RCRA Subtitle C Reporting Instructions and Forms

EPA Forms 8700-12, 8700-13 A/B, 8700-23

DISCLAIMER: This is an excerpt containing only the information pertinent to the Hazardous Waste Report Form (Form 8700-13A/B). The Instructions and Forms for all three forms can be found here:

https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/documents/rcra_subtitleC_forms_and_instructions.pdf

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) mission to protect human health and the environment includes the responsibility to effectively manage, with the States, the nation's hazardous waste facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). As part of this task, the EPA and the States:

- Collect and maintain information about sites that are conducting RCRA Subtitle C activities via the RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form (8700-12);
- Collect and maintain information about the generation, management, and final disposition of the nation's hazardous waste via the Hazardous Waste Report Form (8700-13 A/B); and
- Collect permit information from owners and operators of RCRA facilities where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed via the Hazardous Waste Permit Part A Form (8700-23).

NOTE	Although this document contains information and instructions for completing the forms listed above, it should not be considered a substitute for the regulations in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). Rather it should be considered a supplement to the regulations and provide additional information not contained in 40 CFR. As a handler of regulated waste, you are responsible for learning and complying with all requirements that apply to you and your regulated waste activities. In addition, this document and the regulations in 40 CFR address only the Federal hazardous waste program. Many States may have notification requirements that differ from the Federal requirements; therefore, those States may use the Federal forms or may choose to use a State form that requires information not requested in the Federal EPA form. Again, it is your responsibility to make sure that you have completed and submitted all forms required under the Federal or your respective State program.

This document is separated into three main sections Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activities (Site Identification Form), Hazardous Waste Report, and RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application. It supersedes all previous documents titled Notification of RCRA Subtitle C Activity, 2015 Hazardous Waste Report, and RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application. Please read each section carefully and follow the instructions provided for each applicable set of forms.

WHERE TO GET HELP

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Federal regulations can be found at: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/.

RCRA LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The RCRA overview, tools, resources, etc. can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/rcra.

RCRA ONLINE

The RCRA Online tool is designed to enable users to locate documents, including publications and other outreach materials that cover a wide range of RCRA issues and topics. The tool can be found at: https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcraonline/.

STATE CONTACTS

We have listed the addresses and phone numbers of the contacts in each State who can answer your questions and help you understand the Federal and State requirements that apply to you. This contact list is located at: https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/documents/contacts.pdf.

Authorized States may have state-specific forms and instructions for reporting and program requirements that are more stringent and broader-in-scope than the federal requirements. Please check with your State contact listed in the above link.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTERS

The EPA's Compliance Assistance Centers help businesses, colleges and universities, local governments, tribes and federal facilities understand and comply with environmental requirements and save money through pollution prevention techniques. Visit the Compliance Assistance Centers at: https://www.complianceassistance.net for a comprehensive source of compliance assistance information and resources.

EPA SMALL BUSINESS OMBUDSMAN OFFICE

1-800-368-5888.

YOUR TRADE ASSOCIATION

If you are a member of an industry-specific trade association, they may have information regarding hazardous wastes that are generated by other members.

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION (CBI)

All information you submit via the forms provided in this document can be released to the public, per the Freedom of Information Act, unless it is determined to be confidential by the EPA pursuant to 40 CFR Part 2.

You may not withhold information from the Administrator of the EPA because it is confidential. However, when the Administrator is requested to consider information confidential, it must be treated according to the EPA regulations contained in 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. These regulations provide that a business may, if it desires, assert a claim of business confidentiality covering all or part of the information furnished to the EPA. 40 CFR 2.203(b) explains how to assert a claim.

The EPA will treat information covered by such a claim in accordance with the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. If someone requests release of information covered by a claim of

confidentiality, or if the EPA otherwise decides to make a determination as to whether such information is entitled to confidential treatment, the EPA will notify the business. The EPA will not disclose information as to when a claim of confidentiality has been made except to the extent of and in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. However, if the business does not claim confidentiality when it furnishes the information, the EPA may make the information available to the public without notice to the business.

If your State is authorized to conduct the RCRA Subtitle C program, check with the State if you wish to assert a claim of business confidentiality on your submission. The State may have specific procedures for asserting a claim.

FILLING OUT THE FORMS

SYMBOLS

LIST

The **LIST** symbol denotes references to relevant code lists. Please use only the codes included in the instructions or in the lists of codes provided.

SKIP INSTRUCTIONS

The ➡ symbol denotes directions to skip to the next appropriate section or item to be completed, given certain responses to some questions.

NOTE

The **NOTE** symbol denotes explanatory text of information relevant to filling out the forms.

ALPHANUMERIC FIELDS

Valid characters for alphanumeric fields are limited to:

`~!@#$%^&*()_-+={}[]|\:;'",.?/1234567890ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Invalid characters for alphanumeric fields include: <>

If the "<" or ">" symbols are used to indicate less than or greater than, it is recommended that these symbols be replaced with "LT" or "GT."

COMMENTS SECTION OF FORMS

Use the Comments section where applicable to clarify or continue any entry. For the general comment sections, reference the section number and item letter of the entry that is being continued. For example, if your site has more federally regulated hazardous waste codes than can fit in Item 10.B, enter the remaining waste codes in the Comments section and cross-reference Item 10.B. For example, you would write: "Item 10.B, continued: D007."

PAGE NUMBERING OF FORMS

When you have filled out all the appropriate forms on your RCRA Subtitle C submission, number the pages (each piece of paper is a page) consecutively throughout your submission. **Do not** number each set of forms separately, but rather number each page sequentially. The individual page number and the total number of pages in your submission should appear at the bottom of each page (e.g., Page 1 of 7, Page 2 of 7).

If it is necessary to continue information from one form onto another page, make additional copies of the form and number the additional pages with the same page number as the first page, followed by a letter (e.g., page 27, page 27a, page 28, page 28a, 28b). When continuing information on a supplemental page, enter only the information that is being continued.

PAPER FORM REPORTING

Each form is included in this document. If submitting paper copy, photocopy as many forms as you need to complete your submission. Make copies **after** you have written your site name and EPA Identification Number in the top left-hand corner of the form, but **before** you begin filling out the form.

After you have finish filling out the forms, keep a copy for a period of at least three years from the due date of the report as required by 40 CFR 262.40(b).

ELECTRONIC REPORTING

The EPA encourages electronic reporting of RCRA Subtitle C information. Facilities can now enter data via electronic submissions by using the RCRAInfo Industry Application (RIA). The RIA allows for Site Identification Form submissions (myRCRAid) and Hazardous Waste Report submissions (Biennial Report). To see if your State has opted in to the use of the RIA, and obtain instructions on how to file electronically, contact your State or EPA Regional Office.

HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

AUTHORIZATION

This is an ongoing information collection from hazardous waste generators and hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities. This collection is done on a two-year cycle as required by Sections 3002 and 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The information is collected via a mechanism known as the Hazardous Waste Report for the required reporting year [EPA Form 8700-13 A/B] (also known as the "Biennial Report"). Both RCRA Sections 3002 and 3004 require the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish standards for recordkeeping and reporting of hazardous waste. Section 3002 applies to hazardous waste generators and Section 3004 applies to hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The implementing regulations are found at 40 CFR 262.40(b) and (d); 262.41(a)(1)-(5), (a)(8), and (b); 264.75(a)-(e) and (j); 265.75(a)-(e) and (j); and 270.30(1)(9). This is mandatory reporting by the respondents.

The respondents' submissions (reports) describe each generated hazardous waste, the activity by which they generated the wastes, and the waste quantity; the reports also list the management method by which each waste is treated, recycled, or disposed, and the quantity managed. There are a number of uses of Biennial Report data. The EPA uses Biennial Report data for planning and developing regulations, compliance monitoring, and enforcement. Also, Biennial Report data allow the Agency to determine whether its regulations are having the desired effect on the generation and management of hazardous waste. For example, Biennial Report data provide information on whether waste management has shifted from one method of disposal to another. Some State uses of Biennial Report data include support of planning, fee assessment, compliance monitoring, and enforcement.

Some businesses consider some of their hazardous waste information to be Confidential Business Information (CBI). A business may, if it desires, protect its Biennial Report information from public disclosure by asserting a claim of confidentiality covering all or part of its information. When a claim is made, the EPA will treat the information in accordance with the confidentiality regulations in 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. The EPA also ensures that the information collection procedures comply with the Privacy Act of 1974 and OMB Circular 108.

Estimated Burden: Facilities - The reporting burden for the Hazardous Waste Report is estimated to average 14 hours for a facility to gather data, complete and review the forms, and submit the Hazardous Waste Report. The recordkeeping burden is estimated to average 5 hours for a facility to read the instructions, and file and store the Hazardous Waste Report submission for three years. State Agencies - The reporting burden is estimated to average 30 hours per facility for a State agency to distribute the Hazardous Waste Report Instructions and Forms, assist respondents, key entry report submissions, and perform quality assurance. There is no recordkeeping associated with this requirement, and as such, there is no recordkeeping burden for State agencies.

