、St.3で5.7 ng/m<sup>3</sup>となった。

The results of the atmospheric monitoring survey are indicated in Table 4.1-16 and Table 4.1-17, and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-6.

大気のモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1-16 及び表 4.1-17 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-6 に示す。

Table 4.1-16 Result of atmospheric mercury survey (portable analyser)

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Height above sea (m)	Height of measurement (cm)	Mercury conc. (ng/m3)	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Atm. pressure (hPa)
St.1-1	6 Nov. 2018	09:52-11:26	S6°20'52"/E106°59'48"	1602	100	14	26.5	44.9	841.5
St.1-2	6 Nov. 2018	11:31-13:06	S6°20'52"/E106°59'50"	1601	100	12	29.3	33.8	839.6
St.1-3	6 Nov. 2018	13:11-14:20	S6°20'52"/E106°59'52"	1601	100	15	29.6	28.9	837.6
St.2-1	7 Nov. 2018	09:28-11:05	S6°21'26"/E106°59'58"	1600	100	7.0	28.5	41.9	842.6
St.2-2	7 Nov. 2018	11:11-12:56	S6°21'26"/E106°59'57"	1597	100	8.0	35.1	24.5	840.5
St.2-3	7 Nov. 2018	12:59-14:01	S6°21'27"/E106°59'56"	1597	100	19	34.9	24.3	838.7
St.3-1	8 Nov. 2018	09:31-11:05	S6°21'09"/E106°59'53"	1590	100	3.3	31.7	32.3	842.4
St.3-2	8 Nov. 2018	11:10-12:12	S6°21'08"/E106°59'53"	1592	100	36	34.2	19.4	841.4
St.3-3	8 Nov. 2018	12:16-13:18	S6°21'09"/E106°59'54"	1596	100	100	35.0	16.1	839.8

Table 4.1-17 Result of atmospheric mercury survey (gold amalgamation trap method)

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Height above sea (m)	Height of measurement (cm)	Vol. (L)	Mercury conc. (ng/m3)	Mercury conc. (ave.) (ng/m3)
St.1	6 Nov. 2018	10:00-14:00	S1°14'58"/E36°53'42"	1602	150	120.1	13	13
						120.1	13	
St.2	7 Nov. 2018	9:38-13:38	S1°14'57"/E36°53'41"	1600	150	119.9	13	13
						119.9	13	
St.3	8 Nov. 2018	9:37-13:00	S1°14'57"/E36°53'39"	1590	150	105.9	6.1	5.7
						105.9	5.3	
TBL-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.58	-
TBL-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.58	-
TBL-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.58	-



Figure 4.1-6 Pictures of air monitoring demonstration

### (3) Result of mercury emission flux monitoring

Mercury emission flux monitoring was conducted to obtain mercury amount emitted from waste surface of the facility to atmosphere. The survey employed flux chamber, a plastic receptacle (18.4 cm in diameter, 266 cm<sup>2</sup> of covering surface, and 1,968 cm<sup>3</sup> capacity) covering landfill surface and sucked air at a rate of 0.4 L/min to collect mercury emitted from land surface. Mercury-free air of the effluent of the mercury analyser was returned to the receptacle to ensure only mercury from land surface flowed into the system. The mercury amounts of 6-7 consecutive samplings with 30 minute each were added up. Finally, mercury in the receptacle at the start of the sampling was subtracted. The participants to the survey received the explanation of principles and procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc.

廃棄物処分場表面から大気中へ放出される水銀量に関する情報を得るため、水銀排出フラックス調査を実施した。調査は、廃棄物処分場の一部表面を樹脂製の容器(直径 18.4 cm、対地捕集面積 266 cm<sup>2</sup>、容積 1,968 cm<sup>3</sup>)で覆い、流速約 0.4 L/min で大気を吸引して地表から放出される水銀を捕集した。樹脂製容器へは携帯型水銀測定装置を通過した水銀を含まない空気を戻すことによって、地表から排出される水銀のみを捕集できるようにした。水銀放出量の算出に当たっては、30 分サンプリングの測定を 6~7 回連続して行った総水銀量からサンプリング開始時の樹脂容器内空気の水銀量を差引き算出した。調査参加者へは、各調査方法の手順や原理等を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等についても説明した。

Mercury emissions were calculated as 16 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr, 38 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr, and 26 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr.

水銀排出フラックスのモニタリングを実施した結果、St.1 からは 16 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr、St.2 からは 38 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr、St.3 からは 26 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr の水銀の放出がそれぞれ確認された。

The results of the emission flux survey are indicated in Table 4.1-18 and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-7.

水銀排出フラックスのモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1-18 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-7 に示す。

Table 4.1-18 Result of emission survey

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Mercury (ng)	Emission rate (ng/m <sup>2</sup> /hr)	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Surface temp. (°C)	Surface moist. (%)
St.1	6 Nov. 2018	10:20-13:30	S1°14'58.0"/E36°53'42.0"	0.190	16	26.0	46.9	35.2	11.2
				0.126		28.1	39.1	35.3	11.5



Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Mercury (ng)	Emission rate (ng/m2/hr)	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Surface temp. (°C)	Surface moist. (%)
				0.147		27.8	38.8	41.6	11.6
				0.241		29.6	33.1	51.7	11.5
				0.290		30.3	31.3	54.7	11.1
				0.266		29.6	28.9	53.8	10.6
St.2	7 Nov. 2018	9:49-13:38	S1°14'37.0"/E36°53'38.0"	0.138	38	27.3	43.8	38.1	25.1
				0.302		30.8	35.3	44.5	23.6
				0.483		33.2	30.7	51.4	23.5
				0.716		34.6	26.6	54.5	23.1
				0.753		35.9	21.9	56.1	22.9
				0.644		35.6	22.5	57.7	22.4
				0.509		34.3	25.2	54.6	20.2
St.3	12 July 2018 <sup>6</sup>	9:38-12:47	S1°14'34.0"/E36°53'38.0"	0.176	26	31.0	35.4	34.0	25.2
				0.198		31.3	34.8	38.1	15.0
				0.229		32.8	25.4	43.0	13.4
				0.363		34.6	19.2	45.3	13.3
				0.441		34.3	18.3	47.2	13.1
				0.670		35.4	15.3	48.2	12.8



Figure 4.1-7 Pictures of mercury emission monitoring demonstration

#### (4) Result of water monitoring

The leachate water from waste disposal facility was sampled from 3 locations (roadside gutter near the entrance gate, roadside gutter in the middle of the facility, and Nairobi river flowing along the facility) with the approximate volume of 5 L each (15 L in total).

