

**Workshop for the development a
Halon phase strategy for the
West Asian countries, 6th-7th
June 2000, Beirut Lebanon**

**Regional coordination of
Halon activities**

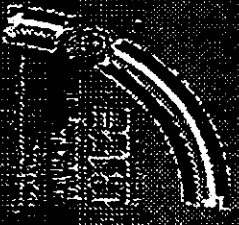
By

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Regional Network

Coordinator

UNEP/ROWA



West Asia Region

Ratification data of Montreal Protocol

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
|  | Bahrain | 27/04/1990 |
|  | Jordan | 31/05/1989 |
|  | Lebanon | 31/03/1993 |
|  | Kuwait | 23/11/1992 |
|  | Oman | 30/06/1999 |
|  | Qatar | 22/01/1996 |
|  | Saudi Arabia | 01/03/1993 |
|  | Syria | 12/12/1989 |
|  | United Arab Emirates | 22/12/1989 |
|  | Yemen | 21/02/1996 |

Not yet ratified

 Iraq

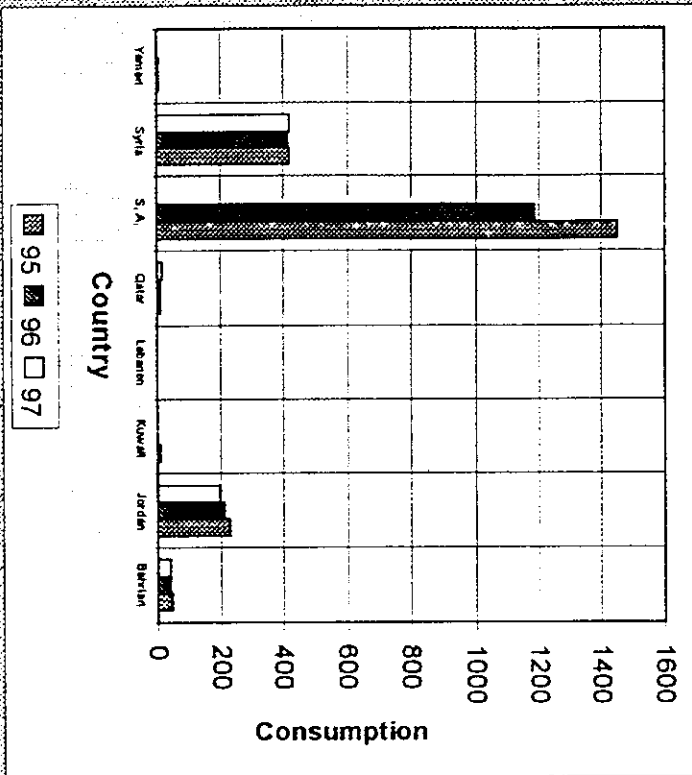
Other applications to exceed

 Palestine has requested to be

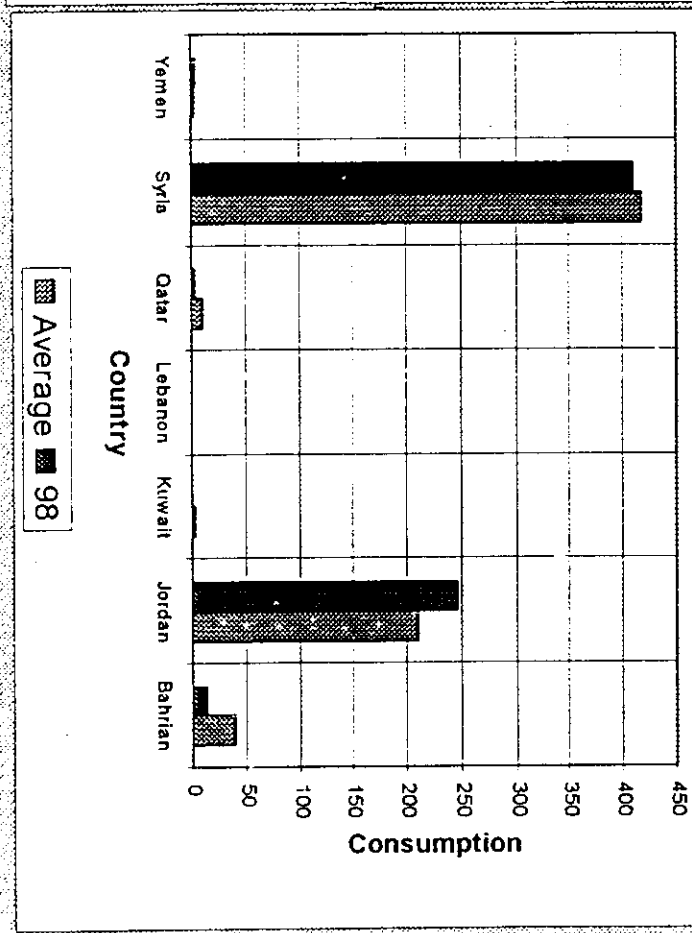


Consumption of Halons

Consumption of Halons (Annex A, Group II)



Consumption of Halons (Annex A, Group II)



- Base level: Average of 95-1997; Freeze January 1, 2002.
- Oman data are not reported.
- S. A. data for 97 and 98 are not reported.
- U. A. E. data for 98 is not reported.

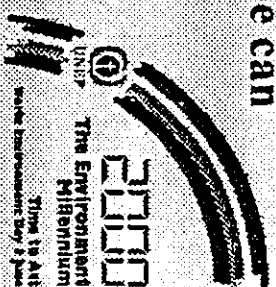




Why is a Halon Management Plan Important?

- On January 1, 1994, production of Halon 1301 and Halon 1211 ceased in Article 2 countries.
- India voluntarily ceased halon production in 1998, however production of halons in Korea and China continues.

- Although Korea and China are allowed to produce halons until 2010, Excom decided to allocate more fund to assist these countries to stop their production.
- Therefore, In the near future non-availability of halons (especially halon 1301) could make it difficult to recharge currently installed fire protection systems. The lack of availability could leave important facilities unprotected from the threat of fire until a new protection system of another type can be installed.
- As recycled halons are now becoming the only source of supply the cost of halons is rising.





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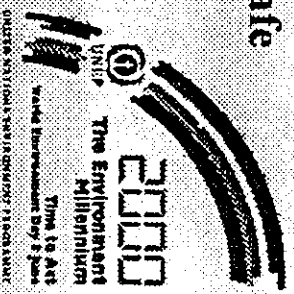
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

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Action Plan:

The elimination of halon dependency is a logical, step by step procedure. A program developed jointly with the fire protection community should include the following elements and be implemented in the following order:

1. Meet with members of the fire protection community and assess the uses of halons in the country and estimate the level of installed capacity.
2. Build awareness of the problem of ozone depletion and the need to eliminate imports of newly produced halons.
3. Commit to phase out use of halons for all but essential uses
4. Reduce unnecessary emissions and uses of halons
5. Educate users and fire equipment companies to allow for a safe transition to alternative protection methods
6. Develop a halon bank management programme -- eliminate the need for newly manufactured halons.
7. End imports of newly manufactured halons.
8. End imports of newly manufactured halons.



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地球環境部

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Major uses for Halons

1211 → Used in portable fire extinguishers that could be located in hotels, office buildings, libraries or even homes.

1301 →

- In large computer facilities.
- Industrial control rooms.
- Military facilities and mobile military equipment.
- Telephone and telecommunications equipment rooms.
- Museum and art gallery storage rooms.
- Private telephone exchanges operated by hotels and financial services companies.



الجمهورية اللبنانية

مكتب وزير الدولة لشؤون التنمية الإدارية
مشاريع ودراسات القطاع العام



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البرنامج الإقليمي للتربية البيئية

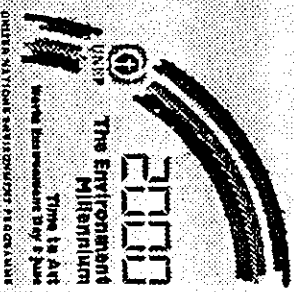
Halons

★ are halogenated hydrocarbons. They are colorless, odorless gases that are electrically nonconductive, leave no residue and are low in toxicity.

★ Halons stop the chemical reaction necessary for a fire to continue at low concentrations without displacing oxygen - there is still plenty of air for people to use in the evacuation process.

On the contrary:

Halons have long atmospheric lifetimes and high ozone destruction potential makes them extremely damaging to the stratospheric ozone layer. (Halons may be responsible for as much as 25% of the problem of stratospheric ozone layer depletion.



Republic of Lebanon
Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform
Center for Public Sector Projects and Studies
(C.P.S.P.S.)