

2005 Compendium of State's Mercury Activities

**Environmental Council of the States and
National Wildlife Federation**

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National Wildlife Federation**

**Canada – U.S. Binational Toxics Strategy
Mercury Workgroup Meeting
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Chicago, IL**



Quicksilver Caucus

- Survey conducted by Quicksilver Caucus – coalition of state associations working on mercury:
 - Environmental Council of the States
 - Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials
 - State And Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators
 - Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials
 - Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators
 - Association of State Drinking Water Administrators
 - National Pollution Prevention Roundtable

Survey Approach

- Updates and expands upon ECOS compendium of state activities in 2001
- Survey developed and distributed by members of Quicksilver Caucus to state governments, from December 2004 – April 2005
- NWF assisted in compiling information and preparation of report
- Funded by U. S. EPA, with additional support from Garfield Foundation

General Results

- 45 states responded to survey
- Over one-third of states responding reported having mercury action plan or strategy document, with additional six states in planning stage
- More than 40 % of states responding reported steps to curb mercury use in products and to prevent improper disposal
- Most states reported having some type of mercury inventory, nearly all states conduct monitoring, and every state reported ongoing public outreach

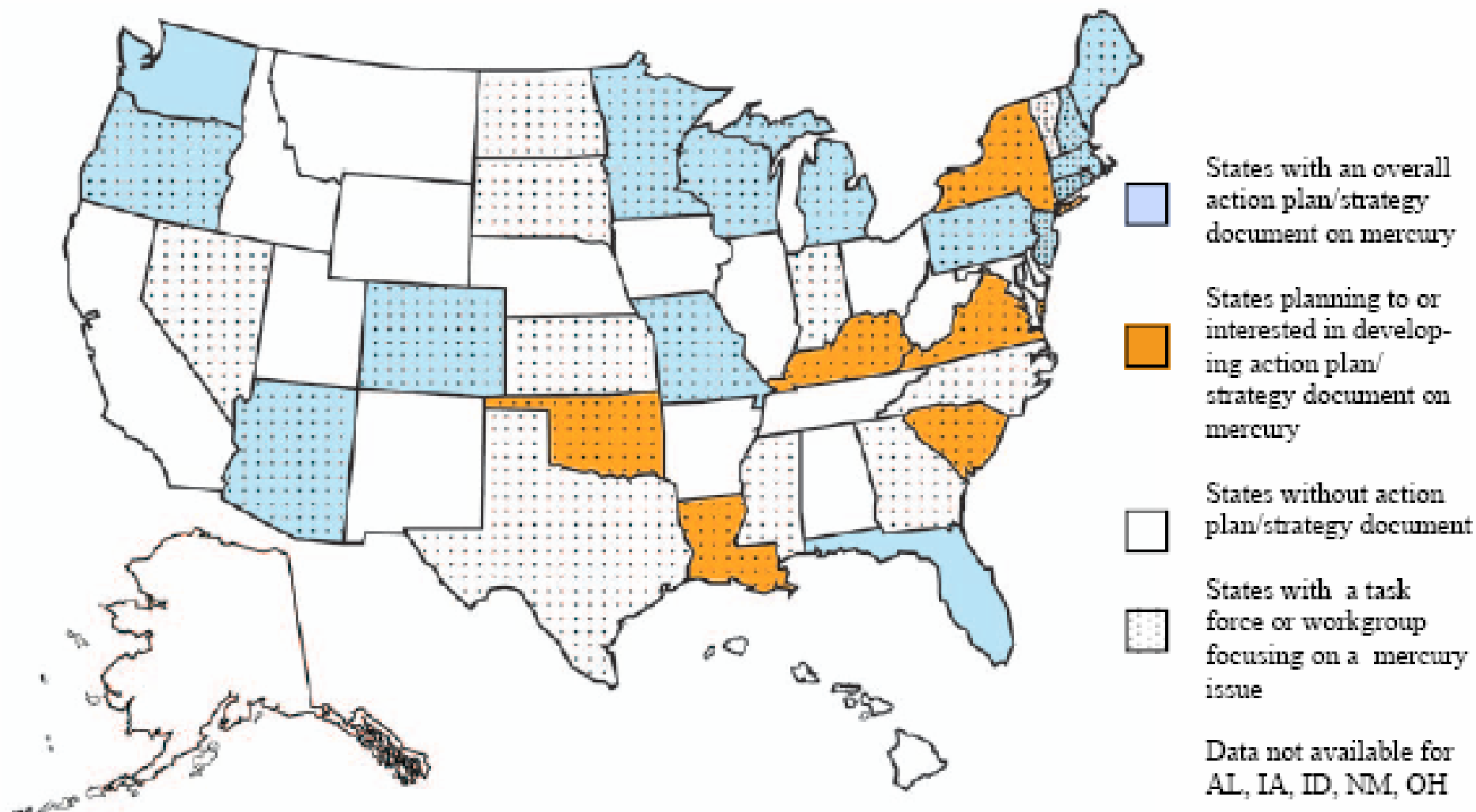
Overview of State Actions

State	Overall Hg Action Plan	Inventory Hg Sources	Hg Monitoring	Hg TMDLs, Watershed Plans*	Product Labeling	Product Phase-out	Collection Program	Ongoing Public Outreach
IL		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
IN		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
MI	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
MN	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
OH								
NY	P		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PA	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
WI	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y
Total	22	29	43	18	12	18	37	45

