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Page 2: PART A

Q1 INFORMATION ON THE PARTY

Name of the party **United States of America**

Q2 Date on which its instrument of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance was deposited Date **06/11/2013**

Q3 Date of entry into force of the Convention for the party Date **08/08/2017**

Q4 INFORMATION ON THE NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

Name of contact officer **Larke Williams**
 Title of contact officer **Foreign Affairs Officer**
 Full name of the institution **U.S. Department of State**
 Address **2201 C St. NW**
 City/Town **Washington**
 State/Province **DC**
 Country **United States of America**
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Q5 INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONTACT OFFICER SUBMITTING THE REPORTING FORMAT IF DIFFERENT FROM THE ABOVE

Name and title of contact officer	Andrew Clark
Title of contact officer	Acting Chief for Air Quality, Chemicals, and Waste
Full name of the institution	U.S. Department of State
Address	2201 C St. NW
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Phone Number	+1-202-647-2252

Q6 DATE THE REPORT WAS SUBMITTED	Date	24/01/2020
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Q7 1. Does the party have any primary mines that were operating within its territory at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the party? (Para. 3.)	No
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Q8 c. If yes, please indicate Total amount mined _____ metric tons per year	-
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Q9 Additional information on this question if needed	-
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Q10 3. Has the party endeavoured to identify individual stocks of mercury or mercury compounds exceeding 50 metric tons and sources of mercury supply generating stocks exceeding 10 metric tons per year that are located within its territory? (Para. 5.)	Yes
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Q11 If the party answered Yes to Question 3 above: i. Please attach the results of your endeavour or indicate where it is available on the internet, unless unchanged from a previous reporting round.

Question 3 attachment.docx (17.6KB)

Q12 ii. Supplemental: Please provide any related information, for example on the use or disposal of mercury from such stock and sources.

See attachment under 3(i).

Q13 5. Has the party received consent, or relied on a general notification of consent, in accordance with article 3, including any required certification from importing non-parties, for all exports of mercury from the party's territory in the reporting period? (Para. 6, para. 7.) **No**

Q14 If yes,a. and the party has submitted copies of the consent forms to the secretariat, then no further information is needed.If the party has not previously provided such copies, it is recommended that it do so.Otherwise, please provide other suitable information showing that the relevant requirements of paragraph 6 of article 3 have been met.Supplemental: please provide information on the use of the exported mercury. -

Q15 Kindly attach all relevant information here -

Q16 b. If exports were based on a general notification in accordance with article 3, paragraph 7, please indicate, if available, the total amount exported and any relevant terms or conditions in the general notification related to use. -

Q17 Kindly attach any relevant information here -

Q18 Part E. As per agreed reporting format, Parties are invited to provide additional comments on this article in free text. Kindly use the box below.

With respect to question 3 above, regarding exports, there have been no exports of mercury from the United States in the two-year reporting period between 2017-2019. The United States has comprehensive restrictions on the export of mercury through the Mercury Export Ban Act, codified at 15 U.S.C. § 261 I(c). Under the Mercury Export Ban Act, export of elemental mercury from the United States, including when contained in a mixture, is generally prohibited. See 15 U.S.C. § 261 I(c)(I) ("Effective January I, 2013, the export of elemental mercury from the United States is prohibited"). The statute allows persons in the United States to petition for an exemption to allow export under very limited circumstances, but those circumstances are such that any exemption would necessarily be consistent with the provisions of Article 3. To date, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has neither received nor granted any exemption requests. Therefore, the United States does not export any elemental mercury to Parties or non-Parties and as a result has neither asked for, nor received, consent, nor has it relied on any general notifications of consent, with respect to imports in accordance with Article 3.

Q19 2. Are there facilities for final disposal of waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds in the party's territory? **Yes**

Q20 If yes, if the information is available, how much waste consisting of mercury or mercury compounds has been subjected to final disposal under the reporting period? Please specify the method of the final disposal operation/operations. -

Q21 Kindly attach any additional relevant information here -

Q22 Part E. As per agreed reporting format, Parties are invited to provide additional comments on this article in free text. Kindly use the box below.

In the United States, waste containing or contaminated with mercury that is not hazardous waste (i.e., which does not leach more than 0.2 mg/L mercury in the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure test) can be sent for final disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) or an industrial non-hazardous waste landfill. In addition, hazardous waste containing or contaminated with less than 260 mg/kg total mercury may, after treatment to control leaching release, be land disposed in a MSWLF, an industrial non-hazardous landfill, or a hazardous waste landfill. These are considered final disposal in the United States.

Hazardous waste containing or contaminated with 260 mg/kg or more total mercury must undergo thermal treatment (retort) to separate and recover the mercury from the waste. The recovered elemental mercury may be considered a product (for domestic use only), or if it is not used, a waste.

Hazardous waste consisting of elemental mercury must, as a general matter, be sent to the U.S. Department of Energy long-term waste elemental mercury storage facility, as land disposal of high concentration mercury waste is not legal. Under the Mercury Export Ban Act, waste elemental mercury must be stored and cannot be removed from the facility for any reason other than appropriate treatment of the mercury to control release potential, followed by final landfill disposal at a facility permitted to dispose of such waste. However, at this time, there is no U.S. EPA approved treatment and disposal method or permitted facility for waste consisting of elemental mercury or mercury compounds. Therefore, the DOE long-term storage facility must, by law, continue to store the waste elemental mercury it receives indefinitely, until such treatment and disposal capacity is developed and approved.

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Q23 Part C. Comments regarding possible challenges in meeting the objectives of the Convention (Art. 21, para. 1) -

Q24 Part D. Comments regarding the reporting format and possible improvements, if any -

Q25 Additional information to supplement that request may be attached -
