



**Environmental and Health NGOsⁱ voting list on the
proposed amendments for the Environment Committee vote (13/09/06)
on the Restriction of certain mercury containing measuring and control equipment directive
(Sornosa Report)**

Brussels, 12 September 2006

Please also consider the justifications provided by the NGOs dated also 12 September 2006.

No of Amend.	Recitals Articles Annexes	Brief Description of amendment	Voting suggestion
14 Hennicot-Schoepges	Annex I, 19a, 2b(new)	<i>In all measuring and control equipment for consumer and professional use (especially households, healthcare facilities and schools), allowing time limited exemptions where safer and economically feasible alternatives, producing an equivalent level of precision and reliability are not yet available.</i>	+ (if 13 falls)
10 Schlyter	Annex I, 19a, 1a(new)	<i>in sphygmomanometers (except for strain gauges)</i>	+
11 Schlyter	Annex I, 19a, point 2	Deletesphygmomanometers	+ (if 10 adopted)
13 Schlyter	Annex I, 19a, point 2a (new)	<i>In other measuring devices not intended for sale to the general public after 3 years after entry into force of the directive, Manufactures may request a derogation from point 2a before 18 months after entry into force of the directive a derogation shall be granted for essential uses, limited period of time, to be set on a case-by-case basis, if manufacturers can prove that they have undertaken every effort to develop safer alternatives or alternative processes, and that safer alternatives or alternative processes are still not available</i>	+ (if 14 falls)
15 Hennicot-Schoepges	Annex I, 19a, 2c(new)	<i>In sphygmomanometers (excepting strain gauges in healthcare) containing mercury for both consumer and healthcare use. Exemptions may be granted if there is documented scientific evidence that the alternative products cannot achieve an equivalent level of precision and reliability.</i>	+ (if 14 adopted and 10 and 13 fall)
12 Callanan, Blockland, Bowis, Maaten	Annex I, 19a, 1a(new)	<i>By way of derogation, points (1) and (2) shall not apply to: (a.) antique barometers and scientific instruments intended for sale or trade in the international antiques market; (b.) the production of traditional barometers using small quantities of mercury in carefully controlled and licensed environments</i>	Neutral -
3 Schlyter	Recital 1restrictions on consumer and healthcare use of	+
4 Schlyter	Recital 3	...initially..... two areas.....	+

5 Schlyter	Recital 3 a (new)	<i>With a view to minimising releases of mercury to the environment, restrictive measures should also be taken after a transition period for the remaining measuring devices not intended for the general public when safer mercury-free alternatives are available.</i>	+
6 Schlyter	Recital 4a (new)	<i>In order to protect human health and the environment from exposure to mercury the Commission should make a legislative proposal for the active replacement of mercury-containing thermometers and sphygmomanometers, including their collection and safe disposal by 12 months after entry into force of this directive.</i>	+
1 Sornosa	Recital 4a (new)	<i>Exemptions may be authorised in cases where alternative solutions are not yet available, as well as in the rare case of the maintenance of traditional barometers, museum collections and industrial heritage;</i>	+
7 Hennicot-Schoepges	Recital 4b (new)		(if 14 adopted) –
2 Sornosa	Recital 8a (new)	<i>The Commission should take measures in the short term to ensure that all products (not just electrical and electronic equipment) containing mercury and currently circulating in society are collected separately and safely treated.</i>	+
8 Hennicot-Schoepges	Recital 7a (new)		
9 Hennicot-Schoepges	Recital 7b (new)	<i>The Commission should take measures in the short term to ensure that all products (not just electrical and electronic equipment) containing mercury and that fall under the exemption categories are correctly labelled.</i>	+

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ⁱ **Health Care Without Harm Europe (HCWH)**, www.noharm.org, is an international coalition of environmental health groups and health care professionals whose goal is to make health care ecologically sustainable and no longer a source of harm to public health, without compromising patient safety or care.

European Public Health Alliance Environment Network (EEN), <http://www.env-health.org/> is an international non-governmental organisation advocating environmental protection as a means to improving health and well-being. The Network has a diverse membership of over 50 groups including non-governmental organisations, professional bodies representative of doctors, nurses and other healthcare workers, academic institutions, womens', environmental health and environment groups and other not-for-profit organisations.

The **European Environmental Bureau (EEB)**, www.eeb.org, is a federation of more than 140 environmental citizens' organisations based in all EU Member States and most Accession Countries, as well as in a few neighbouring countries. These organisations range from local and national, to European and international. The aim of the EEB is to protect and improve the environment of Europe and to enable the citizens of Europe to play their part in achieving that goal.

The **Zero Mercury Working group**, www.zeromercury.org, is an international coalition of more than 40 public interest non-governmental organizations from around the world formed initially in 2004 by the European Environmental Bureau and the Mercury Policy Project/Ban Mercury Working Group. The aim of the group is to reach "Zero" emissions, demand and supply of mercury, from all sources we can control, towards eliminating mercury in the environment at EU level and globally."