*: Or other alternatives

P: Planned

States with Mercury Action Plans and Task Forces

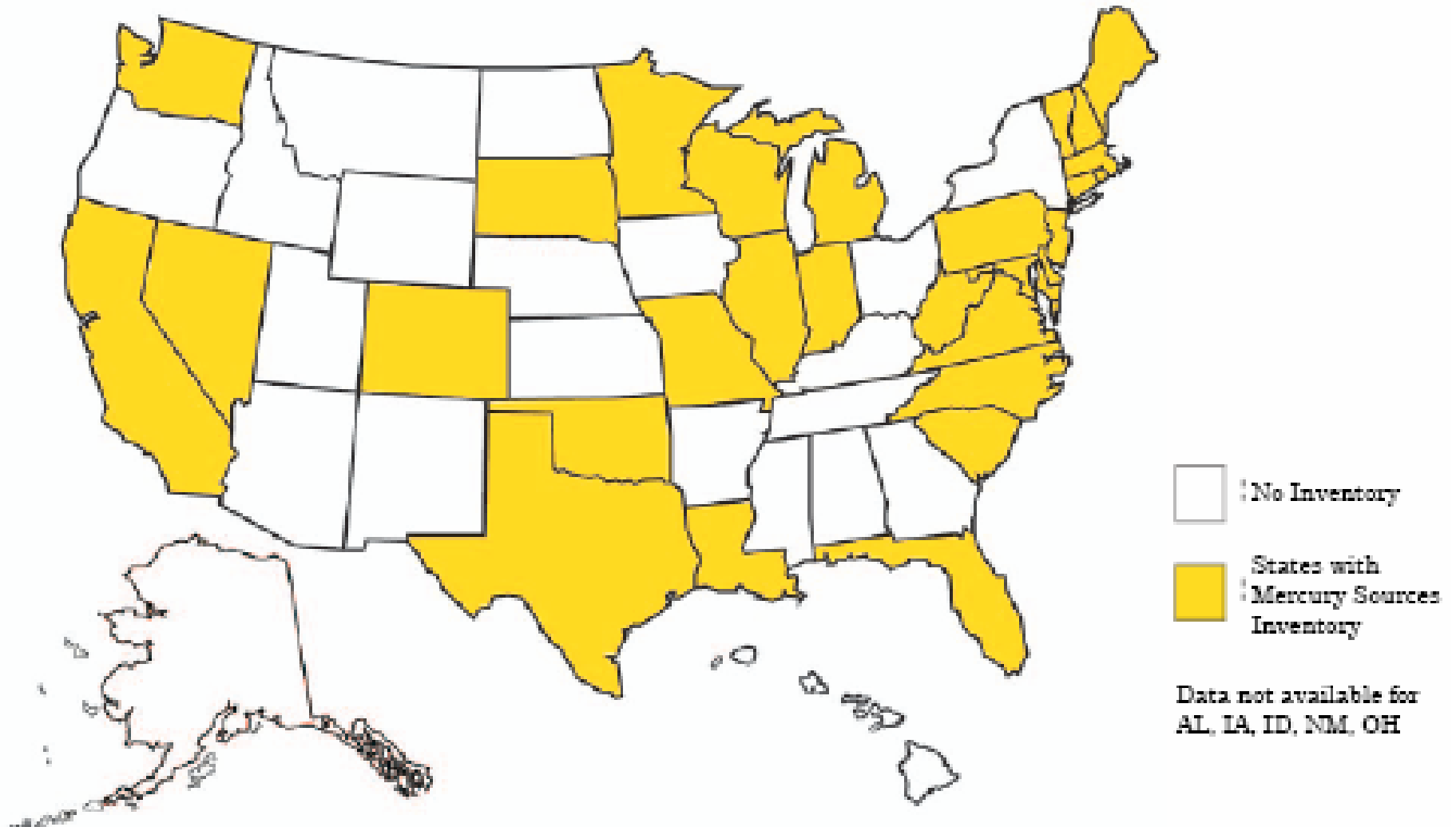


From ECOS, NWF, 2005 Compendium of States' Mercury Activities

Mercury Monitoring By States

State	Emissions	Ambient Air	Ambient Water	Wastewater Discharge	Mercury Deposition	Sediment	Wildlife	Fish Tissue
IL		Y		Y				Y
IN	Y	Y			Y			Y
MI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MN					Y	Y	Y	Y
OH								
NY	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
PA	Y	Y			Y			Y
WI	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Total	17	20	10	28	23	26	14	42

States With a Mercury Sources Inventory



From ECOS, NWF, 2005 Compendium of States' Mercury Activities

State Actions on Product Mercury

			Sales Ban, Uses Ban, or Phase out							
State	Labeling Requirements	Ban Hg in Schools	Thermometers	Thermostats	Manometers	Novelty Items	Certain Switches	Other	Limits on Hg in Products	Disposal Ban
IL		Y	Y			Y	Y			
IN			Y*			Y				
MI		Y	Y					Y	Y	
MN	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OH										
NY	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PA										
WI										
Total	12	5	15	5	4	8	6	9	12	11

*: Sales allowed behind counter

State Mercury Vehicle Switch Activities

