

Proposed Regulatory Concepts for the Disposition of CRTs and CRT Glass

Changes to existing Universal Waste management options for CRTs

- Clarification that CRTs, managed exclusively as universal waste, must be reclaimed by CRT glass manufacturer/primary or secondary smelter (just like CRT glass)
- CRT removal from a CRT device now subject to notification, annual reporting and record keeping (just like CRT glass)
- CRTs destined for reuse must be managed as recyclable hazardous waste

Expand disposition options for CRTs and CRT glass

- Allow for appropriate disposal following management as a universal waste
- Allow recycling options other than CRT glass manufacturer and lead smelters, pursuant to existing hazardous waste laws
- Notification of destination (60 days prior)
- Fully regulated as hazardous waste - upon determination or no later than one year from accumulation date
- Upon request by DTSC, demonstration documents showing that there are no UW recycling options
- Conditional Exclusion (from standards in Chapter 23)
 - non-RCRA CRT glass (i.e., panel glass) may be excluded under proposed standards

Promote recycling over disposal

- Upon request, demonstration documents (that there are no recycling options)
- Subject to Chapters 10-16,20,and 22
 - Determine generator status – Chapter 12 (e.g., LQG)
 - Storage – Containment buildings or containers
 - 90 day limit
 - Container requirements
 - Manifest/Class I landfill
 - Biennial Report
 - Contingency Plan
 - Generator/disposal fees
 - Registered H.W. transporter

Clarify CRT panel glass management requirements

- CRT glass (i.e., panel glass) may be excluded
 - Non-RCRA hazardous waste (h.w. only because it fails TTLC)
 - Use Methods 3052 and 1311 for testing
 - Notification – Certification (that the h.w. is non- RCRA)
 - Treated to remove phosphor powders under existing ch 23 treatment standards
 - Disposal – Class I landfill (RCRA) or Class II or III landfill (non-RCRA)