

California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act



GEM Network Meeting - Sacramento

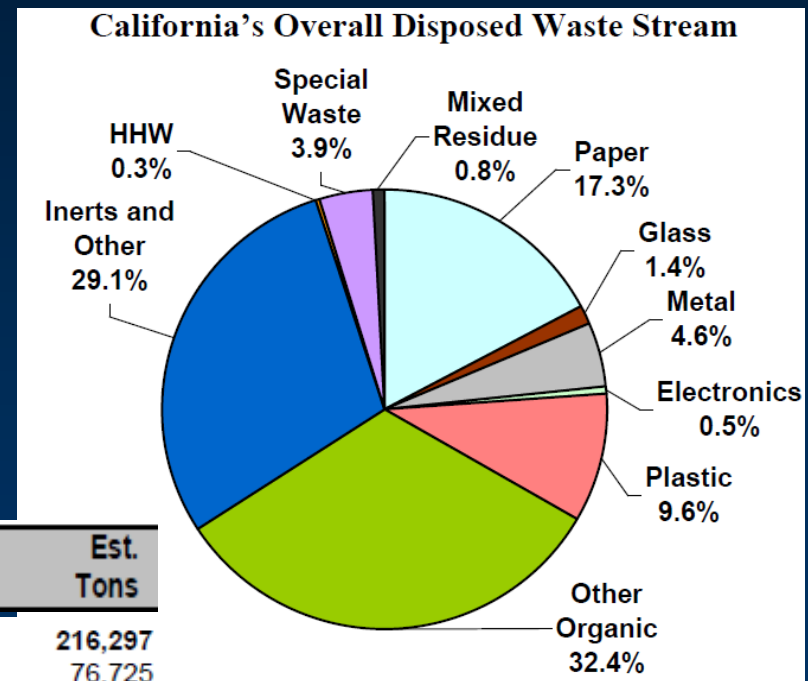
This Morning's Topics

- **Why Does California Care About E-waste?**
- **Legislative and Regulatory History**
- **The Electronic Waste Recycling Act**
- **The Covered Electronic Waste Program**

Electronic Waste: What's the Problem?

Fastest growing part of the waste stream?
Really?

CalRecycle's 2008 Data:



Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons
Electronics	0.5%		216,297
Brown Goods	0.2%	0.1%	76,725
Computer-related Electronics	0.1%	0.1%	32,932
Other Small Consumer Electronics	0.1%	0.0%	34,588
Video Display Devices	0.2%	0.1%	72,053

Electronic Waste: What's the Problem?

Toxic Materials

- Lead
- Mercury
- Cadmium
- Arsenic
- Chromium
- Copper
- Halogenated Polymers
- Brominated Flame Retardants



Electronic Waste: What's the Problem?

Export Concerns



Electronic Waste: What's the Problem?

Wasted Resources



Legislative and Regulatory History

- **2001** – State clarifies that cathode ray tube (CRT) devices are in fact hazardous when disposed
- **2002** – California's universal waste rules prohibit disposal of electronics (household exception until 2006)
- **2003** – **Electronic Waste Recycling Act** (SB 20)
- **2004** – Cell Phone Recycling Act
- **2005** – Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) recycling program is initiated

Electronic Waste Recycling Act

Senate Bill (SB) 20

- Result of frustration with NEPSI (National Electronic Product Stewardship Initiative)
- Stakeholders included local governments, environmental interests, manufacturers, retailers, consumers, etc
- Several previous unsuccessful legislative efforts
- State had experience with “bottle bill” model
- Governor was on verge of recall...

Electronic Waste Recycling Act

Intent

- Provide financial relief to Local Jurisdictions
- Foster convenient recycling opportunities for consumers throughout the state
- Reduce illegal dumping
- Eliminate the consumer stockpile of waste monitors/TVs
- Decrease amount of hazardous materials in covered devices

Electronic Waste Recycling Act

Components

- Consumer recycling fee on retail sales of covered electronic devices (CEDs)
- Recovery / recycling payments to qualified handlers of covered electronic wastes (CEWs)
- Manufacturer requirements:
 - labeling, reporting
 - product design: ROHS
 - consumer information
- State purchasing guidelines: EPP
- Statewide public education campaign

Electronic Waste Recycling Act

Government Administration:

- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
 - Regulates all hazardous waste, including electronics
- Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)
 - Administers “covered electronic waste” system
- Board of Equalization (BOE) – handles revenue
- State Controllers Office (SCO) – issues payments
- Department of Justice (DOJ) – investigates