<sup>6</sup> Note from translator: Based on the context of the original document, '12 July 2018' should be '8 November 2018'.



廃棄物処分場からの浸出水(処分場正面入口付近の側溝、処分場中央付近の側溝、処分場脇を流れるナイロビ川の3地点)を各地点5L、合計15L程度採取した。

The staff of Government Chemist also collected the same leachate samples for themselves to be used for data crosscheck. The collected samples were sent to Japan for total mercury analysis.

また、Government Chemistsの職員も同様に浸出水を採取しクロスチェック用試料とした。採取した試料は日本へ輸送し総水銀濃度の分析を行った。

Mercury in the collected leachate at the facility was detected as 460 ng/L (St.1) and 130 ng/L (St.3). Mercury in the effluent river (St.2) was 140 ng/L.

分析の結果、処分場内で採取した浸出水(St.1及びSt.3)は460 ng/L及び130 ng/Lであった。また、浸出水が流入している河川(St.2)で採取した水質からは、140 ng/Lの水銀が検出された。

The results of the leachate water survey are indicated in Table 4.1-19 and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-8.

水のモニタリング調査結果を表4.1-19に、デモンストレーションの様子を図4.1-8に示す。

Table 4.1-19 Result of leachate water survey

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Mercury conc. (ng/L)	Remarks
St.1	6 Nov. 2018	12:20	S1°15'00"/ E36°53'45"	460	Leachate in the facility
St.2	7 Nov. 2018	11:50	S1°14'54"/ E36°53'38"	140	River flowing leachate
St.3	8 Nov. 2018	10:30	S1°15'09"/ E36°53'43"	130	Leachate in the facility



Figure 4.1-8 Pictures of water monitoring demonstration

##### (5) Result of waste monitoring

The demonstration for waste sample collection was conducted for 2 samples at/around waste burning sites and 1 sample immediately after brought in. The participants to the demonstration also practiced the actual sampling. The samples were brought to local shipping companies, but they refused to accept the transportation. Thus, the export was cancelled, in consultation with MOEJ.

廃棄物処分場の廃棄物について、燃焼している場所周辺で 2 試料、搬入直後の廃棄物 1 試料を採取するデモンストレーションを実施した。また、デモンストレーション参加者も実際に試料を採取して採取方法について実践した。試料は、日本への輸送手続きをとったが、現地の運送会社から輸送拒否が続いたため環境省担当官と協議の上、輸出を断念した。

The photos of the site demonstration were indicated in Figure 4.1-9.

デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-9 に示す。



Figure 4.1-9 Pictures of waste monitoring demonstration

#### (6) Result of hair monitoring for neighbouring residents

As the local ethical committee would take long time, which would not be completed on time, the demonstration of hair sample collection was conducted to the 6 participants with their consent. Initially, a staff of IDEA received sampling to explain the sampling procedure, and then the staff of Government Chemists practiced the hair sampling. Collected hair samples were sent to Japan for analysis.

廃棄物処分場周辺住民への毛髪サンプリングは現地倫理委員会の手続きに時間を要し、本調査までに手続きを完了することは不可能とされたため、周辺住民ではなく、デモンストレーションに参加者 6 人から本人の同意を得て毛髪のサンプリングデモンストレーションを実施した。毛髪の採取は、いであ職員 1 名をモデルとして操作の説明をした後、Government Chemists 職員も実践した。採取した毛髪は日本へ持ち帰り測定した。

Trace amount of mercury was detected from one sample taken from Kenyan, and the mercury level in other samples were below detection limit. It could be due to their nutritious habit.

測定の結果、ケニア人 1 名から僅かに総水銀が検出されたものの、その他の方は検出下限未満であった。この結果は、食生活が関係していると考えられた。

The results of the hair survey are indicated in Table 4.1-20 and the photos of the site demonstration were indicated in Figure 4.1-10.

毛髪のモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1-20 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-10 に示す。

Table 4.1-20 Result of hair analysis

No.	Total mercury (µg/g)	Methylmercury (µg/g)	Methylmercury / Total mercury
1	<0.05	<0.09	-

No.	Total mercury (µg/g)	Methylmercury (µg/g)	Methylmercury / Total mercury
2	<0.05	<0.09	-
3	<0.05	<0.09	-
4	<0.05	<0.09	-
5	0.1	<0.09	-
6	2.8	2.4	-
7 (Japanese)	0.02	-	-
Median	0.00	-	-
Min.	0.00	-	-
Max.	0.10	-	-
Standard deviation	0.04	-	-

Note1: Statistical data is calculated excluding Japanese data.

Note2: Data less than detection limit is calculated as 0.



Figure 4.1-10 Pictures of hair monitoring demonstration

#### 4.1.5 Survey results for Myanmar

##### (1) Outline of waste management facilities

Preliminary survey was conducted for waste disposal facilities in the proximity to Yangon for easy participation to the demonstration. Three facilities, i.e. Htein Pin (60.7 ha), Htawe Chaung (22.6 ha), and Shwe Pyi Thar (0.4 ha) were selected as the candidates for the preliminary survey. In consideration of the request from YCDC, Htein Pin facility was finally chosen for the survey.


調査施設の選定は、調査手法に関するデモンストレーションへ参加しやすいヤンゴン市近傍の廃棄物処分場を調べ、Htein Pin(広さ 60.7 ha)、Htawe Chaung(広さ 22.6 ha)、Shwe Pyi Thar(広さ 0.4 ha)の3施設を候補として予備調査の実施を考えたが、YCDCからのHtein Pinでの調査意向を受け、調査施設に選定した。

As a large -scale fire broke out at this waste disposal facility on 21 April 2018, no appropriate waste burning, or spontaneous ignition was observed at the time of the preliminary survey. The overview of the surveying facility is described in Table 4.1-21.