To comment on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, the EPA has established a public docket for the Information Collection Request (ICR) under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OLEM–2016–0182, which is available for public viewing at the RCRA Docket in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566-1744 and the telephone number for the RCRA Docket is (202) 566-0270. An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA Dockets (EDOCKET) at http://www.epa.gov/dockets/regulations.htm.

Use EDOCKET to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, select "search," then key in the docket ID number identified above. Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20503, Attention: Desk Office for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OLEM–2016–0182 and OMB Control Number 2050-0024 in any correspondence.

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) mission to protect human health and the environment includes the responsibility to effectively manage, with the States, the nation's hazardous waste. As part of this task, the EPA and the States collect and maintain information about the generation, management, and final disposition of the nation's hazardous waste regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA).

The EPA prepared this document for hazardous waste generators and for facilities that treat, store, or dispose hazardous waste to report their hazardous waste activities. The information collected will:

- Provide the EPA and the States with an understanding of hazardous waste generation and management in the U.S.
- Help the EPA measure the quality of the environment, such as monitoring industry compliance with the regulations and evaluating waste minimization efforts taken by industry.
- Be summarized and communicated to the public via the following public website: https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb

DETERMINING WHO MUST FILE

WHO MUST FILE

You are required by Federal statute (mandatory reporting) to complete and file a Hazardous Waste Report (also known as the "Biennial Report") or your State's equivalent hazardous waste report if you:

- Met the definition (see box below) of a RCRA Large Quantity Generator (LQG) during the collection year (odd year); **or**

DEFINITION OF A RCRA LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR

You are a RCRA LQG if you, by site:

(i) Generate, in any calendar month, (which includes quantities imported by importer site) 1,000 kilograms [kgs]/month [mo] (2,200 pounds [lbs]/mo) or more of non-acute RCRA hazardous waste; **or**

(ii) Generate, in a calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg/mo (2.2 lbs/mo) of any RCRA acute hazardous waste listed in sections 261.31 or 261.33(e); **or**

(iii) Generate, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 100 kg/mo (220 lbs/mo) of residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any RCRA acute hazardous waste listed in sections 261.31 or 261.33(e); **or**

(iv) Generate amounts above the LQG threshold of either acute hazardous waste or residue or contaminated soil containing acute hazardous wastes would become a LQG for the calendar month. In this case, you need to complete a Hazardous Waste Report.

- Treated, stored, recycled or disposed of RCRA hazardous wastes on-site or shipped hazardous waste off-site to a RCRA permitted treatment, storage, recycling and disposal facility, or received hazardous wastes from off-site hazardous waste generators without storing the wastes before recycling during the reporting year (odd years).

NOTE	You will report your current Hazardous Waste Generator status as of the date of submitting your Hazardous Waste Report on the Site ID Form in Item 10.A.1 – Generator of Hazardous Waste. Your current status may be different from the status during the report year that requires you to file the Hazardous Waste Report. Hazardous waste imported from a site located in a foreign country must be counted in determining your generator status if your site is the U.S. Importer. This waste must be reported on the Waste Generation and Management Form (GM Form) or the Waste Received From Off-site Form (WR Form) in your Hazardous Waste Report. Some States, as a matter of State law, require other categories of generators to report as well. Contact your State for additional information.

WHO SHOULD NOT FILE

DO NOT file a Hazardous Waste Report if, during the collection year, your site was not a RCRA LQG (i.e., your site did not meet any of the LQG criteria) **and** your site did not treat, store, recycle or dispose of RCRA hazardous wastes on-site and/or received from off-site in waste management units' subject to a RCRA operating permit. The exception is only if your State has more stringent reporting requirements. Contact your State to determine if there are more stringent reporting requirements.

If you are not required to report, you should notify us if your hazardous waste generator status has changed; please fill out the RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form (Site ID Form) and submit it to your State Office. **Place an "X" in the box** for Obtaining or updating an EPA ID number for an on-going regulated activity that will continue for a period of time in Item 1 – Reason for Submittal.

Unless required by your State, you are not required to submit a Hazardous Waste Report for your hazardous waste that was exported directly out of the U.S. to a site located in a foreign country. Facilities that export hazardous waste must file a separate Annual Report under 40 CFR 262.83(g). (This Annual Report will be in addition to the Hazardous Waste Report, if your State requires you to submit a Hazardous Waste Report with hazardous waste exported to a site located in a foreign country.)

FILING A HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

The instructions and forms for the Hazardous Waste Report are prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for generators and treatment, storage, recycling and disposal facilities to report their hazardous waste activities.

Additionally, a site may use this Hazardous Waste Report to notify their regulatory authority that they are managing hazardous secondary material under 40 CFR 260.30, 40 CFR 261.4(a)(23), (24), (25), or (27) (these facilities would notify using the RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form and Addendum to the Site Identification Form: Notification of Hazardous Secondary Material (HSM) Activity).

Detailed instructions for filling out each of the forms are provided. Other reference information and code lists are provided, including: a list of excluded wastes; definitions of key terms; special instructions that explains how to report certain types of wastes (e.g., lab packs, PCBs); a list of hazardous waste codes, hazardous secondary material facility codes, hazardous secondary material land-based unit codes, source codes, form codes, management method codes, waste minimization codes, and sample of Foreign Site Identification Number.

DOCUMENTS HELPFUL IN FILLING OUT THE FORMS

To prepare the RCRA Hazardous Waste Report forms, you should consult your records on quantities and types of hazardous waste that your site generated, managed, shipped, or received. Some records that may be helpful are:

- Hazardous waste manifest forms;
- Hazardous Waste Report forms submitted in previous years;
- Records of quantities of hazardous waste generated or accumulated on-site;
- Results of laboratory analyses of your waste;
- Contracts or agreements with off-site facilities managing your wastes; and
- Copies of permits for on-site waste management systems.

WHICH FORMS TO SUBMIT AND WHAT TO REPORT

The Hazardous Waste Report contains the following four forms:

SITE ID FORM

A site required to file a Hazardous Waste Report **MUST** also submit the RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form (Site ID Form) as a component of Hazardous Waste Report.

Mark “Submitting as a component of the Hazardous Waste Report” as the Reason for Submittal and enter the reporting year in the space provided. Additionally, indicate if your site was a TSD facility and/or generator of >1,000 kg of hazardous waste, >1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or >100 kg of acute hazardous waste spill cleanup in one or more months of the reporting year.

You will fill out the Site ID Form by reporting all information current as of the date of submitting your Hazardous Waste Report. This includes reporting your **current** Hazardous Waste Generator status in Item 10.A.1 (Generator of Hazardous Waste), which may be different from your reporting year.

Sites that will begin managing, are managing, or will stop managing hazardous secondary material under 40 CFR 260.30, 40 CFR 261.4(a)(23), (24), (25), or (27), must submit the Addendum to the Site Identification Form as a component of the Hazardous Waste Report pursuant to 40 CFR 260.42. You are required to re-notify by March 1

of each even-numbered year pursuant to 40 CFR 260.42. These regulations exclude certain hazardous secondary material(s) being reclaimed from the RCRA Subtitle C definition of solid waste provided certain requirements and conditions are met.

NOTE	If your site was granted a solid waste variance under 40 CFR 260.30 prior to July 13, 2015, the management of your hazardous secondary materials under 40 CFR 260.30 is grandfathered under the previous regulations and you are not required to notify unless you became an LQG as a result of generating new hazardous wastes from which the variance was granted.

GM FORM

A site required to file a Hazardous Waste Report must submit Waste Generation and Management Form(s) (GM Form(s)) for all hazardous waste that was used to determine the site's generator status. Hazardous waste must be reported if it was:

- Generated and accumulated on-site and subsequently managed on-site or shipped off-site in; **or**
- Generated and accumulated on-site in the reporting year but not managed on-site or shipped off-site until after the reporting year; **or**
- Generated and accumulated on-site prior to the reporting but either managed on-site or shipped off-site in the reporting year; **or**
- Hazardous wastes received from VSQGs by LQGs under the control of the same "person" (as defined at 40 CFR 260.10) and managed according to the applicable hazardous waste regulations at 40 CFR 262.17(f); **or**
- Imported from a site located in a foreign country.

Examples of RCRA hazardous wastes to be reported include those that were:

- Generated on-site from a production process, service activity, or routine cleanup;
- Generated from equipment decommissioning, spill cleanup, or remedial cleanup activity;
- Shipped off-site, including hazardous waste that was received from off-site (reported on the Waste Received From Off-site Form [WR Form]) and subsequently shipped off-site without being treated or recycled on-site;
- Removed from on-site storage for treating, recycling, or disposing on-site or for off-site shipment.
- Derived from the management of non-hazardous waste; or
- Derived from the on-site treatment (including reclamation), disposal, or recycling of previously existing hazardous waste (as a residual).

Unless required by your State, you are not required to complete GM Form Item 3.B for hazardous waste shipped directly to a site located in a foreign country (i.e., hazardous waste directly exported). Facilities that export hazardous waste must file a separate Annual Report under 40 CFR 262.83(g). (This Annual Report will be in addition to the Hazardous Waste Report, if your State requires you to submit a Hazardous Waste Report with hazardous waste exported to a site located in a foreign country.)