Covered Electronic Devices

- **Covered electronic devices (CEDs) are just a subset of all electronics**
 - Bur remember: all electronics are presumed hazardous when disposed
- **DTSC determines what is a CED**
 - Video display device with a screen > 4”
 - Tested and added to DTSC regulations -- Title 22 CCR, Chapter 11, Appendix X

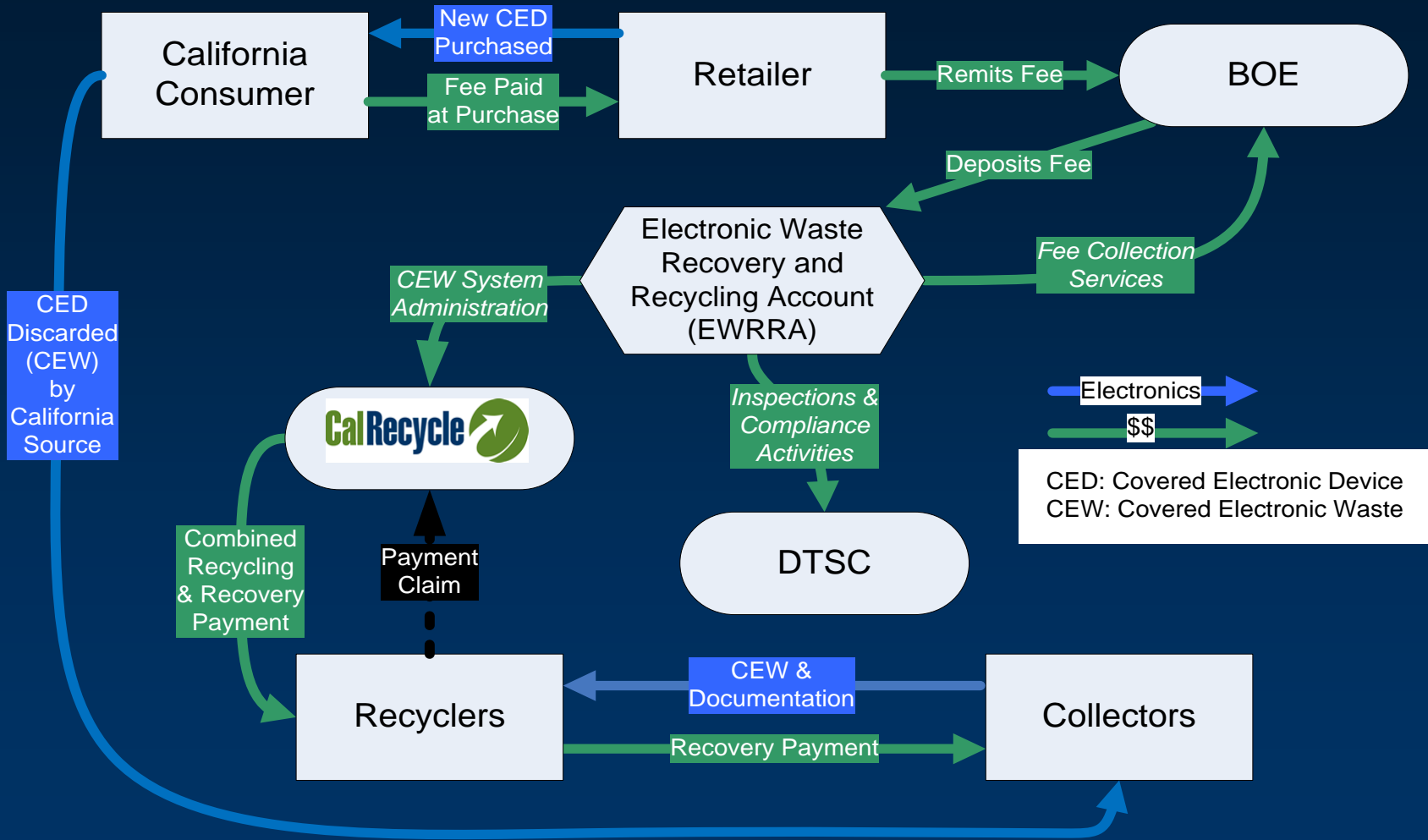
Covered Electronic Devices

Currently include:

- Cathode ray tube (CRT) television or monitor
- Liquid crystal display (LCD) television or monitor
- Laptop computers with LCD display
- Plasma television
- Portable DVD players