当処分場は 2018 年 4 月 21 日に大規模な火災があったこともあり、予備調査時には不適切な焼却や自然発火等は起こっていなかった。調査施設の概要を表 4.1-21 に示す。

Table 4.1-21 Overview of surveying facility

Name of facility	Htein Pin
Administration, Operator	YCDC Pollution Control and Cleansing Bureau (Administration, Operator), collection, transportation, and disposal of waste generated in Yangon City based on YCDC Order (Order No. 10/99)
Established	2001
Area	60.7ha
Operating hour	24 h
Workers	90
Carrying waste amount	1,300t / day (twice per day, more waste brought in during night-time)
Way of waste collection	Waste is collected from depot and carried to disposal site
Type of management	Open dumping, no underlining protection layer, no soil cover
Type of waste	No separation (wet waste and dry waste are put into different waste bag, but loaded together onto the same trucks)
Mercury waste	Fluorescent lamps, batteries, devices are brought in 5% of the day
Leachate	No treatment, unused suspension pond
Generated gas	No collecting pipe, gas vents are installed, no methane separation, no combustion plant
Open Burning	No waste burning or spontaneous ignition, large-scale fire broke out on 21 April 2018, which continued for 5 days before extinguished.
Waste pickers	More than 100
	

## (2) Result of ambient air monitoring

Three sampling locations were selected at landfill immediately after waste was brought in (St.1), landfill where 3-4 months passed after waste was brought in (St.2), and landfill where approx. 5 years passed after waste was brought in (St.3). 3-4 sampling points were set in each location and 30-minute samplings using the portable analyser were conducted three times per the sampling point. At the same time, ambient air was collected by gold trap method. Duplicate sampling was employed using 2 gold columns in one sampling activity, which were brought back to Japan for analysis.

調査地点は廃棄物搬入直後の埋立地(St.1)、搬入から3~4ヶ月経過した埋立地(St.2)、搬入から約5年経過した埋立地(St.3)(2018年4月に火災が起こった場所)の3箇所において3点~4点の測定点を設定し、携帯型水銀測定器を用いて、各測定点において30分のサンプリング測定を3回程度実施して、その平均値から大気水銀濃度を算出した。また、3地点において金カラム法による大気中水銀捕集を行った。試料(金カラム)は各地点2つ採取し、日本へ持ち帰って分析を行った。

The participants to the survey received the explanation of principles and procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc.

調査参加者へは、各調査方法の手順や原理を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等についても説明した。

Mercury was detected in ambient air by the portable analyser, which were 46-59 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (landfill immediately after waste brought in, St.1), 2.6-9.0 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (landfill 3-4 months after waste brought in, St.2), and 2.1-2.9 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (landfill approx. 5 years after waste brought in, St.3). Mercury levels by gold trap method were 37 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (St.1), 4.7 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (St.2), and 3.4 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (St.3).

大気モニタリングの結果、廃棄物搬入直後の埋立地(St.1)からは46~59 ng/m<sup>3</sup>、搬入から3~4ヶ月経過した埋立地(St.2)からは2.6~9.0 ng/m<sup>3</sup>、搬入から約5年経過した埋立地(St.3)からは2.1~2.9 ng/m<sup>3</sup>の水銀が検出された。金カラム法による大気モニタリングの結果は、St.1で37 ng/m<sup>3</sup>、St.2で4.7 ng/m<sup>3</sup>、St.3で3.4 ng/m<sup>3</sup>となった。

The results of the atmospheric monitoring survey are indicated in Table 4.1-10 and Table 4.1-11, and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-11.

大気モニタリング調査結果を表4.1-22及び表4.1-23に、デモンストレーションの様子を図4.1-11に示す。

Table 4.1-22 Result of atmospheric mercury survey (portable analyser)

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Height above sea (m)	Height of measurement (cm)	Mercury conc. (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Atm. pressure (hPa)
St.1-1	22 Jan. 2019	11:11-12:51	N16°53'53"/E96°01'01"	2	60	59	32.2	39.7	1010.3
St.1-2	22 Jan. 2019	12:54-13:57	N16°53'55"/E96°01'02"	0	60	48	33.5	36.0	1008.3
St.1-3	22 Jan. 2019	14:03-15:37	N16°53'37"/E96°01'26"	10	60	46	34.4	34.4	1007.8
St.2-1	23 Jan. 2019	10:26-11:29	N16°53'37"/E96°01'26"	0	60	2.6	30.0	41.3	1002.6
St.2-2	23 Jan. 2019	11:32-12:35	N16°53'37"/E96°01'26"	0	60	8.3	32.3	37.6	1005.7
St.2-3	23 Jan. 2019	12:40-13:42	N16°53'49"/E96°01'10"	0	60	9.0	32.8	36.0	1009.1
St.1-1 re-confirm	23 Jan. 2019	13:53-14:55	N16°53'55"/E96°01'23"	2	60	50	34.6	32.4	1008.3
St.3-1	24 Jan. 2019	10:17-11:53	N16°53'46"/E96°01'23"	2	60	2.1	30.9	39.9	997.7

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Height above sea (m)	Height of measurement (cm)	Mercury conc. (ng/m3)	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Atm. pressure (hPa)
St.3-2	24 Jan. 2019	11:58-13:00	N16°53'46"/E96°01'30"	0	60	2.4	33.2	33.3	1002.4
St.3-3	24 Jan. 2019	13:04-14:06	N16°53'47"/E96°01'28"	4	60	2.3	33.4	28.9	1009.4
St.3-4	24 Jan. 2019	14:09-14:39	N16°53'46"/E96°01'27"	1	60	2.9	33.7	29.2	1008.7

Table 4.1-23 Result of atmospheric mercury survey (gold amalgamation trap method)

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Height above sea (m)	Height of measurement (cm)	Vol. (L)	Mercury conc. (ng/m3)	Mercury conc. (ave.) (ng/m3)
St.1	22 Jan. 2019	11:30-15:30	N16°53'54"/E96°01'01"	2	150	120.1	36	37
						120.1	37	
St.2	23 Jan. 2019	10:42-14:43	N16°53'51"/E96°01'09"	0	150	121.0	4.9	4.7
						121.0	4.5	
St.3	24 Jan. 2019	10:34-14:34	N16°53'46"/E96°01'23"	2	150	119.8	3.0	3.4
						119.8	3.7	
TBL-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.58	-
TBL-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.58	-
TBL-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.58	-



Figure 4.1-11 Pictures of air monitoring demonstration

### (3) Result of mercury emission flux monitoring

Mercury emission flux monitoring was conducted to obtain mercury amount emitted from waste surface of the facility to atmosphere. The survey employed flux chamber, a plastic receptacle (18.4 cm in diameter, 266 cm<sup>2</sup> of covering surface, and 1,968 cm<sup>3</sup> capacity) covering landfill surface and sucked air at a rate of 0.4 L/min to collect mercury emitted from land surface. Mercury-free air of the effluent of the mercury analyser was returned to the receptacle to ensure only mercury from land

surface flowed into the system. The mercury amounts of 4-6 consecutive samplings with 30 minute each were added up. Finally, mercury in the receptacle at the start of the sampling was subtracted. The participants to the survey received the explanation of principles and procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc.