WR FORM

A site required to file the Hazardous Waste Report must submit Waste Received From Off-site Form(s) (WR Form(s)) if, during the reporting year, it received RCRA hazardous waste from off-site and managed the waste on-site (including subsequent transfer off-site). This includes imports of hazardous waste received from a site located in a foreign country, hazardous wastes that are received and recycled without first being stored, hazardous wastes received and stored prior to being recycled (i.e., the site has a RCRA storage permit), and hazardous wastes received from hazardous wastes generators to be partially reclaimed into commodity-like materials excluded from RCRA regulations.

OI FORM

A site must complete Off-site Identification Form(s) (OI Form(s)) **only if the site's State requires it**. The OI Form collects the name and address information of the sites (generators, transporters, and/or receiving facilities) identified within the Hazardous Waste Report.

WHEN AND WHERE TO SEND YOUR COMPLETED REPORT

The Hazardous Waste Report is due to your State or EPA Regional Office by March 1 of every even year. See the Where to Get Help section above to find access to a contact list containing the address for your State or EPA Regional Office where you should send your completed Hazardous Waste Report. The list contains contact names, addresses, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses that you can use to obtain additional information.

Many States use the forms included in this document; some also require additional information. Other States require that you complete and submit a State-specific form. Information about which form to use is included with the contact list located at the web page noted above. Even if you use the included form, you should check with your State to determine if you need to submit additional information. Also, contact your State if you have any questions about your submission.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT (GM) FORM

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM?

A site required to file a Hazardous Waste Report must submit a GM Form if the site generated RCRA hazardous waste that, in the reporting year, was accumulated on-site; managed on-site in a treatment, storage, or disposal unit; and/or shipped off-site for management, consistent with the criteria below. Refer to the *Wastes to be Reported* section below for specific instructions on generated RCRA hazardous wastes that should be reported on the GM Form. For exclusions or exemptions from the GM Form reporting requirements under the Hazardous Waste Report, refer to the *Wastes not to be Reported* section below.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

The GM Form is for reporting on-site hazardous waste generation and management and off-site shipment in the reporting year. The GM Form is divided into three sections that document: (1) the source, characteristics, and quantity of hazardous waste generated; (2) the quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site along with the management method used; and (3) the quantity of hazardous waste shipped off-site for treatment, disposal, or recycling along with the off-site management method used.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

Make and submit a photocopy of the GM Form for each generated RCRA hazardous waste that should be reported, consistent with the criteria discussed below. Prior to photocopying, enter your EPA Identification Number in the top left-hand corner of the form.

Use Item 4 (Comments) at the end of the form to clarify any entry (e.g., "Other" responses) or to continue any entry. When entering information in the Comments section, cross-reference the item number and item letter to which the comment refers.

NOTE	Please review your previous cycle's GM source, form, and management method codes to see if they are still applicable. If applicable, use those same codes for consistency. Click *here* for additional information for reporting lab packs, asbestos, PCBs, waste oils, groundwater contaminated by hazardous waste, RCRA-radioactive mixed wastes, and laboratory clean-out wastes.

WASTES TO BE REPORTED

In general, each generated RCRA hazardous waste that is used to determine the site's generator status should be reported on the GM Form.

A GM Form must be submitted for each generated RCRA hazardous waste. Hazardous waste must be reported if it was:

- Generated and accumulated on-site and subsequently managed on-site or shipped off-site in the reporting year; **or**

- Generated and accumulated on-site in the reporting year but not managed on-site or shipped off-site until after the reporting year; **or**
- Generated and accumulated on-site prior to the reporting year but either managed on-site or shipped off-site in the reporting year; **or**
- Received by an airbag waste facility collection or designated facility from an airbag waste handler under the airbag waste exemption at 40 CFR 261.4(j); **or**
- Received by an LQG from one or more VSQGs under the control of the same person for purposes of consolidation; **or**
- Imported from a site located in a foreign country in the reporting year. Refer to 40 CFR 262.10(e) and 40 CFR 262.84 for additional information; **or**
- An evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceutical accumulated on-site at a reverse distributor, as defined in 40 CFR 266.500, that was shipped off-site to a designated facility in the reporting year.

Examples of RCRA hazardous wastes to be reported include those that were:

- Generated on-site from a production process, service activity, or routine cleanup.
- Generated from equipment decommissioning, spill cleanup, or remedial cleanup activity.
- Removed from on-site storage for treating, recycling, or disposing on-site or for off-site shipment.
- Derived from the management of non-hazardous waste.
- Derived from the on-site treatment (including reclamation), disposal, or recycling of previously existing hazardous waste (as a residual).
- Shipped off-site, including hazardous waste that was received from off-site (reported on the Waste Received From Off-site Form [WR Form]) and subsequently shipped off-site without being treated or recycled on-site.
- Radioactive wastes mixed with RCRA hazardous wastes. (*See the Mixed Waste definition and Special Instructions related to radioactive wastes for additional information*)
- Hazardous wastes regulated only by your State (*if required by your State*).

WASTES NOT TO BE REPORTED

Materials and wastes identified at 40 CFR 261.4(a) , (b), and (j)(1), 262.13 (c) and 266.70 **should not be reported** on the GM Form. 40 CFR 261.4(a) and (b) identify materials and solid wastes that do not qualify as solid or hazardous wastes, respectively. 40 CFR 261.4(j)(1) identifies hazardous airbag waste that should not be included in an airbag waste handler's generator status determination, even if these wastes were generated at the site. 40

CFR 262.13(c) identifies hazardous wastes that should not be included in a site's generator status determination, even if these hazardous wastes were generated at the site. 40 CFR 266.70 identifies recyclable materials utilized for precious metal recovery.

Following are the materials and wastes addressed under 40 CFR 261.4(a), (b), and (j)(1), 262.13 (c), and 266.70, which **should not be reported** on the GM Form:

- Materials which are excluded from being a solid waste, e.g., any mixture of domestic sewage and other wastes that passes through a sewer system to a publicly owned treatment works (unless they are stored or treated in regulated units prior to being discharged). (40 CFR 261.4(a))

- Solid wastes that are excluded from being hazardous waste, e.g., petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for toxicity characteristic (waste codes D018 through D043 only) and are subject to the corrective action regulations under 40 CFR Part 280. (40 CFR 261.4(b))

- Waste exempt from regulation because the waste has not exited the raw material storage or production unit yet, as specified in 261.4(c). (40 CFR 262.13 (c)(1))

- Hazardous waste that has been collected as a sample(s) for the purpose of determining its characteristic or composition, as specified in 261.4(d). (40 CFR 262.13 (c)(1))

- Sample(s) undergoing treatability studies, as specified in 261.4(e). (40 CFR 262.13 (c) (1))

- Sample(s) undergoing treatability studies at the laboratory or testing facility, as specified in 261.4(f). (40 CFR 262.13 (c) (1))

- Airbag waste at the airbag waste handler or during transport to an airbag waste collection facility or designated facility, as specified in 40 CFR 261.4(j)(1).

- Hazardous waste that is a specified recyclable material such as ethyl alcohol or scrap metal, as specified in 261.6(a)(3). (40 CFR 262.13 (c) (1))

- A residue of hazardous waste in an empty container or in an inner liner removed from an empty container, as specified in 261.7(a)(1). (40 CFR 262.13 (c) (1))

- PCB wastes regulated under the Toxic Substance Control Act, as specified in 40 CFR 261.8, unless mixed with a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 262.13 (c) (1))

- Wastes managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 40 CFR 260.10. (40 CFR 262.13 (c) (2)). **Any hazardous waste residues generated from these units, however, must be reported on the GM Form.**

- Wastes recycled, without prior storage, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under 40 CFR 261.6(c)(2) and (40 CFR 262.13 (c) (3)). **Any hazardous waste residues generated from these units, however, must be reported on the GM Form.**

- Used oil that is recycled and is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic and is managed under 40 CFR 279. (40 CFR 262.13 (c) (4))

- Spent lead-acid batteries managed under the requirements of 40 CFR 266, Subpart G, which includes persons who reclaim spent lead-acid batteries that are recyclable materials; persons who generate, transport, or collect spent batteries; persons who regenerate spent batteries; or persons who store them (other than spent batteries that are to be regenerated). (40 CFR 262.13 (c)(5)) **Any hazardous wastes generated during battery reclamation, however, must be reported on the GM Form.**

- Universal wastes managed under 40 CFR 261.9, 40 CFR 273, and (40 CFR 262.13 (c)(6)). **Any hazardous waste residues generated from these units, however, must be reported on the GM Form.**

- Hazardous wastes that are unused chemical products that are generated solely as a result of a laboratory clean-out conducted at an eligible academic entity pursuant to 40 CFR 262.213 (40 CFR 262.13(c)(7)).

- Hazardous waste managed as part of an episodic event in compliance with 40 CFR 262 Subpart L (40 CFR 262.13 (c)(80)).

- Recyclable materials that are reclaimed to recover economically significant amounts of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of these. (40 CFR 266.70)

- Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, including potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals generated by a healthcare facility, as defined in 40 CFR 266.500.

- Potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals received by a reverse distributor, as defined in 40 CFR 266.500.

- **Unless required by your State**, hazardous wastes that were, during the reporting year, exported directly out of the U.S. to a site located in foreign country. Facilities that export hazardous waste must file a separate Annual Report under 40 CFR 262.83(g). (This Annual Report will be in addition to the Hazardous Waste Report, if your State requires you to submit a Hazardous Waste Report with hazardous waste exported to a site located in a foreign country.)

HOW TO REPORT SIMILAR HAZARDOUS WASTE ON THE GM FORM

Generally, a GM Form should be completed for **each** generated RCRA hazardous waste. A separate GM form should be completed whenever a combination of wastes would require more than one Source Code or Form Code. Contact your State about combining similar hazardous wastes on the GM form.

ITEM 1 – WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

Item 1 requests information on each RCRA hazardous waste that, in the reporting year, was generated and accumulated on-site; managed on-site; and/or shipped off-site. All information (A-G) is mandatory.

1.A - WASTE DESCRIPTION

Provide a short narrative description of the waste, such as:

- General type;
- Source;
- Type of hazard; and
- Generic chemical name or primary hazardous constituents.

EXAMPLE

"Ignitable spent solvent from degreasing operation in tool production; mixture of mineral spirits and kerosene."

In the example, note that the general type (spent solvent), source (degreasing operation in tool production), type of hazard (ignitability), and generic chemical names (mineral spirits and kerosene) have all been cited.

1.B – EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE(S)

Enter the four-character EPA hazardous waste code(s) that apply to the waste reported in Item 1.A. If you need room for additional codes, list the codes in Item 4 - Comments and cross-reference Item 1.B. If the waste is regulated only by your State, leave Item 1.B blank and report the State hazardous waste codes in Item 1.C.

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Hazardous Waste Codes.

1.C – STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE(S)

Enter the State hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Item 1.A, if:

- Your State regulates hazardous wastes not regulated as RCRA hazardous waste and requires these wastes to be reported in the Hazardous Waste Report; or

- Your State uses a hazardous waste code system **other** than the EPA hazardous waste codes that applies to the waste describe in Item 1.A.

Otherwise, leave Item 1.C blank. If you need space for additional State hazardous waste codes, list the codes in Item 4 - Comments and cross-reference Item 1.C.

NOTE	Either Item1.B and/or Item 1.C must be provided for each waste stream.

1.D – SOURCE CODE

Enter the Source Code that best describes how the hazardous waste reported in Item 1.A originated. If the hazardous waste was mixed with other non-hazardous materials, report the Source Code for only the hazardous waste portion.

If your site is a U.S. Importer, enter the Source Code of G62, then provide the Country Code for foreign country from which the hazardous waste was received. Also, mark "Yes" on the Site ID Form, Item 11.A.3 – United States Importer of Hazardous Waste. Click *here* for special instructions for reporting wastes received from foreign countries.

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Source Codes.

NOTE	If reporting **Source Code G25** (Treatment, disposal, or recycling of hazardous wastes), you also need to provide the Management Method Code. Source Code G25 indicates that this waste was generated from an on-site hazardous waste management system described on a separate GM Form or WR Form. Enter the same Management Method Code that is listed on the matching GM Form – Item 1.D, or on the matching WR Form – Item 1.G, linking this waste with the on-site process that created it. **Do not report H141 in Item 1.D.** If reporting **Source Code G61** (Hazardous waste received from off-site for storage/bulking and transfer off-site for treatment or disposal), **the generation amount must be zero (0) in Item 1.F. Do not use G61 for waste you generate.** If reporting **Source Code G62** (Received hazardous waste from a foreign country), you must also specify the Country Code from which the hazardous waste was imported. **Source Code G17** (Subpart K laboratory waste clean-out) is for facilities that have opted into the Subpart K Academic Laboratory Waste Rule to report the amount of laboratory waste shipped or managed during clean-out. **The generation amount must be zero (0) in Item 1.F for this source code.** Click *here* for special instructions for reporting Subpart K Laboratory Waste. **Source Code G51** is for LQGs that are consolidating hazardous wastes that was received from VSQGs that are under the control of the same person as defined by 40 CFR 260.10. **The generation amount must be zero (0) in Item 1.F for this source code to avoid double counting.**

1.E – FORM CODE

Review the Form Codes and enter the code that best corresponds to the physical form or chemical composition of the hazardous waste reported in Item 1.A.

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Form Codes.

1.F – WASTE MINIMIZATION CODE

40 CFR 262.41(a)(6), 264.75(h), and 265.75(h) requires that data be collected for waste minimization activities. Enter the code that best corresponds to waste minimization, recycling, or pollution prevention efforts implemented to reduce the volume and toxicity of the hazardous waste reported in Item 1.A. This waste minimization activity must have occurred during this reporting cycle. If minimization was not attempted (to the point of implementing a change) for this waste, you must enter an "X" (no waste minimization efforts were implemented for this waste) for this item.

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Waste Minimization Codes.

1.G – RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE

Place an "X" in the "Y" box if the hazardous waste reported in Item 1.A is mixed with nuclear sources, special nuclear, or by-product material. Otherwise, **place an "X" in the "N" box**. "Mixed Waste" is defined as waste that contains both hazardous waste and source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act (AEA), RCRA Section 1004(41), 42 U.S.C. 6903 (63 FR 17414; April 9, 1998).

1.H – QUANTITY GENERATED / UOM AND DENSITY

Enter the total quantity of the hazardous waste described in Item 1.A that was generated during the reporting year.

Enter the Unit of Measure (UOM) code for the quantity you reported in Item 1.F. Report the quantity in one of the units of measure listed below. ***If you select a volumetric measure (gallons, liters, or cubic yards), you also must report the density of the waste.***

Code	Unit of Measure
1	Pounds
2	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
3	Kilograms
4	Metric tons (1,000 kilograms)
5	Gallons
6	Liters
7	Cubic yards

Weight and Volume Conversions

1 kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 pounds (lbs)
1 short ton = 2,000 lbs
1 metric ton = 1,000 kg
1 metric ton = 1.1023 short tons

1 cubic meter (m) = 1.3079 cubic yards
1 cubic yard (yd) = 27 cubic feet (ft)
1 liter (l) = 0.2642 gallons (gal)

NOTE	**Skip to Item 2** if you selected Unit of Measure 1, 2, 3, 4. **Continue to Density** if you selected Unit of Measure code 5, 6, 7.

Report the density only if you entered code 5, 6, or 7 for the unit of measure. Provide the density in either pounds per gal (lbs/gal) or specific gravity (sg) and place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate which measure was used.

ITEM 2 – ON-SITE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Answering "Yes" or "No" to this question is **mandatory**. If "Yes", provide the management method and quantity treated, disposed, or recycled on-site during the reporting year for each on-site RCRA-regulated management system.

WAS ANY OF THIS WASTE THAT WAS GENERATED AT THIS FACILITY TREATED, DISPOSED, AND/OR RECYCLED ON-SITE?

Mark "Yes" or "No" to this question to indicate if the site did any of the following to the waste reported in Item 1.A: treat on-site; dispose on-site; recycle on-site. If you marked "Yes," complete the blocks for On-site Process Systems below. If you marked "No," skip to Item 3.

EXAMPLE 1

Facility A generates spent solvents that it recycles on-site in a distillation column. This facility would mark "Yes" in Item 2 and would fill out the on-site process system box accordingly.

EXAMPLE 2

Facility B receives spent solvents from off-site and blends the solvents into fuel. The facility then sends the fuels off-site to be burned for energy recovery. Facility B would report on its GM Form the new waste generated in Item 1.D as Source Code G25 (Treatment, disposal, or recycling of hazardous wastes) with the management method code of H061 (Fuel Blending). Facility B would mark "No" in Item 2 because it did not manage any of the newly generated fuels on-site. This facility would report the off-site shipment in Item 3 and would report the Management Method Code H050 (Energy Recovery).

ON-SITE MANAGEMENT METHOD CODE

Classify the process system (see definition) with a Management Method Code that best identifies the last substantive purpose/operation performed at your site. Space is provided to report up to two different (non-sequential) Management Methods. If you did not use a second on-site process system to manage the waste, leave the Management Method Code under On-site Process System 2 blank. **Do not report H141 in Item 2.**

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Management Method Codes.

The space provided for the second on-site process system should be used **only in the special case** of management of the same waste on-site by more than one process system during the reporting year. Use the second on-site process system only when:

- A waste is managed in one process system for a part of a year and in another process system for the rest of the year; or
- A waste is managed by two different process systems at the same time (i.e., management of the waste is split between parallel process systems).

EXAMPLE OF NON-SEQUENTIAL (PARALLEL) PROCESSES

A firm generated 100 tons of F002 solvent waste in the reporting year. 80 tons were recycled for reuse in a batch distillation process system, generating 5 tons of still bottoms. The remaining 20 tons were burned in an industrial boiler. Under On-site Process System 1, the site enters the Management Method Code H020 (Distillation) and a quantity of 80 tons. Under On-site Process System 2, the site enters the Management Method Code H050 (Energy Recovery) and a quantity of 20 tons. The 5 tons of still bottoms should be reported on a separate GM Form.