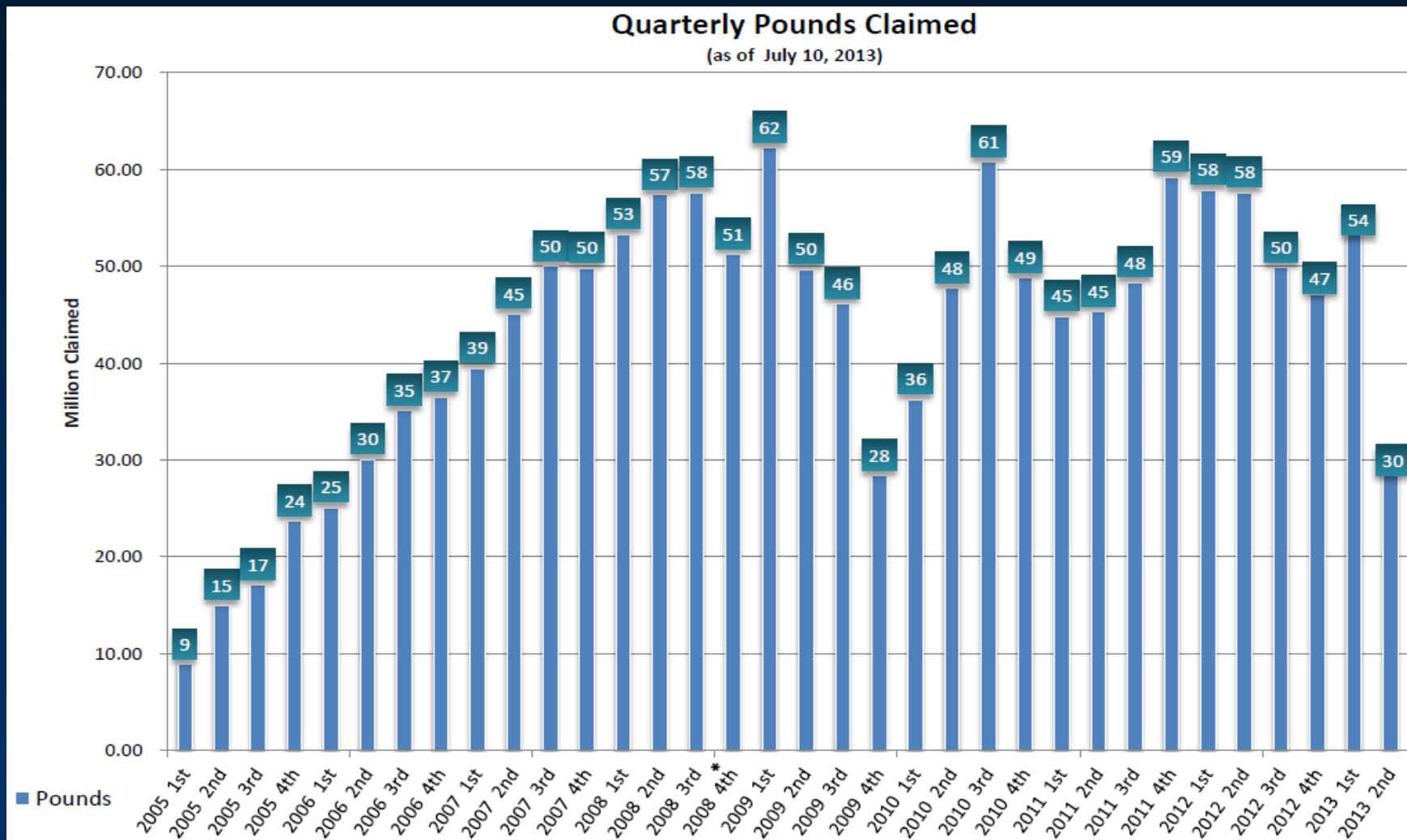
- Tablet devices? Maybe yes, maybe no...
- Large-screen smart phones? Not yet...

Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling System



CEW Recycling Payment System Claim Volumes

- ~1.4 billion pounds of CEW claimed since program inception (as of July 2013)



Volume fluctuations due to infrastructure changes, legacy stockpile depletion, CRT glass market disruptions and claim timing. Recyclers are supposed to submit claims within 45 days after the end of a reporting month.

Jeff Hunts, Manager

Electronic Waste Recycling Program

(916) 341-6603

jeff.hunts@calrecycle.ca.gov



www.calrecycle.ca.gov