

APMMN Website (apmmn.org.tw)

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Outline

- ✓ Monitoring mercury in air and rainwater
- ✓ The Asia mercury problem
- ✓ Why monitor mercury
- ✓ Asia net map
- ✓ Workshop

Asia-Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network

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「Monitoring Mercury in Air and Rainwater」

[Learn more about APMMN](#)

The Asia Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network (APMMN) is a cooperative effort involving many different groups, including environmental ministries and federal government agencies, academic institutions, and scientific research and monitoring organizations.

The goal of the APMMN is to systematically monitor wet deposition and atmospheric concentrations of mercury in a network of stations throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

Objectives:

- Determine the status and trends in: concentrations of ambient air mercury species - Gaseous Oxidized Mercury (GOM), Particulate bound mercury (PBM2.5), Elemental mercury (GEM); and wet, dry and total atmospheric deposition of mercury.
- Assist partner countries in developing their mercury monitoring and assessment capacity by providing training on multi-media (e.g., air, precipitation, water, sediment, biota) sampling and analytical methods, and best practices.
- Provide a robust dataset for regional and global model input.

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June 14-19, 2015
Jeju, Korea
- > [APMMN 2015](#)
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Minamata, Japan
- > [IEP 2015](#)
April 22-24, 2015
Chungli, Taiwan

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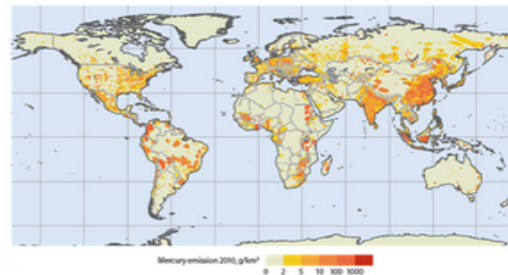
The Asia Mercury Problem

The rapid growth of economic and industrial activities in Asia marked by the massive consumption of coal, petroleum, and fossil fuels has resulted in a dramatic increase of atmospheric mercury emissions. Once emitted, mercury can be transformed to different chemical forms, transported through the atmosphere, and deposited long distances from the point of origin. The long-range atmospheric transport and deposition of mercury is a significant environmental problem of regional and global concern. Asia is the largest source of atmospheric mercury and emissions continue to rapidly increase. It is expected that mercury deposition within Asia will also continue to increase, leading to more mercury health issues in the region. Many industrializing Asian nations have their own sources of mercury emissions, contributing to the local mercury burden, and likely increasing local and regional deposition of mercury.

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Global anthropogenic mercury emissions, 2010



Despite the magnitude and extent of Asian mercury emissions, few consistent measurements have been made in the Asia-Pacific region; accessible measurement datasets are very limited.

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) The Global Atmospheric Mercury Assessment: Sources, Emissions and Environmental Transport, 2013

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Why monitor mercury?

At present, scientists and decision-makers in the Asia-Pacific region must rely on limited information to understand and quantify the critical linkages between mercury emissions, environmental response, and potential human health concerns. Successful design, implementation, and assessment of solutions to the mercury pollution problem require standardized and comprehensive long-term information on trends and environmental concentrations—information that is currently not available. As a primary mercury source region with limited mercury information and data, Asia is a particularly important region to further develop monitoring capacity.

A mercury monitoring program focused on tracking mercury in air, water, land, fish, and wildlife would allow scientists and decision makers to assess progress in addressing the mercury problem. Currently, such a monitoring program does not exist on a global scale, although there are promising efforts underway and very successful regional monitoring programs that can serve as models for how to monitor collaboratively to produce high quality data. The work to develop an Asia-Pacific mercury monitoring network to track mercury in air and rainwater is a very timely and an important contribution to broader regional and global monitoring efforts.

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The technology platform of Asia-Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network opens in Taiwan

Wednesday, 22 Apr 2015

The US Environmental Protection Agency Assistant Director Jane Nishida, Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration Director Hung-Te Tsai and the National Central University (Taiwan) President Jing-Yang Jou co-host the achievement meeting of APMMN, which opened in Chungli on April 22.

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At the anniversary exhibition



