

**Basic Facts from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
(USEPA) CRT Rule
Proposed: June 12, 2002
Published: July 28, 2006
Effective: January 29, 2007**

1. **Households and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) are exempt from this rule.**
2. **Users sending a cathode ray tube (CRT) to a collector or reseller for potential reuse are not hazardous waste generators.**
3. **Used CRTs undergoing repairs before resale are not being reclaimed, and are considered products.**
4. **Unused CRTs and Used, intact CRTs, are not solid wastes when sent for recycling that occurs within the U. S. unless they are speculatively accumulated.**
5. **Speculative accumulation is described by federal regulations as follows: “These materials are speculatively accumulated, unless 75% of the materials are recycled within a calendar year.”**
6. **Broken CRTs are not solid wastes when sent for recycling that occurs in the U. S. if they are packaged and labeled (“used cathode ray tubes—contains leaded glass” or “leaded glass from televisions or computers” and “do not mix with other glass materials”) or if they are stored in a building, and not speculatively accumulated.**
7. **Processing of CRT glass (breaking or grinding) must take place in a building with a ceiling, walls, and floor, and no activities may be performed that use temperatures high enough to volatilize lead.**
8. **Legitimate recyclers include lead smelters and glass to glass manufacturers.**
9. **Processed CRT glass sent to a CRT glass manufacturer or a lead smelter is not a solid waste unless it is speculatively accumulated. (If sent for other types of recycling, it may be excluded from the definition of solid wastes if it meets the criteria of 40 CFR 261.2(e)(ii).)**
10. **All CRTs or CRT glass destined for disposal must be properly packaged and labeled and must also comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart C.**
11. **Intact or broken, used CRTs exported for recycling are not a solid waste provided:**
 - **They are not speculatively accumulated**
 - **The exporter notifies the EPA 60 days prior to export, and**
 - **The exporter receives a subsequent written consent from the receiving country, supplied by the EPA, allowing the CRTs to be imported for recycling.**
12. **Used, intact CRTs exported for reuse are not solid wastes if the exporter sends a one-time notification to the EPA Regional Administrator.**
13. **This notification is a part of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment and will go into effect as of January 29, 2007, whether or not Missouri adopts the CRT rule.**
14. **If a business decides to send used or unused CRTs directly to a landfill or incinerator, that business would be considered the generator of a solid waste, therefore, required to make a hazardous waste determination. If the waste is hazardous, the generator must comply with all applicable hazardous waste generator requirements of 40 CFR Part 262. If CRT are shipped to a hazardous waste landfill, the landfill must also comply with applicable land disposal restrictions.**
15. **Circuit Boards:**
16. **In 1992, the EPA determined that whole circuit boards are to be considered scrap metal when sent for reclamation.**
17. **In 1997, the EPA determined that shredded circuit boards are considered to be scrap metal when sent for reclamation.**
18. **They must be stored in containers sufficient to prevent release, and**
19. **Free of mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, and lithium batteries.**
20. **In 1998, the EPA clarified that the scrap metal exemption applies to whole used circuit boards that contain minor battery or mercury switch components and that are sent for continued use, reuse, or recovery.**