廃棄物処分場表面から大気中へ放出される水銀量に関する情報を得るため、水銀排出フラックス調査を実施した。調査は、廃棄物処分場の一部表面を樹脂製の容器(直径 18.4 cm、対地捕集面積 266 cm<sup>2</sup>、容積 1,968 cm<sup>3</sup>)で覆い、流速約 0.4 L/min で大気を吸引して地表から放出される水銀を捕集した。樹脂製容器へは携帯型水銀測定装置を通過した水銀を含まない空気を戻すことによって、地表から排出される水銀のみを捕集できるように工夫した。水銀放出量の算出に当たっては、30分サンプリングの測定を4～6回連続して行った総水銀量からサンプリング開始時の樹脂容器内空気の水銀量を差引き算出した。調査参加者へは、各調査方法の手順や原理等を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等についても説明した。

Mercury emissions were calculated as 16 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr (landfill immediately after waste brought in, St.1), 38 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr (landfill 3-4 months after waste brought in, St.2), and 26 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr (landfill approx. 5 years after waste brought in, St.3).

調査の結果、廃棄物搬入直後の埋立地 (St.1)からは 130 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr、搬入から3～4ヶ月経過した埋立地 (St.2)からは 33 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hr、搬入から約5年経過した埋立地 (St.3)からは 22 ng/m<sup>2</sup>/hrの水銀の放出が確認された。

The results of the emission flux survey are indicated in Table 4.1-24 and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-12.

水銀排出フラックスのモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1-24 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-12 に示す。

Table 4.1-24 Result of emission survey

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Mercury (ng)	Emission rate (ng/m <sup>2</sup> /hr)	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Surface temp. (°C)	Surface moist. (%)
St.1	22 Jan. 2019	11:25-13:31	N16°53'53"/E96°01'01"	2.674	130	31.8	40.0	36.0	30.1
				1.344		32.1	40.1	35.6	28.5
				1.772		33.1	38.4	36.4	24.9
				1.130		33.3	37.3	37.9	26.2
St.2	23 Jan. 2019	10:47-14:29	N16°53'50"/E96°01'09"	0.549	33	30.7	40.6	44.3	16.0
				0.411		32.4	37.5	46.2	16.5
				0.518		32.9	37.1	47.3	16.4
				0.439		32.7	36.0	47.3	16.6
				0.514		33.7	33.9	46.6	16.5
				0.168		34.7	31.8	46.9	16.2
St.3	24 Jan. 2019	12:14-15:23	N16°53'46"/E96°01'27"	0.305	22	33.2	33.7	44.2	17.5
				0.330		33.3	31.1	45.3	17.5
				0.493		33.7	26.6	46.1	17.6
				0.259		33.3	30.8	46.3	17.5



Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Mercury (ng)	Emission rate (ng/m2/hr)	Air temp. (°C)	Humid. (%)	Surface temp. (°C)	Surface moist. (%)
				0.146		32.7	33.7	43.9	17.4
				0.250		-	-	43.2	16.3



Figure 4.1-12 Pictures of mercury emission monitoring demonstration

#### (4) Result of water monitoring

The leachate water from waste disposal facility was sampled from 3 locations (1 from roadside gutter near the entrance gate, and 2 from gutter along neighboring river). 5L of leachate water (15 L in total) was sampled in each location. The participants to the demonstration received the explanation of procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc. The collected samples were sent to Japan for total mercury analysis.

廃棄物処分場の浸出水(処分場入口付近の側溝、処分場入口河川付近の側溝 2 地点の計 3 地点)を各地点 5 L、合計 15 L 程度採取した。デモンストレーション参加者へは、各調査方法の手順を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等について説明した。試料は日本へ持ち帰り、総水銀濃度の分析を行った。

Mercury in the collected leachate at the facility was detected as 2.2-6.0 ng/L.

分析の結果、処分場内の浸出水は 2.2~6.0 ng/L の水銀が検出された。

The results of the leachate water survey are indicated in Table 4.1-25 and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-13.

水のモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1-25 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-13 に示す。

Table 4.1-25 Result of leachate water survey

Station No.	Date	Time	Lat. / Long.	Mercury conc. (ng/L)	Remarks
St.1	22 Jan. 2019	13:30	N16°53'41"/ E96°01'35"	2.2	Leachate in the facility
St.2	22 Jan. 2019	13:50	N16°53'38"/ E96°01'34"	3.3	Leachate in the facility
St.3	22 Jan. 2019	14:10	N16°53'35"/ E96°01'31"	6.0	Leachate in the facility





Figure 4.1-13 Pictures of water monitoring demonstration

#### (5) Result of waste monitoring

By taking the representativeness of the samples into consideration, waste immediately after the landfill (St.1), waste 3-4 months passed after the landfill (St.2), and waste approx. 5 years passed after the landfill (St.3) were collected from the waste disposal facility. The participant to the demonstration received the explanation of procedures of the survey methods, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc. Collected samples were brought back to Japan and total mercury was analysed.

廃棄物処分場の廃棄物について、大気の調査地点と同様に搬入直後の埋立地 (St.1)、搬入から 3~4 ヶ月経過した埋立地 (St.2)、搬入から約 5 年経過した埋立地 (St.3) から代表的と思われる廃棄物を採取した。デモンストレーション参加者へは、各調査方法の手順を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等について説明した。採取した試料は日本へ持ち帰り総水銀の分析を行った。

The analytical results indicated that 57 ng/g, 100 ng/g, and 480 ng/g of mercury were detected from solid waste immediately after the landfill, 3-4 months after the landfill, and approx. 5 years after the landfill, respectively. It was indicated that mercury levels were increased as the duration after landfill increased.