If more than two on-site process systems meet one of the above conditions, you need not complete the entire form again. Simply attach a second copy of the GM Form with the EPA Identification number and Site Name. Leave all the other fields blank, except Item 2 for on-site process systems. Note in Item 4 - Comments of each page: "Item 2 continued on supplemental page." Refer to *Page Numbering of Forms* for information on how to number supplemental pages.

The space provided for the second on-site process system should not be used to report the following:

- The on-site management of the treatment residual generated from management of the waste by the first management method (on-site management of treatment residuals should be reported on a separate GM Form); or

- To report treatment in a series of process units. Report only process systems, not process units. Click *here* for the definition of a process system.

EXAMPLE OF SEQUENTIAL PROCESSES

A firm generated 100 tons of D002 and D007 plating waste in the reporting year. 100 tons were neutralized, stored on-site, and then chemically batch-treated to remove the D007 (Chromium). 90 tons of wastewater and 10 tons of D007 and F006 sludge were shipped off-site for eventual disposal. Under On-site Process System 1, the site enters the last substantive on-site Management Method Code H070 (Chemical Treatment) and a quantity of 100 tons. The site reports the residual 10 tons of sludge on a separate GM Form with Item 1.D Management Method Code H070 (Chemical Treatment). (If there was no storage and the wastewater had been allowed to go into the POTW or NPDES, this page would not be reported, only the D007 and F006 sludge – with a source code of G23.)

QUANTITY TREATED, DISPOSED, OR RECYCLED ON-SITE

Enter the quantity of hazardous waste described in Item 1 that was treated, disposed, or recycled by the reported on-site process management method during the reporting year. ***Enter the quantity in the same unit of measure reported in Item 1. H (Quantity Generated in the reporting year).***

ITEM 3 – OFF-SITE SHIPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

This item requests information on the off-site shipment of hazardous waste. Answering "Yes" or "No" to this question is **mandatory**. If you answer "Yes," all items in this item are **mandatory**. **Do** report shipments of previously generated hazardous wastes stored until the reporting year. **Do** report waste shipped via transfer facility, however, do not list on a GM Form a less-than-10-day transfer facility where waste storage is incidental to transportation. **Do not** report shipments of de-characterized wastes.

Space is provided to report shipments of the waste to three different off-site facilities. If the waste you reported in Item 1 was shipped to more than three off-site facilities during the reporting year, you need not complete the entire form again. Simply attach a second copy of the GM Form, leaving blank all entries except Items 3.B, 3.C, and 3.D. Note in Item 4 -Comments of each page: "Item 3.B continued on supplemental page." Refer *to Page Numbering of Forms* for information on how to number supplemental pages.

3.A – WAS ANY OF THIS WASTE SHIPPED OFF-SITE IN THE REPORTING YEAR FOR TREATMENT, DISPOSAL, OR RECYCLING?

Mark "Yes" or "No" to indicate if any of the waste described in Item 1 was shipped off-site for treatment, disposal, or recycling during the reporting year.

→	**This GM Form is complete** if you marked "No" in Item A. **Continue to Item 3.B** if you marked "Yes" in Item A.

3.B – EPA ID NUMBER OF FACILITY TO WHICH WASTE WAS SHIPPED

This is the 12-digit EPA Identification Number of the facility to which the waste was shipped. If your State requires you to submit a Hazardous Waste Report for hazardous waste exported to a site located in a foreign country, facilities that export hazardous waste should list in Item B, a Foreign Site Identification Number that has been assigned to the facility. If a site located in a foreign country to which hazardous waste is shipped has not been assigned an ID Number, enter "FC" followed by the name of the country as the EPA Identification Number. Click *here* for special instructions for wastes shipped to foreign countries.

LIST	Click *here* for a sample list of the nationally-defined Foreign Site Identification Numbers.

Generators are to report in item 3.B the EPA ID Number for the designated TSDF that signed the manifest, which can be found in Item 8 of the manifest form. **Do not list on a GM Form a less-than-10-day transfer facility where waste storage is incidental to transportation.** All transporters used should be listed on the OI Form if your State requires that form to be submitted.

3.C – OFF-SITE MANAGEMENT METHOD CODE SHIPPED TO

Enter the Management Method Code that best describes the way in which the waste was managed at the initial receiving facility reported in Item 3.B. This should be listed on the manifest in Item 19 or in documentation that the TSDF may have provided.

Receiving facilities with a Part B RCRA hazardous waste permit whose only management type is storage and transfer may be a designated TSDF on a manifest and these should be listed in GM Form Item 3 with a management method code of H141. Permitted storage facilities that report management method code H141 on their WR Form should report shipment of this transferred waste on a GM Form with a Source Code of G61.

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Management Method Codes.

3.D – TOTAL QUANTITY SHIPPED

Enter the total quantity of the waste shipped to the off-site facility during the reporting year. ***Report the quantity in the same unit of measure entered in Item 1.H.*** Shipment quantities should equal the total quantity recorded on Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for this site during the reporting year, unless there were rejections or other complications. The quantity shipped may not necessarily equal the quantity generated (e.g., because some waste is still on-site at the end of the year or waste was removed from storage from a previous year's generation).

ITEM 4 – COMMENTS

Use this Item as needed to explain anything contained in the form including any waste minimization efforts. The comments may help make determinations of data validity if questions arise during the review of the report. If there are special circumstances surrounding the waste described on the form, please note this here, especially if you are filing the report due to a one-time event.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE WASTE RECEIVED FROM OFF-SITE (WR) FORM

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM?

A site required to file a Hazardous Waste Report must submit this form if, during the reporting year, it received RCRA hazardous waste from off-site. The 2016 Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Final Rule, requires facilities that receive and recycle regulated hazardous wastes without first storing to complete a WR form for each type of hazardous waste they receive.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

The WR Form identifies hazardous wastes that were received from other hazardous waste sites and the method(s) used to manage them. The WR Form is divided into three identical parts (i.e., waste blocks), labeled Waste 1, Waste 2, and Waste 3, that collect information on the quantities and characteristics of each hazardous waste received from an off-site source during the reporting year and managed on-site.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

You may report waste received from more than one off-site handler on the same page of the form. A separate waste block must be filled out for each hazardous waste received from each off-site handler. Hazardous waste from the same off-site handler may be aggregated as long as a single form code describes the physical form or chemical composition, and all of the waste is managed in a single process system (i.e., same management method code).

If your site received more than three RCRA hazardous wastes from off-site handlers during the reporting year, photocopy and fill out additional copies of this form. Prior to photocopying, write your EPA Identification Number in the top left-hand corner of the form.

Use Item 4 - Comments at the end of the form to clarify any entry (e.g., “Other” responses) or to continue any entry. When entering information in Item 4, cross-reference the waste block and item letter to which the comment refers.

All items in this section are mandatory for each waste reported.

ITEM A – WASTE DESCRIPTION

Provide a short narrative description of the waste, such as:

- General type;
- Source;
- Type of hazard; and
- Generic chemical name or primary hazardous constituents.

EXAMPLE

"Ignitable spent solvent from degreasing operation in tool production; mixture of mineral spirits and kerosene."

In the example, note that the general type (spent solvent), source (degreasing operation in tool production), type of hazard (ignitability), and generic chemical names (mineral spirits and kerosene) have all been cited.

ITEM B – EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE(S)

Enter the four-character EPA hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Item A. If you need room for additional codes, list the codes in Item 4 - Comments and cross-reference the applicable waste block number (e.g., Waste 1, Item B). If the waste is regulated only by your State, leave Item B blank and report the State hazardous waste codes in Item C.

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Hazardous Waste Codes.

ITEM C – STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE CODE(S)

Enter the State hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Item A, if:

- Your State regulates hazardous wastes not regulated as RCRA hazardous waste and requires these wastes to be reported in the Hazardous Waste Report; or
- Your State uses a hazardous waste code system **other** than the EPA hazardous waste codes that applies to the waste describe in Item A.

Otherwise, leave Item C blank. If you need space for additional State hazardous waste codes, list the codes in Item 4 -Comments, and cross-reference the applicable waste block number (e.g., Waste 1, Item C).

NOTE	Either Item B and/or Item C must be provided for each waste stream.

ITEM D – OFF-SITE HANDLER EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Enter the 12-digit EPA Identification Number of the off-site handler from which the waste was received. If the site does not have an EPA Identification Number, it may be a very small quantity generator (VSQG) or a site located in a foreign country.

If the waste reported under Waste 2 is received from the same off-site handler as the waste reported under Waste 1, put "Same as above" to indicate that the EPA Identification Number is the same as the one reported in Waste 1; if Waste 3 is received from the same off-site handler as Waste 2, put "Same as above" to indicate that the EPA Identification Number is the same as the one reported under Waste 2.

NOTE	Refer to the Special Instructions on reporting *Wastes Received from VSQGs* and *Wastes Received from Foreign Countries*.