State	Hg Switch Legislation or Regulation	Removal from End-of-Life Vehicles	Removal from On-the-road Vehicles	Vehicle Manufacturer Responsibility	State Financial Incentives
IL	Y				
IN		P			
MI	Y	V		Y	
MN	Y	M	V	Y	Y
OH					
NY	Y	V*	V		
PA	Y	V*			Y
WI	Y	V			Y
Total	21	25	8	6	11

P: Planned

V: Voluntary; *: plan to convert to mandatory removal program

M: Mandatory

Outreach/Public Education

- All states responding reported some type of public outreach/education
- Two states (DE, WA) have state laws requiring outreach/education
- 39 states target outreach to specific constituencies, including:
 - Sport anglers (32 states)
 - Pregnant women (32) or women of childbearing age (27 states)
 - Subsistence fishers (16 states)
- Most common type of outreach is on safe fish consumption

State Perspectives on Needs and Challenges

- States expressed need for access to long-term elemental mercury storage, in particular through a federal program
- Knowledge gaps included approaches to clean up legacy mercury/contaminated sediments, and effective mercury control technology for industrial sources
- Agencies would benefit by having greater legislative mandate on mercury reductions
- Lack of financial resources commonly cited problem (often sporadic, with few states reporting long-term funding for monitoring, research, or education)