分析の結果、搬入直後の廃棄物は 57 ng/g だったが、搬入から 3~4 ヶ月経過した廃棄物では 100 ng/g、搬入から 5 年経過した廃棄物では 480 ng/g と時間の経過とともに水銀濃度が上昇する傾向がみられた。

The results of the waste survey are indicated in Table 4.1-26 and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-14.

廃棄物のモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1-26 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-14 に示す。

Table 4.1-26 Result of waste survey

Station No.	Date	Time	Site feature Lat. / Long.	Moisture (%)	Mercury conc. (ng/g-dry)	Waste composition (weight basis)
St.1	24 Jan. 2019	12:00	Immediately after landfill N16°53'53"/ E96°01'01"	61	57	Paper: 26.3% Plastic: 63.1% Plant (timber, etc.): 10.6%
St.2	24 Jan. 2019	12:15	Approx. 3-4 months after landfill	17	100	Plastic: 72.7% Textile: 3.3%

Station No.	Date	Time	Site feature Lat. / Long.	Moisture (%)	Mercury conc. (ng/g-dry)	Waste composition (weight basis)
			N16°53'50"/ E96°01'09"			Plant (timber, etc.):24.1%
St.3	24 Jan. 2019	12:30	Approx. 5 years after landfill N16°53'45"/ E96°01'28"	3.9	480	Plastic: 85.9% Plant (timber, etc.): 14.1%



Figure 4.1-14 Pictures of waste monitoring demonstration

#### (6) Result of hair monitoring for neighbouring residents

Hair samples were collected from 27 people including workers in the facility, YCDC staff working at facility and participated in the survey (20 males and 7 females working at the facility)<sup>7</sup>. Hair sampling was conducted by IDEA. The participants received the explanation of principles and procedures of the survey methods, adverse health effects inferable by hair mercury, objective of the survey, record keeping, etc. Collected samples were brought back to Japan and total mercury and methylmercury were analysed.

処分場の作業員、処分場勤務の YCDC 職員、調査に参加した YCDC 職員の合計 27 人(処分場作業員: 男性 20 名、女性 7 名)から毛髪を採取した。毛髪の採取は、いであ職員が実施し、サンプリング方法の手順や原理、毛髪に含まれる水銀から推察できる健康被害等を説明するとともに、調査意義、記録の取り方等についても説明した。採取した毛髪は日本へ持ち帰り総水銀及びメチル水銀の分析を行った。

Total mercury concentrations for collected 27 samples were in a range of 0.36 to 5.0  $\mu\text{g/g}$  with the average of 0.83  $\mu\text{g/g}$ . Methylmercury concentration were in a range of 0.28 to 0.35  $\mu\text{g/g}$  with the average of 0.63 $\mu\text{g/g}$ . The proportion of methylmercury concentrations of the sample with total mercury 5.0  $\mu\text{g/g}$  were 29%, which indicated the external contamination. Under the high ambient mercury environment such as waste disposal facility, methylmercury does not necessarily high in the samples with high total mercury concentration. Particular attention should be in place when assessing health impacts by using total mercury in hair. The proportion of methylmercury for other samples were 79-96 %.

分析の結果、採取した 27 名の毛髪中総水銀濃度は 0.35~5.0  $\mu\text{g/g}$  の範囲にあり、平均は 0.83  $\mu\text{g/g}$  であった。また、メチル水銀は 0.28~1.4  $\mu\text{g/g}$  の範囲にあり、平均は 0.63  $\mu\text{g/g}$  であった。総水銀が 5.0

<sup>7</sup> Note from translator: Based on the result table of the original document, it should be 30 samples with 20 males and 10 females.

$\mu\text{g/g}$  検出された検体のメチル水銀濃度は  $1.4 \mu\text{g/g}$  でありメチル水銀の割合が 29 %であったことから、この検体に関しては外部付着量が多いと考えられた。廃棄物処分場のように大気中水銀濃度が高い環境においては、毛髪総水銀が高くてもメチル水銀濃度が必ずしも高くない事例があるため、毛髪水銀を用いた健康影響評価には注意を要することが分かる。その他の検体ではメチル水銀の割合が 79~96 %であった。

The results of the hair survey are indicated in Table 4.1-27 and the photos of the site demonstration in Figure 4.1-15.

毛髪のモニタリング調査結果を表 4.1-27 に、デモンストレーションの様子を図 4.1-15 に示す。

Table 4.1-27 Result of hair analysis

No.	Gender	Age	Total mercury ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ )	Methylmercury ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ )	Methylmercury / Total mercury
1	M	28	0.99	0.87	89
2	M	45	0.48	0.44	93
3	M	39	0.66	0.56	84
4	M	29	5.0	1.4	29
5	M	21	0.44	0.40	91
6	M	22	0.35	0.28	79
7	M	20	0.96	0.85	88
8	M	24	0.64	0.58	92
9	M	35	0.56	0.50	90
10	M	21	0.44	0.41	93
11	M	34	1.3	1.1	84
12	M	38	0.42	0.37	89
13	M	47	1.0	0.89	86
14	M	31	1.0	0.92	91
15	M	30	0.76	0.72	94
16	M	23	0.38	0.36	96
17	M	32	0.94	0.83	88
18	M	24	0.92	0.85	92
19	M	30	0.41	0.38	94
20	M	23	0.56	0.49	88
21	F	33	0.42	0.39	94
22	F	16	0.63	0.56	88
23	F	25	0.73	0.66	90
24	F	22	0.81	0.71	88
25	F	22	0.40	0.36	89
26	F	30	0.76	0.64	84
27	F	17	0.39	0.36	92

No.	Gender	Age	Total mercury (µg/g)	Methylmercury (µg/g)	Methylmercury / Total mercury
28	F	31	0.56	0.50	90
29	F	28	0.60	0.52	87
30	F	42	0.60	0.57	95
Average			0.83	0.63	87
Median			0.64	0.56	89
Min.			0.35	0.28	29
Max.			5.0	1.4	96
Standard deviation			0.86	0.27	12



Figure 4.1-15 Pictures of hair monitoring demonstration

#### 4.1.6 Discussions on mercury emissions from waste disposal sites

##### *(1) Effects of ambient air on waste disposal sites for site workers and neighbouring residents*

Ambient air mercury concentrations at waste management facilities that we have surveyed recorded as 1.4 – 8.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (by portable analyser) and 3.5 – 5.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (by gold trap) at Bantar Gebang in Indonesia, 3.3 – 100 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (by portable analyser) and 5.7 – 13 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (by gold trap) at Dandora in Kenya, and 2.1 – 59 ng/m<sup>3</sup> (by portable analyser) and 3.4 – 37 ng/m<sup>2</sup> (by gold trap) at Htein Pin in Myanmar.