ITEM E – FORM CODE

Review the Form Codes and enter the code that best corresponds to the physical form or chemical composition of the hazardous waste reported in Item A.

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Form Codes.

ITEM F – MANAGEMENT METHOD CODE

Enter the code that describes the type of process system (see definition) in which the waste was managed.

LIST	Click *here* for a list of the nationally-defined Management Method Codes.

ITEM G – QUANTITY RECEIVED / UOM AND DENSITY

Report the total quantity of hazardous waste reported in Item A that was received from the off-site handler reported in Item D during the reporting year. If more than one shipment of this waste was received from the same off-site handler, add the quantities and report only the sum.

Enter the Unit of Measure (UOM) code for the quantity you reported in Item E – Quantity Received in the report year. Report the quantity in one of the units of measure listed below. ***If you select a volumetric measure (gallons, liters, or cubic yards), you must also report the density of the waste.***

Code	Unit of Measure
1	Pounds
2	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
3	Kilograms
4	Metric tons (1,000 kilograms)
5	Gallons
6	Liters
7	Cubic yards

Weight and Volume Conversions

1 kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 pounds (lbs)
1 short ton = 2,000 lb
1 metric ton = 1,000 kg
1 metric ton = 1.1023 short tons

1 cubic meter (m) = 1.3079 cubic yards
1 cubic yard (yd) = 27 cubic feet (ft)
1 liter (l) = 0.2642 gallons (gal)

Skip to Item F if you selected waste code 1, 2, 3, or 4.
Continue to Density if you selected waste code 5, 6, or 7.

Report the density only if you entered waste code 5, 6, or 7 for the unit of measure. Provide the density in either pounds per gal (lbs/gal) or specific gravity (sg) and place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate which measure was used.

ITEM 4 – COMMENTS

Use this item as needed to explain anything contained in the form. The comments may help make determinations of data validity if questions arise during the review of the report. If there are special circumstances surrounding the waste described on the form, please note this here.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE OFF-SITE IDENTIFICATION (OI) FORM

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM?

Sites required to file a Hazardous Waste Report must submit the OI Form if:

- The OI Form is required by your State; AND
- The site received hazardous waste from off-site or sent hazardous waste off-site during the reporting year.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

The OI Form documents the names and addresses of off-site installations and transporters.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

The OI Form is divided into four identical parts. You must fill out one part for each off-site installation to which you shipped hazardous waste, each off-site installation from which you received hazardous waste, and each transporter you used to ship hazardous waste during the reporting year. If these off-site installations and transporters total more than four, you must photocopy and complete additional copies of the form. Prior to photocopying, enter your EPA Identification Number, in the top left-hand corner of the form.

Use Item 4 -Comments, at the end of the form to clarify any entry or to continue any entry. When entering information in Item 4, cross-reference the site number and item letter to which the comment refers. Complete Items A through D for each off-site installation to which you shipped hazardous waste and each off-site installation from which you received hazardous waste during the reporting year. Complete Items A through C for each transporter you used during the reporting year (address in Item D is not required for transporters).

ITEM A – EPA ID NO. OF OFF-SITE INSTALLATION OR TRANSPORTER

Enter the 12-digit EPA Identification Number of the off-site installation to which you shipped hazardous waste or from which you received hazardous waste. Or, enter the EPA Identification Number of the transporter who shipped hazardous waste to or from your site. Each EPA Identification Number should appear only once. If the off-site installation or transporter did not have an EPA Identification Number during the reporting year, leave blank if this item is not applicable or “don’t know” in Item A and note the reason in Item 4 - Comments.

ITEM B – NAME OF OFF-SITE INSTALLATION OR TRANSPORTER

Enter the name of the off-site installation or transporter reported in Item A.

ITEM C- HANDLER TYPE

Place an "X" in all boxes that apply to the handler type (i.e., generator, transporter, or receiving facility) of the off-site installation or transporter reported in Item A.

ITEM D – ADDRESS OF OFF-SITE INSTALLATION

Enter the address of the off-site installation reported in Item A. If the EPA Identification Number reported in Item A refers to a transporter, leave blank if this item is not applicable or "don't know" in Item D.

ITEM 4 – COMMENTS

Use this item as needed to explain anything contained in the form. The comments may help make determinations of data validity if questions arise during the review of the report. If there are special circumstances surrounding the waste described on the form, please note this here.

OTHER REFERENCES AND CODE LISTS

EXCLUDED WASTES

This section presents a partial list of excluded materials and wastes. This list includes materials excluded from the definition of solid waste in 40 CFR 261.4(a) and solid wastes excluded from the definition of hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261.4(b). In addition, it includes specific solid waste samples that are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261.4(d)-(f). Finally, this list includes specific hazardous wastes, as described in 40 CFR 261.4(c) and (j), that are exempted from certain RCRA Subtitle C regulations.

Agricultural Waste Fertilizer
§261.4(b)(2)

Airbag Waste
§261.4(j)

Analytical Samples – A Sample Of Solid Waste Or A Sample Of Water, Solid, Or Air, Which Is Collected For The Sole Purpose Of Testing To Determine Its Characteristics Or Composition
§261.4(d)

Arsenic Treated Wood and Wood Products
§261.4(b)(9)

Carbon Dioxide Stream Injected For Geologic Sequestration. Carbon Dioxide Streams That Are Captured And Transported For Purposes Of Injection Into An Underground Injection Wells, Including The Requirements in 40 CFR Parts 144 And 146 Of The Underground Injection Control Program Of The Safe Drinking Water Act
§261.4(h)

Cement Kiln Dust
§261.4(b)(8)

Coking By-products
§261.4(a)(10)

Comparable/Syngas Fuels
§261.4(a)(16)

Domestic Sewage
§261.4(a)(1)

Dredged Material That Is Subject To The Requirements Of A Permit That Has Been Issued Under 404 Of The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) Or Section 103 Of The Marine Protection, Research, And Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413)
§261.4(g)

Drilling Fluid
§261.4(b)(5)

Excluded Scrap Metal Being Recycled
§261.4(a)(13)

Fossil Fuel Emission Control Waste
§261.4(b)(4)

Hazardous Secondary Material Being Remanufactured
§261.4(a)(27)

Hazardous Secondary Materials Generated And Legitimately Reclaimed Under The Control Of The Generator
§261.4(a)(23)

Hazardous Secondary Material That Is Generated And Then Transferred To A Verified Reclamation Facility For The Hazardous Secondary Material Purpose Of Reclamation
§261.4(a)(24) and (25)

Hazardous Secondary Material Used to Make Zinc Fertilizers, Provided That The Following Conditions Specified Are Satisfied
§261.4(a)(20)

Household Waste
§261.4(b)(1)(i)-(ii)

HTMR Condenser Residue
§261.4(a)(11)

In situ Mining Materials
§261.4(a)(5)

Irrigation Return Flows
§261.4(a)(3)

Kraft Mill Steam Stripper Condensates
§261.4(a)(15)

Leachate Or Gas Condensate Collected From Landfills Where Certain Solid Wastes Have Been Disposed
§261.4(b)(15)

Mining and Mineral Process Wastes
§261.4(b)(7)

Mining Overburden
§261.4(b)(3)

Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in subpart D of this part if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods: -
§261.4(b)(13)

Nuclear Material
§261.4(a)(4)

Oil Filters
§261.4(b)(13)

Petrochemical Recovered Oil
§261.4(a)(18)

Petroleum-contaminated Media and Debris
§261.4(b)(10)

Petroleum Refining
§261.4(a)(12)

Pulping Liquor
§261.4(a)(6)

Refrigerants
§261.4(b)(12)

Secondary Material Returned to Original Process
§261.4(a)(8)

Secondary Material from Mineral Processing
§261.4(a)(17)

Shredded Circuit Boards Being Recycled
§261.4(a)(14)

Solid Waste That Would Otherwise Meet The Definition Of Low-level Mixed Wastes (LLMW) Pursuant to §266.210
§261.4(b)(17)

Solvent-Contaminated Wipes, Except For Wipes That Are Hazardous Waste Due To The Presence Of Trichloroethylene, That Are Sent For Disposal Are Not Hazardous Waste From The Point Of Generation
§261.4(b)(18)

Solvent-Contaminated Wipes Sent for Cleaning or Disposal
§261.4(a)(26)

Spent Caustics from Petroleum Refining
§261.4(a)(19)

Spent Wood Preserving Solutions and Wastewaters
§261.4(a)(9)

Sulfuric Acid
§261.4(a)(7)

Treatability Study Samples
§261.4(e)

Treatability Studies at Laboratories and Testing Facilities
§261.4(f)

Trivalent Chromium Waste
§261.4(b)(6)

Used Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs)
§261.4(a)(22)

Used Chlorofluorocarbon Refrigerants From Totally Enclosed Heat Transfer Equipment
§261.4(b)(12)

Used Oil Distillation Bottoms
§261.4(b)(14)

Used Oil Re-refining Distillation Bottoms That Are Used As Feedstock To Manufacture Asphalt Products
§261.4(b)(14)

Wastes Generated in Storage Tanks, Transport Vehicles, Pipelines, or Manufacturing Process Units
§261.4(c)

Wastewater Point Source Discharge
§261.4(a)(2)

Zinc Fertilizers Made From Hazardous Wastes, Or Hazardous Secondary Material That Are Excluded Under Paragraph (a)(20) Of This Section
§261.4(a)(21)

DEFINITIONS

This section contains definitions of terms helpful for completing the form. For terms defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the appropriate citation is provided.