The fruitful results of APMMN

Asia-Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network

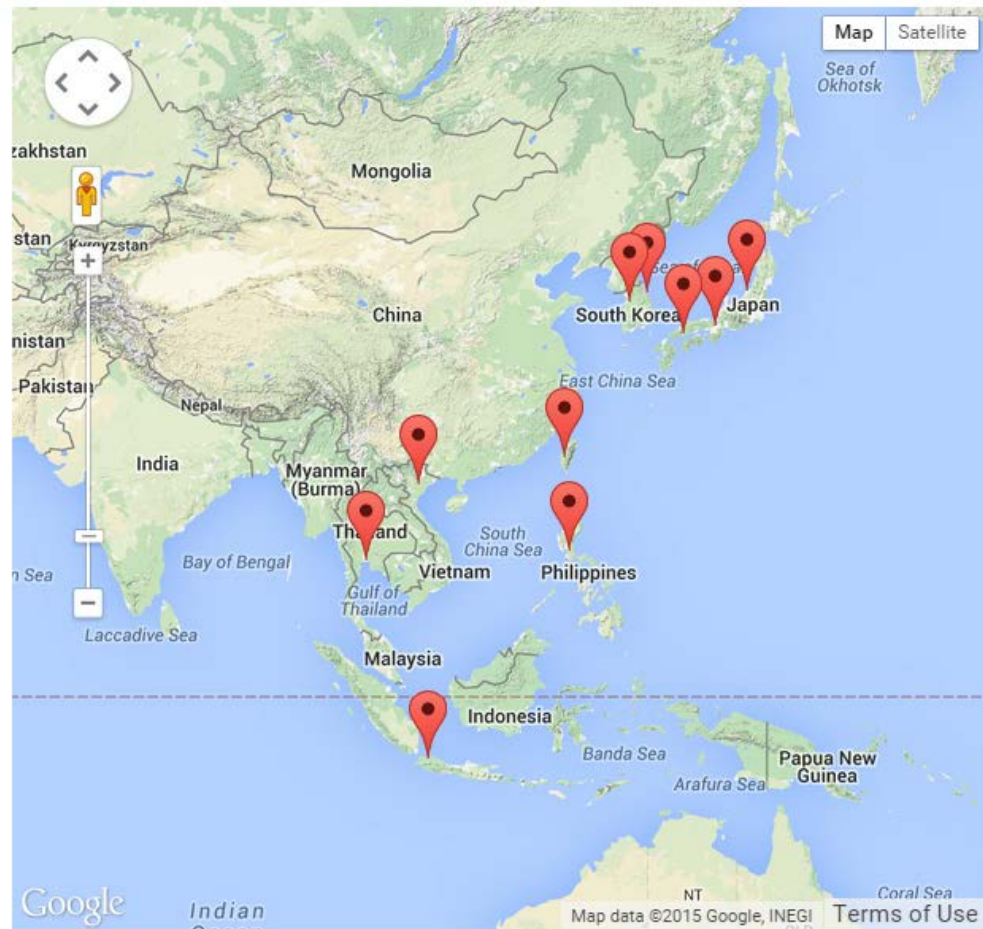
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APMMN Vietnam 2014

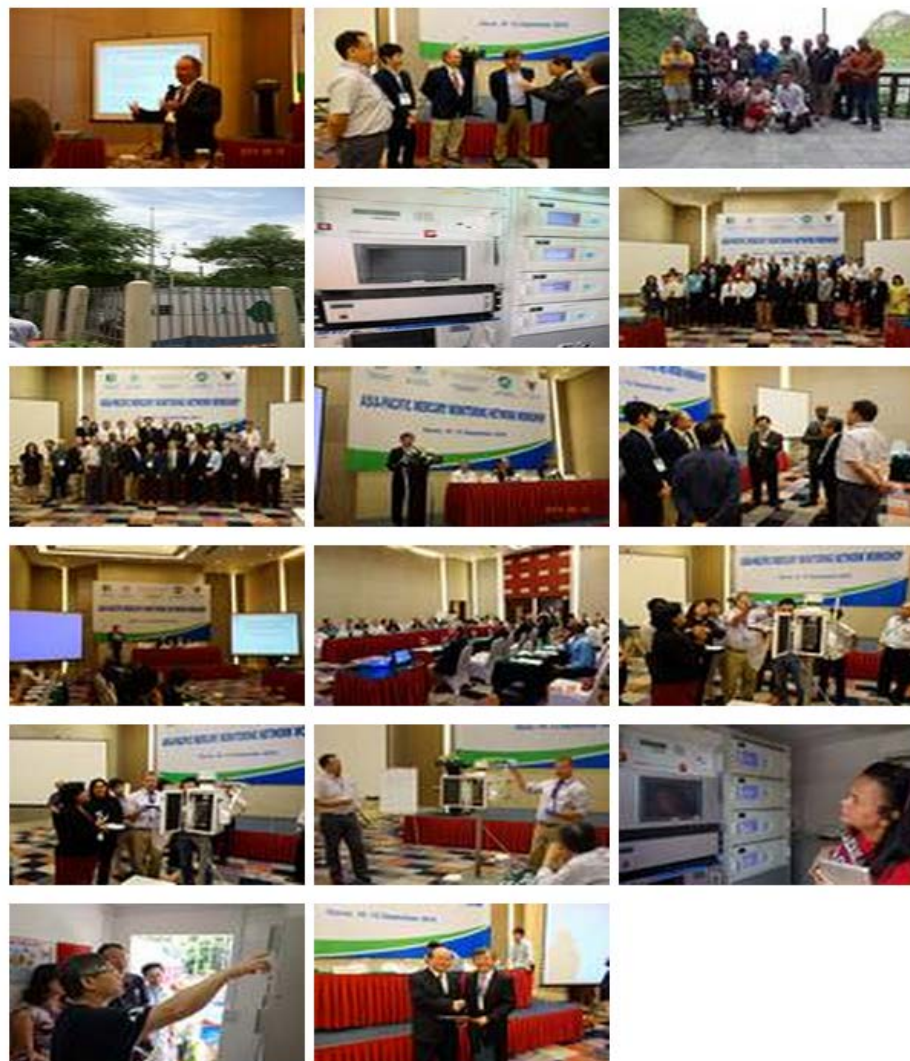
Document

- Conference Information [[PDF](#)]

Presentation

- Introduction Mercury Overview [[PDF](#)]
- Mercury in East & Southeast Asia [[PDF](#)]
- Minamata Convention [[PDF](#)]
- Why is Monitoring Important [[PDF](#)]
- Mercury monitoring [[PDF](#)]
- Mercury monitoring in Thailand [[PDF](#)]
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- APMMN Hanoi Meeting [[PDF](#)]
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