今回調査を行った廃棄物処分施設において、直上の大気中水銀濃度はインドネシアの Bantar Gebang において 1.4～8.1ng/m<sup>3</sup>(携帯型測定装置による結果)及び 3.5～5.1ng/m<sup>3</sup>(金カラム法による測定)、ケニアの Dandora において 3.3～100ng/m<sup>3</sup>(携帯型測定装置による結果)及び 5.7～13ng/m<sup>3</sup>(金カラム法による測定)、ミャンマーの Htein Pin において 2.1～59ng/m<sup>3</sup>(携帯型測定装置による結果)及び 3.4～37ng/m<sup>3</sup>(金カラム法による測定)であった。

All ambient air mercury concentrations by goth portable analyser and gold grap at Bantar Gebang and Htein Pin were below 40 ng/m<sup>3</sup>, which is a Japan's guideline value of environmental air. At Dandora, an ambient mercury concentration exceeded Japan's guideline value of environmental air (max. 100 ng/m<sup>3</sup> by portable analyser) in the proximity to the waste burning points. In addition, the results of this survey were lower than the guideline value for ambient air for workplace environment by WHO Europe, which is 1 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 200 ng/m<sup>3</sup> for long-term tolerable inhalation exposure. Thus, it is unlikely for the site workers to develop adverse health effects caused by the inhalation of



mercury in the ambient air. (It does not consider the health risks other than mercury inhalation, e.g. particulate matter, or other pollutants, etc.)

Bantar Gebang 及び Htein Pin における大気中水銀の濃度は携帯型測定装置、金カラム法いずれにおいても日本の環境大気中水銀の指針値である 40ng/m<sup>3</sup> を下回っていた。調査時に廃棄物の燃焼が起こっていた Dandora では燃焼発生場所の近辺において日本の指針値を超過する結果(携帯型測定装置による結果で最大 100ng/m<sup>3</sup>)であったが、燃焼場所に非常に近い地点での結果である。WHO Europe が発表している室内大気の指針値(1µg/m<sup>3</sup>、及び長期間吸入の許容濃度として 200ng/m<sup>3</sup>)を下回っており、作業者が終日滞在しないことを考慮すると Dandora の場合でも大気中水銀の吸入によって深刻な健康リスクを引き起こす状況ではないことが考察される(あくまで大気中水銀の吸入によるリスクの判断であり、燃焼により発生する煙粒子やそのほかの物質による影響は考慮していない)。

## (2) Estimation of mercury emissions from waste disposal sites

Mercury emission from three waste management facilities in surveying countries were estimated. Total emission from entire sites were calculated from the surface emission monitoring data and the land surface.

今回調査を行った 3カ所の廃棄物埋立処分施設について、測定した埋立地表面からの水銀放出量と敷地面積より、処分施設全体からの水銀放出量について見積もりを行った。

The rough estimate of total mercury emissions from these facilities are described in Table 4.1-28.

今回の調査結果から概算される各処分施設全体の水銀放出量について表 4.1-28 に示す。

Table 4.1-28 Mercury emissions from waste disposal facilities

Facility	Mercury emission from soil surface (average) (ng/m <sup>2</sup> /hrs)	Site area (ha = 10,000m <sup>2</sup> )	Mercury emission from entire facility (g/day)
Indonesia: Bantar Gebang	56.0	110.3	1.48
Kenya: Dandora	26.5	12.1	0.0770
Myanmar: Htein Pin	60.9	60.7	0.887

The results indicated that the emission amount in Dandora, Kenya was lower than the other two facilities, which would be due to the smaller site area. Also, the waste mercury content could have already been decreased in comparison with other 2 countries due to the spontaneous ignition happening regularly.

ケニアの Dandora 処分施設の放出量が他の 2 施設に比較して小さいが、これは施設の敷地面積が他の 2 施設よりも小さいことによると考えられる。また、3カ所の処分場の中で、ここだけは常時廃棄物の自然発火が発生しているため、廃棄物中の水銀量が他の2か国の比べて低くなっている可能性も否定できない。

This survey of mercury emissions indicated the decreasing trends of mercury concentrations in the flux chamber at Bantar Gebang, Indonesia and Htein Pin, Myanmar (but not observed in Kenya). If the emission amount was constant over time, the concentrations will be converged to certain level. The reason of the different results could be the physical feature of the landfilled waste, which was mainly composed of large plastic products (different from soil) so that the small size flux chamber could have blocked the emissions from deeper level.

今回の水銀放出量の調査では、インドネシアの Bantar Gebang 及びミャンマーの Htein Pin の調査地点において時間と共にチャンバー中水銀濃度が減少する傾向がみられた(ケニアにおいては確認されなかった)。表面からの放出量に変化がない場合にはチャンバー中の濃度は徐々に一定となることが予想されるため今回の状況はこれと異なるが、考えられる理由として廃棄物埋立処分場表面は土壌と異なり、比較的大きなプラスチック製品などが多いため小型のチャンバーで覆った場合に下層よりの水銀放出を制限している可能性がある(これらの課題については 4.1.7 章でも記述する)。

This survey of mercury emissions from waste management facilities was conducted at the locations with different stages of waste landfill except those at Dandora, Kenya. The results of mercury emissions were different even in the same facility; thus the emission rates would vary depending on the duration after landfill and/or site situations. As the survey points (3 locations in each waste management facility) did not necessarily representative to the entire facility (e.g. site immediately after the waste brought in is smaller than the 1/3 of entire site, etc.), the results of the mercury emission surveys in Table 4.1-28 might be different from the average of the entire site. Also, the surface emission would increase at higher surface temperature. The surveys were conducted in the daytime in dry season. As the surface temperature would be lower at night and in rainy season, the total mercury emissions indicated in Table 4.1-28 might be even lower than this estimate in annual basis. (This will also be discussed in Chapter 4.1.7)

