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2013 Mercury Convenience-Switch Collection Program Implementation Report

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Small Business and Environmental Assistance Division

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



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Mercury Convenience Switch Collection Program

Introduction

The Texas Legislature established the voluntary convenience-switch collection program through House Bill (HB) 2793 in the 79th Regular Session in 2005. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) began the formal implementation of this program on Aug. 29, 2005, the date on which HB 2793 was mandated to take effect.

This report covers the mercury switch reporting year beginning Nov. 1, 2012, and ending Oct. 31, 2013. This is the eighth yearly report published according to the requirements of Section 375.151 of the Texas Health and Safety Code.

Executive Summary

Pursuant to HB 2793, the TCEQ has helped to coordinate the implementation of a convenience-switch collection program for Texas. To facilitate the implementation of the requirements under HB 2793 and other programs throughout the United States, automobile manufacturers created a not-for-profit corporation called End of Life Vehicle Solutions (ELVS). The legislation includes specific mandates for both automobile manufacturers and the TCEQ.

In conjunction with the voluntary convenience-switch collection program, Section 2 of HB 2793 also mandated that the TCEQ “adopt rules for regulating a convenience switch...as universal waste under 30 TAC Section 335.261.” The TCEQ fulfilled this mandate by incorporating, by reference, existing federal rules that allow mercury-containing equipment, including convenience switches, to be managed as universal waste. Handlers of universal waste are subject to less stringent standards for reporting, storing, transporting, and collecting these wastes. The new rules eliminated obstacles for small businesses wishing to participate in the program such as requirements for storing and shipping mercury convenience switches.

Participation in the program is voluntary for both vehicle recyclers and metal-recycling facilities. While not required to participate in the convenience-switch collection program, dismantlers participating in the AirCheck Texas program are required to remove mercury switches in accordance with state and federal laws applicable to the management of mercury switches.

On-site technical assistance is available to vehicle recyclers through the Small Business and Local Government Assistance (SBLGA) Section of the TCEQ.

HB 2793 mandates that the TCEQ provide regulatory incentives to those facilities that participate in the voluntary program. The TCEQ has met these requirements through existing programs that offer qualifying, participating facilities an adjustment on their compliance-history classifications. Because HB 2793 requires that any compliance history adjustments be provided to qualifying businesses through existing programs, the TCEQ provides these incentives based on: (1) a business’s compliance history classification; and (2) any voluntary measures undertaken by the business to improve environmental quality.

A vehicle recycler must submit an annual report in order to participate in the program and to potentially qualify for regulatory incentives under HB 2793. For the most recent reporting period a total of [48] facilities submitted annual reports. The 48 facilities that submitted the voluntary Annual Reporting Forms reported processing a total of 48,427 vehicles and removing a total of 17,578 switches.

Summary of the National Vehicle Mercury Switch Recycling Program

After a number of years of negotiations, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and key industry stakeholders announced the formation of the National Vehicle Mercury Switch Recycling Program (NVMSRP) in August 2006. The national program, which is being implemented separately from programs already in place in a number of states, is aimed at facilitating the removal and collection of mercury convenience switches in states without preexisting programs.

Maximizing the removal and collection of convenience switches nationwide is a primary goal of this program. The program is coordinated by End of Life Vehicle Solutions (ELVS), the not-for-profit corporation formed by the automobile manufacturers. Through this national program, ELVS will not only provide educational materials, it also will collect and recycle the convenience switches returned by participating facilities. In addition to convenience lighting assemblies, under the national program, ELVS will also accept anti-lock braking system (ABS) modules containing mercury switches, as well as the individual switch pellets removed from convenience lighting assemblies.

Recommendations and Planned Next Steps

In 2013, the TCEQ provided 700 auto salvage companies enrolled in the national program with instructions on how to mail back their buckets with convenience switches. The TCEQ supports the national goal to increase the number of convenience switches returned to ELVS for recycling by encouraging all enrolled companies to return their buckets and switches, especially if they had switches but were no longer collecting them. The TCEQ will continue to work with ELVS and representatives from the vehicle-recycling industry within the framework of the existing program.

Collection Rates and Participation

Table 1 reports data that is voluntarily submitted by auto salvage facilities under the TCEQ convenience-switch collection program. To qualify for incentives provided by the TCEQ, facilities participating in the convenience-switch collection program are required to submit a report documenting the number of convenience switches collected during the prior 12 months and the total number of vehicles processed for recycling during that same period. The data included in Table 1 is a compilation of reports submitted by participating facilities. On average vehicles containing mercury convenience switches have 1.5 switches. Thus the data documents a capture rate of 24 percent of mercury switches estimated to be available for removal in the reporting year from end-of-life vehicles.

In 2013, the number of processed scrap vehicles containing mercury convenience switches diminished. The capture rate also reduced from 36% in 2012 to 24% this reporting year. As vehicles with mercury switches age, a greater number of vehicles being recycled will not contain mercury convenience switches. In coming years, facilities are likely to report a decrease in convenience switches collected.

Table 1- Data from Completed Annual Reports Submitted by Participating Facilities

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of facilities reporting</u>	<u>Number of eligible vehicles processed</u>	<u>Number of convenience switches removed</u>
2006	6 facilities	186 vehicles	156 switches
2007	34 facilities	23,868 vehicles	11,696 switches
2008	84 facilities	11,776 vehicles	18,408 switches
2009	105 facilities	29,248 vehicles	24,944 switches
2010	135 facilities	37,506 vehicles	36,370 switches
2011	69 facilities	18,278 vehicles	10,237 switches
2012	63 facilities	61,677 vehicles	33,716 switches
2013	48 facilities	48,427 vehicles	17,578 switches

A yearly report is submitted to the TCEQ on behalf of the automobile manufactures. The title of the report is the “Annual Manufacturer’s Implementation Report”. It is managed by End of Life Vehicle Solutions (ELVS), and the report reflects the total number and weight of the convenience switches returned to them from the buckets they received from Texas automobile dismantlers during the preceding twelve months. In this latest report, reflecting information gathered from Nov. 1, 2012 through Oct. 31, 2013, 32,048 convenience switches were collected from 62 Texas dismantlers. The total weight of the mercury recovered from the switches was 70.6 lbs.