今回調査を行った水銀放出量の調査、ケニアの Dandora 処分施設を除き、搬入された時期に違いのある地点を選定して調査を行った。得られた水銀放出量の値は同じ処分施設でも地点によって差があり、埋立後の時間や状況によって放出量に違いがあることが示唆された。しかしながら今回の調査地点(各施設 3 地点)は施設の状況を均等に反映しないと考えられる(搬入直後の地点を調査しているが、そういった場所が全体に占める割合は 1/3 より少ない、等)。このため表 4.1-28 の計算結果は実際の施設全体の放出量と差があると思われる。また水銀放出量は表面温度に大きく影響されると考えられるが、今回の調査はいずれも日中に行っているため、夜間に放出量が減少する可能性を想定すると、実際の 1 日当たりの水銀放出量は表 4.1-28 の計算結果より小さくなる可能性が考えられる。

There is a research article on annual mercury emission from forest soil in Japan (Marumoto and Sakamoto 2005) based on the monitoring data using flux chamber, which reported the annual value 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{year}$  ( $\equiv 4.57 \text{ ng}/\text{m}^2/\text{hrs}$ ). The results in this survey were higher than this value. The percentage of mercury emitted against the mercury input as the incoming waste were estimated in Table 4.1-29. Although the actual emission may include the re-emission component of mercury deposited from atmosphere in the past, it assumed all mercury existed in the incoming waste.

フラックスチャンバーを用いた測定データを元にした日本での森林土壌からの年間水銀放出量として 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{year}$  ( $\equiv 4.57 \text{ ng}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$ ) が報告されている(丸本及び坂本、2005)。今回の廃棄物処分施設よりの水銀放出量はこれより大きい。実際の放出量には大気からの沈着した水銀の再放出も含まれると考えられるが、仮に放出される水銀がすべて廃棄物中に存在したものと想定し、1 日当たりの施設よりの放出量を廃棄物の搬入量で除した数値を表 4.1-29 に示す。

Table 4.1-29 Mercury emission per unit of solid waste

Facility	Mercury emission from entire facility (g/day)	Daily waste input (t/day)	Mercury emission per unit of waste (ng/kg)	Average mercury level in waste (ng/g)	Percent mercury emitted from waste in facility (%)
Indonesia: Bantar Gebang	1.48	7,000	211	280	0.0754
Kenya: Dandora	0.0770	2,000	38.5	-	-
Myanmar: Htein Pin	0.887	1,300	682	212	0.322

Assuming the mercury input with incoming waste and emission into atmosphere were stable, approx. 0.08% of mercury input at Bantar Gebang in Indonesia and approx. 0.3% at Htein Pon in Myanmar were emitted to atmosphere and the remaining will be accumulated in the facilities. Based on this calculation, most of the mercury are accumulated in the chemical form different from stable compounds such as mercury sulphide, therefore, the accumulated mercury might be emitted gradually into atmosphere or water body after the closure of the facilities.

定量的な量の廃棄物の搬入と水銀の放出があると想定すると、インドネシア Bantar Gebang では搬入される廃棄物中の水銀のおよそ 0.08%が、ミャンマー Htein Pin では 0.3%が大気中へ放出され、残りは廃棄物とともに処分施設へ蓄積される計算となる。大半は廃棄物と共に埋立処分場内に蓄積される計算となるが、廃棄物中の水銀は硫化物のように安定した化学形態で存在している割合は少ないことが想定されるので、将来的にこれらの水銀は埋立処分施設の運用終了後であっても大気や水系へ排出、放出されると考えられる。

This survey did not monitor the emissions due to waste burning due to the difficulty to put the flux chamber onto the burning surface. It is not possible to assess the mercury emissions by waste burning, but we can assume that most of the mercury in the waste could have been emitted as the boiling point of elemental mercury and mercury chloride (II) are 356.7°C and 302°C, respectively. No waste burning was observed at two of the waste disposal facilities in Table 4.1-29. One possible estimating methodology of mercury emission by waste burning at Dandora, Kenya could be done by estimating the waste volume burnt multiplied by the mercury content in the waste.

なお、今回の放出量の調査は燃焼による水銀の放出を対象としていない(燃焼している表面にチャンバーを設置できないため)。燃焼による水銀放出量の評価は困難であるが、金属水銀の沸点が 356.7°C、塩化水銀(II)の沸点が 302°Cであること等を考慮すると、燃焼した廃棄物に含まれていた水銀の大半が大気中に放出されることが考えられる。表 4.1-29 に示した 2 カ所の廃棄物埋立処分施設では廃棄物の燃焼は確認されなかったが、ケニア Dandora の様に燃焼が発生している場所における水銀放出量を見積もる場合、燃焼した廃棄物の量を概算し、廃棄物中水銀が燃焼した廃棄物量に応じて放出されたとして計算する方法が考えられる。

### *(3) Discussions on mercury sources in solid waste*

The main composition of solid waste in this survey collected at the facilities in Indonesia and Myanmar (as the waste at Dandora, Kenya was not imported) were plastic products, plant (timber, etc.), textile, etc. No mercury-added product such as fluorescent lamps, mercury thermometers or batteries were identified. Some level of mercury concentration in waste samples (57 – 480 ng/g) were confirmed. The origin of the mercury is still unknown. It might have come from surface print (ink) of plastic waste but other waste (e.g. timber, textile, etc.) also contained similar levels of mercury. Thus, the mercury might have been released from other mercury-added products and adsorbed to the waste surface.

今回調査を行った廃棄物処分施設より採取した廃棄物試料(ケニアの Dandora より採取した試料は輸入ができなかったためインドネシア及びミャンマーの 2 施設の試料)では、廃棄物の主な構成はプラスチック製品や木、布等が中心であり、蛍光灯や水銀体温計、電池などの水銀使用製品は試料中に確認されなかったが、廃棄物試料中水銀濃度は 57~480ng/g と、一定量の水銀が確認された。実際の廃棄物中の水銀の起源としてはプラスチック製品の表面印刷(インク)等も考えられるが、類似した廃棄物の構成でも採取場所によって濃度に違いがあったこと、プラスチック製品だけでなく木、布等の水銀濃度もプラスチック製品と大きく異なることはなかったことから、他の水銀使用製品より放出された水銀が表面に吸着している状況も考えられる。

#### *(4) Mercury levels in leachate water and impacts to surrounding environment*

The mercury levels in leachate water from three facilities surveyed this time were between 2.2 and 460 ng/L, which is below Japan's effluent standard of 5000 ng/L. The total mercury release from the facilities could not be calculated as the total water effluents were unknown. It can be, however, assumed that the mercury impacts to neighbours are not likely as the leachate in the facility is already low.

今回調査を行った3施設における浸出水中の水銀濃度は2.2~510ng/Lであり、いずれも日本における排水基準である5000ng/Lを下回った。施設全体から外部へ流出する浸出水の量が不明であるため施設周辺に対する水銀負荷量の計算は困難であるが、施設内の浸出水中水銀濃度が日本の排水基準を下回るため、水銀に関して周辺への大きな影響は考えにくい。

#### *(5) Hair mercury content for site workers and possible situation*

Due to legal and procedural problems, hair sampling and mercury analysis was able to be conducted at Htein Pin waste management facility in Myanmar only. The total mercury concentrations in human hair were 0.35 – 5.0 µg/g, and proportion of methylmercury were 29 – 96%. One sample indicated different feature with 5.0 µg/g of total mercury with 29% of methylmercury portion. The results that excluded this one sample were 0.35 – 1.3 µg/g with the methylmercury proportion of 79 – 96%. A possible reason for this phenomenon would be the external contamination by exposing mercury vapour, which will raise a concern the risk of high mercury inhalation. However, ambient mercury concentration that is of concern about adverse health impact was not recorded in this survey. Furthermore, the results of the other workers with similar work environment indicated high methylmercury proportion in their hairs. Thus, it might have caused by particular reasons such as the application of personal care products or other products containing mercury to the hair.

制度及び手続き上の問題から、今回の調査ではミャンマーのHtein Pin 廃棄物処分施設においてのみ作業員の毛髪採取及び水銀濃度の調査を行うことができた。毛髪中の総水銀濃度は0.35~5.0µg/gであり、毛髪中総水銀中にメチル水銀の占める割合は29~96%であった。ただし1名の対象者のみが総水銀濃度5.0µg/g、メチル水銀の割合が29%と特徴的な傾向を示し、この対象者を除いた毛髪中の総水銀濃度は0.35~1.3µg/gであり、毛髪中総水銀中にメチル水銀の占める割合は79~96%であった。毛髪中の総水銀濃度が高く、メチル水銀の割合が小さい場合には高濃度大気中水銀の曝露による毛髪表面への付着が考えられ、高濃度水銀の吸入によるリスクが懸念されるが、本調査においては健康に深刻な影響が懸念される大気中水銀濃度は確認されず、また同様の作業環境にある対象者ではメチル水銀の割合が大きいことから、水銀を含むパーソナルケア製品の使用等、この対象者における特別な事情が考えられる。

It was concluded that no serious ambient mercury exposure occurred for the site workers, including the particular one, at surveying sites.

この対象者を含め、調査を行った作業員について深刻な大気中水銀の曝露環境はないと考えられた。

### *4.1.7 Issues and recommendations for future survey of waste disposal sites*

#### *(1) Improvement of mercury emission survey method*

Knowing the existing report that mercury emission from soil was quickly monitored by small flux chamber, this method was applied in this survey for emission from soil. Different from soil, the waste



is different in composition of different location and covered with large objects such as plastic bags, which may be resulted in the blockage of mercury dispersion from deep waste layer by small flux chamber. For more representative mercury emission survey planning in order for the better estimation from an entire facility, a few options could be considered, i.e. increasing the capacity of flux chamber, or applying turbulent mass transport factors by monitoring ambient air at different strata, etc. However, such survey requires large equipment and prolongs survey time, which is less feasible for actual implementation (Due to its specific nature of waste disposal sites, long-term activity would be problematic.).

今回の調査では廃棄物表面からの水銀放出量の調査方法として、土壌を対象とした既存の報告があること、短時間での測定が可能であることから小型のフラックスチャンバーを用いた方法により行ったが、廃棄物埋立場では土壌に比べて地点ごとの性状の差が大きいこと、表面が比較的大きなプラスチック袋等で覆われていることが多く、フラックスチャンバーのような装置で覆ってしまった場合、下部堆積層からの水銀放出に影響を与えることも考えられる。このため、施設よりの水銀放出量をより精度よく見積もるため、代表制の高い水銀放出量を測定することを計画した場合、使用するチャンバーを大型化する、層(高度)別に上空大気を測定し、乱流輸送係数を適用する等の手法が考えられるが、いずれも調査装置が大型化し、また短時間での調査が困難になるため、実際の調査には課題が多い(廃棄物処分施設の性質上、長期間の調査に大きな困難が伴う場合が多い)。

Waste in a facility was brought in and landfilled in different period that would result in different mercury emission profiles. The emission would also vary at time of a day due to the difference of surface temperature. To estimate the mercury emission for entire site, the sampling grid should be developed and continuous survey for 24 hours to a few days should be conducted. (Seasonal survey would also be needed to consider the seasonal variation.) However, it is difficult, as mentioned above, to undertake multipoint survey or overnight survey.

また、施設内の廃棄物は搬入、埋立てられた時期が大きく異なることが多く、実際には場所によって水銀放出量に違いがあると考えられる。また表面温度の変化から時刻によっても放出量は変化すると考えられるので、敷地全体の水銀放出状況を把握するためには敷地を格子状等面積的に均等になるよう一定数の調査地点を設定し、終日～数日継続する調査を行う必要がある(且つ、季節変動を考慮するのであれば季節ごとの調査が求められる)が、上述のとおり多地点あるいは夜間の調査に困難が伴う場合が多い。

More mercury emissions than natural emission levels are expected from waste disposal facilities where waste burning is occurring. The flux chamber method cannot be applied to the location where waste is actually burning so that the estimation of unit rate is difficult. Therefore, the development of mercury emission survey and evaluation methodology for waste burning will be the important challenge.

また、燃焼が発生している廃棄物埋立施設では自然の放出量に比べて燃焼による放出量が大きくなる状況が想定されるが、燃焼による水銀放出量の調査は放出量の測定方法(今回のフラックスチャンバーによる方法は使用できない)、及び原単位の評価が容易でなく、燃焼による水銀放出量の測定及び評価方法が今後の大きな課題になると思われる。

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