ACCUMULATION – A site that does not hold RCRA Interim Status or a RCRA permit may accumulate hazardous waste for a short period of time before shipping it off-site. The waste must be accumulated in either tanks or containers; it may not be accumulated in surface impoundments.

Generators of more than 1,000 kilograms (kg; 2,200 pounds [lbs]) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 90 days before shipping it off-site. Generators of 100 kg (220 lbs) to 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 180 days before shipping it off-site. If the nearest treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility to which they can send their waste is more than 200 miles away, they may accumulate their waste for 270 days. See 40 CFR 262.16 and 17.

ACT OR RCRA – The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 *et seq*.

ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE – Any hazardous waste with an EPA hazardous waste code beginning with the letter "P" (40 CFR 261.33(e)) or any of the following "F" codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 (40 CFR 261.31). These wastes are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation (40 CFR 262.14 (a)(1) and 262.14 (a)(3)).

AIRBAG WASTE – Any hazardous waste airbag modules or hazardous waste airbag inflators.

AIRBAG WASTE COLLECTION FACILITY – Any facility that receives airbag waste from airbag handlers subject to regulation under 40 CFR 261.4(j), and accumulates the waste for more than ten days.

AIRBAG WASTE HANDLER – Any person, by site, who generates airbag waste that is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 261.4(j).

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE – The person responsible for the overall operation of the site or an operational unit (i.e., part of a site), e.g., superintendent or plant manager, or person of equivalent responsibility.

AUTHORIZED STATE – A State that has obtained authorization from the EPA to direct its own RCRA program.

BOILER – An enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:

- the unit has physical provisions for recovering and exporting energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases;
- the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) are of integral design (i.e., they are physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit;
- The unit continuously maintains an energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel;
- The unit exports and utilizes at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis (excluding recovered heat used internally in the same unit, for example, to preheat fuel or combustion air or drive fans or feed water pumps); or
- The unit is one which the Regional Administrator has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in 40 CFR 260.32.

BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL – A by-product material is: (1) any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; and (2) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content (defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954).

CENTRAL ACCUMULATION AREA (CAA) – Central accumulation area means an on-site hazardous waste accumulation area subject to either 40 CFR 262.34(a) (or 262.34 (j) and (k) for Performance Track members of large quantity generators; or 40 CFR 262.34 (d)–(f) of small quantity generators. A central accumulation area at an eligible academic entity that chooses to be subject to this subpart must also comply with 40 CFR 262.211 when accumulating unwanted material and/or hazardous waste.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR) – Codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters that usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas. The CFR title applicable for the Hazardous Waste Report is "40," as in "40 CFR 262.10".

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION (CBI) – Information a facility does not wish to make available to the general public for competitive business reasons. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be claimed for certain information in your submittal. A claim may be made in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B.

DELISTED WASTE – Site-specific wastes excluded from regulation under 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22. A waste at a particular generating site may be excluded by petitioning the EPA Administrator for a regulatory amendment. These wastes are listed in Appendix IX of 40 CFR Part 261.

DISPOSAL – The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

ELECTRONIC MANIFEST BROKER – A person as defined in title 40 CFR §260.10 that elects to use the electronic manifest system to obtain, complete and transmit an electronic manifest format supplied by the EPA electronic manifest system under a contractual relationship with a hazardous waste generator.

ELIGIBLE ACADEMIC ENTITY – A college or university, or a non-profit research institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university, or a teaching hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university pursuant to 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart K (See 40 CFR 262.200).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) – The EPA, also called U.S. EPA, means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Some State environmental authorities may be called the EPA also, as in "Illinois EPA."

EPA IDENTIFICATION (ID) NUMBER – The number assigned by the EPA to each hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility; U.S. importer of hazardous waste; U.S. recognized trader arranging for import or export of hazardous waste, including those hazardous wastes managed under the alternate standards of 40 CFR Part 266 or the universal waste standards of 40 CFR Part 273; U.S. exporter or importer of spent lead-acid batteries for recycling; mixed waste (hazardous and radioactive) generator; recycler of hazardous waste; exempt boiler and/or industrial furnace burning or processing hazardous waste; large quantity handler of or destination facility for universal wastes; disposer of hazardous waste with an underground injection permit; used oil transporter, used oil processor/re-refiner, off-specification used oil fuel burner, used oil fuel marketer; eligible academic entity managing laboratory hazardous waste under Subpart K; or site undergoing corrective action. Additionally, facilities that must notify using the Site Identification Form and Addendum to the Site Identification Form that they are managing hazardous secondary material will also be assigned an EPA Identification Number.

EPISODIC GENERATOR – An episodic generator is either a VSQG or an SQG who, as a result of a planned or unplanned episodic event, generates a quantity of hazardous waste in a calendar month sufficient to cause the facility to move into a more stringent generator category (i.e., VSQG to either an SQG or an LQG; or an SQG to an LQG). As part of the 2016 Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Final Rule, this new provision allows a VSQG or an SQG to generate additional quantities of hazardous waste—temporarily exceeding its normal generator category limits— and still maintain its existing generator category, provided it complies with the specified conditions identified at 40 CFR 262.232 (a) and (b) for VSQGs and SQGs, respectively.

Although not inclusive, examples of planned episodic events include tank cleanouts, short-term site remediation, equipment maintenance during plant shutdowns, and periodic removal of excess chemical inventories. Unplanned episodic events, which EPA expects would be less frequent, include production process upsets, product recalls, accidental spills, or "acts of nature," such as a tornado, hurricane, or flood.

EVALUATED HAZARDOUS WASTE PHARMACEUTICAL – A prescription hazardous waste pharmaceutical that has been evaluated by a reverse distributor in accordance with 40 CFR 266.510(a)(3) and will not be sent to another reverse distributor for further evaluation or verification of manufacture credit.

EXCLUDED WASTES – Wastes excluded from the definition of solid or hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.3 and 261.4. Click *here* for a partial listing of excluded wastes.

GM FORM – Waste Generation and Management Form.

HAZARDOUS WASTE – A hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3.

HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIAL (HSM) – A secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Facilities managing hazardous secondary material under 40 CFR 260.30, 40 CFR 261.4(a)(23), (24), (25), or (27) must complete the Addendum to the Site Identification Form: Notification for Managing Hazardous Secondary Material. You must check with your State to determine if you are eligible to manage hazardous secondary material under these exclusions (see also https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/final-rule-2015-definition-solid-waste-dsw.

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR – Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261.

HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER OR CODE, EPA – The number (or code) assigned by the EPA to each hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D and to each characteristic identified in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C. The codes consist of one letter (D, F, P, U, or K) and three numbers. Click *here* for a list of EPA hazardous waste codes.

HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER OR CODE, STATE – The number (or code) assigned by the State to each hazardous waste listed in the State regulations. Obtain a list of the States waste codes from your State.

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE – The holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY – Refer to "Transfer Facility" definition.

HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTER – Refer to "Transporter" definition.

HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT – Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such hazardous waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the hazardous waste, or so as to render such hazardous waste nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.

HEALTHCARE FACILITY – Any person that is lawfully authorized to (1) provide preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance or palliative care, and counseling, service, assessment or procedure with respect to the physical or mental condition, or functional status, of a human or animal or that affects the structure or function of the human or animal body; or (2) distribute, sell, or dispense pharmaceuticals, including over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, homeopathic drugs, or prescription pharmaceuticals. This definition includes, but is not limited to, wholesale distributors, third-party logistics providers that serve as forward distributors, military medical logistics facilities, hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, health clinics, physicians' offices, optical and dental providers, chiropractors, long-term care facilities, ambulance services, pharmacies, long-term care pharmacies, mail-order pharmacies, retailers of pharmaceuticals, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals. This definition does not include pharmaceutical manufacturers, reverse distributors, or reverse logistics centers.

INCINERATION – Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials; or a treatment technology involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures (e.g., burning sludge to remove the water and reduce the remaining residues to a safe, non-burnable ash that can be disposed safely on land, in some waters, or in underground locations).

INDUSTRIAL FURNACE – Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy: cement kilns; lime kilns; aggregate kilns; phosphate kilns; coke ovens; blast furnaces; smelting, melting, and refining furnaces; titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors; methane reforming furnaces;

pulping liquor recovery furnaces; combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid; halogen acid furnaces, as defined under industrial furnace in 40 CFR 260.10; and such other devices as the Administrator may add to this list.

INTERIM (PERMIT) STATUS – Period during which the owner/operator of an existing TSD facility is treated as having been issued a RCRA permit even though he/she has not yet received a final determination. An existing facility should have automatically qualified for interim status if the owner/operator filed both timely "notification" and the first part (Part A) of the RCRA permit application. Interim status continues until a final determination is made to issue or deny the permit. Owner/operator of new facilities cannot, by definition, qualify for interim status; rather, they need a RCRA permit prior to beginning construction of a hazardous waste management facility.

LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR (LQG) OF HAZARDOUS WASTE – is a generator who generates any of the following amounts in a calendar month**:**

(i) Generates, in any calendar month, (including quantities imported by importer site) 1,000 kilograms (kg) (2,200 pounds (lbs)) or more of non-acute RCRA hazardous waste; **or**
(ii) Generates, in a calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of any RCRA acute hazardous waste listed in sections 261.31 or 261.33(e); **or**
(iii) Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any RCRA acute hazardous waste listed in sections 261.31 or 261.33(e).

LARGE QUANTITY HANDLER OF UNIVERSAL WASTE (LQHUW) – A universal waste handler (as defined in 40 CFR 273.9) who accumulates 5,000 kilograms (kg) or more total of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, or lamps – calculated collectively) at any time. This designation is retained through the end of the calendar year in which the 5,000 kg limit is met or exceeded.

MANAGEMENT, OR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT – Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste (40 CFR 260.10).

MANIFEST, UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE – The shipment document EPA Form 8700-22 and, if necessary, Form 8700-22A, originated and signed by a generator in accordance with the instructions included in the Appendix to 40 CFR Part 262. The "cradle-to-grave" paperwork must accompany a shipment of hazardous waste as it moves from the generator to the transporter and eventually to the hazardous waste management facility.

MIXED WASTE – Waste that contains both hazardous and source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act (AEA), RCRA Section 5004(41), 42 U.S.C. 6903 (63 FR 17414; April 9, 1998).

MUNICIPALITY – A city, village, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, Indian tribe or authorized Indian tribal organization, designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act, or any other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

NON-CREDITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE PHARMACEUTICAL – A prescription hazardous waste pharmaceutical that does not have a reasonable expectation to be eligible for manufacturer credit or a nonprescription hazardous waste pharmaceutical that does not have a reasonable expectation to be legitimately used/reused or reclaimed. This includes but is not limited to, investigational drugs, free samples of pharmaceuticals received by healthcare facilities, residues of pharmaceuticals remaining in empty containers, contaminated personal protective equipment, floor sweepings, and cleanup material from the spills of pharmaceuticals.

OFF-SITE FACILITY – A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located at a place away from the generating site.

OI FORM – Off-site Identification Form.

OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL BURNER – A site where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in 40 CFR 279.11 (off-specification used oil) is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in Section 279.61(a).

OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL – Used oil fuel that does not meet the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.

ON-SITE FACILITY – A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located on the generating site.

ON-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL – Used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.

OPERATOR – The person responsible for the overall operation of a RCRA site. **Note:** This is the legal entity which controls the RCRA site operation rather than the plant or site manager. This is usually a company or business name, not an individual. See **Person**.

OWNER – The person who owns a RCRA site or part of a RCRA site. **Note:** This includes the owner(s) of the building(s) and/or land. This may be an individual, company, or business name. See **Person**.

PERSON – An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body, as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.

POTENTIALLY CREDITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE PHARMACEUTICAL – A prescription hazardous waste pharmaceutical that has a reasonable expectation to receive manufacturer credit and is (1) in original manufacturer packaging (except pharmaceuticals that were subject to a recall); (2) undispensed; and (3) unexpired or less than one year past expiration date. The term does not include evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals or nonprescription pharmaceuticals including, but not limited to, over-the-counter drugs, homeopathic drugs, and dietary supplements.

PROCESS SYSTEM– For purposes of the Hazardous Waste Report, a process system refers to one or more units used together to treat, recover, or dispose of a hazardous waste. The process system begins at the unit where the hazardous waste first enters and consists of all other treatment, recovery, or disposal units downstream from the point of entry. Note that storage is **not** considered a process system.

Classify each process system with a Management Method code that best identifies the **last substantive purpose/operation it performs.** For example, a process system to remove dissolved metals from wastewater prior to shipping the sludge off-site typically includes equalization, pH adjustment, chemical precipitation, flocculation, clarification/settling, and dewatering of the sludge removed from the bottom of the clarifier. The chemical precipitation process best identifies the last purpose of this treatment system – to remove metals from the wastewater. If this wastewater treatment system is RCRA-regulated, it would be reported as H070 (Chemical Treatment). If the sludge will be disposed at the reporting site in a landfill, the code will be H132 (Landfill) and will need to be reported on a separate GM Form because it is a residual from a treatment process. However, this process is exempt if the treated water flows to a POTW or a NPDES outfall with no RCRA-regulated storage or treatment units in the system, and should not be reported. Click here for a list of nationally-defined Management Method Codes.

PROCESS UNIT – For purposes of the Hazardous Waste Report, a process unit refers to a single type of treatment (e.g., tank, distillation column, surface impoundment) in which hazardous waste is treated, disposed, or recycled.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) – The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (40 CFR 270.2). It is the Federal statute that regulates the generation, treatment, storage, disposal, recycling, and/or transportation of solid and hazardous waste.

REVERSE DISTRIBUTOR – Any person that receives and accumulates prescription pharmaceuticals that are potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals for the purpose of facilitating or verifying manufacturer credit. Any person, including forward distributors, third-party logistics providers, and pharmaceutical manufacturers, that processes prescription pharmaceuticals for the facilitation or verification of manufacturer credit is considered a reverse distributor.

RCRA INTERIM (PERMIT) STATUS – Refer to "Interim (Permit) Status" definition.

RCRA PERMIT – A complete RCRA permit is comprised of an operating permit for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal, and a corrective action permit addressing releases from solid waste management unit (SWMUs). To apply for a permit, a site must file a two-part application (Part A and Part B). A facility is not considered to have a complete RCRA permit until both parts have been issued.

RCRA SUBTITLE C SITE (RCRA SITE OR SITE) – The physical plant or location at which one or more of the following regulated waste activities occurs: the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes; recycling of hazardous wastes; U.S. importer of hazardous waste; mixed waste (hazardous and radioactive) generator; exempt boiler and/or industrial furnace burning or processing hazardous waste; large quantity handler of or destination facility for universal wastes; disposing hazardous waste with an underground injection permit; the transportation (and temporary storage during transportation), processing/re-refining, burning, or marketing of used oil; eligible academic entity managing laboratory hazardous waste under Subpart K; facility managing hazardous secondary material being reclaimed that must comply with certain requirements and conditions; or undergoing corrective action.

A site may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units. For entities that only transport regulated wastes, the term site refers to the headquarters of that entity's operations.

RECYCLING – Use, reuse, or reclamation of a material (40 CFR 261.1(c)(7)). "Reclamation" is the processing or regeneration of a material to recover a usable product (e.g., recovery of lead values from spent batteries, regeneration of spent solvents) (40 CFR 261.1(c)(4)). A material is "used or reused" if it is either: (1) employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (e.g., distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process) (40 CFR 261.1(c)(5)). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary material); or (2) a commercial product (e.g., spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

RESIDUAL – A hazardous waste derived from the treatment, disposal, or recycling of a previously existing hazardous waste (e.g., the sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment).

SHORT-TERM GENERATOR–A facility that was not a hazardous waste generator until a one-time, non-recurring, temporary event occurred that is not related to normal production processes. In other words, short-term generators produce hazardous waste from a particular activity for a limited time and then cease conducting that activity and revert back to a non-hazardous waste generator category. Short-term generators are not considered episodic generators because episodic generators generate hazardous waste on a regular basis. Examples of short-term generators include: one-time highway bridge waste generation, underground storage tank removals, generation of off-spec or out-of-date chemicals at a site that normally **does not otherwise generate hazardous waste,** remediate or spill clean-up sites with no previous RCRA EPA Identification Number, and site or production process decommissions by a new operator.

SLUDGE – Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plan, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant (40 CFR 260.10).

SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR (SQG) OF HAZARDOUS WASTE – is a generator if the site meets **all** of the following criteria:

(i) Generates, in any calendar month, greater than 100 kilograms (220 lbs) but less than 1,000 kilograms (2200 lbs) of non-acute hazardous waste; **and**

(ii) Generates, in any calendar month, less than or equal to 1 kilogram (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste listed in 261.31 or 261.33(e) of this chapter; **and**

(iii) Generates, in any calendar month, less than or equal to 100 kilograms (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 261.31 or 261.33(e) of this chapter.

SMALL QUANTITY ON-SITE BURNER EXEMPTION – The persons who burn small quantity of hazardous waste in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace, in accordance with 40 CFR 266.108, are conditionally exempt from regulation for that activity.

SMELTING, MELTING, AND REFINING FURNACE EXEMPTION – Under 40 CFR 266.100(c), owners or operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces that process hazardous wastes solely for metals recovery are conditionally exempt from regulation, except for 40 CFR 266.101 and 266.112, provided they comply with limited requirements set forth in Section 266.100(c). Similarly, 40 CFR 266.100(f) provides that owners or operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces that process hazardous wastes for the

recovery of precious metals are conditionally exempt from regulation, except for 40 CFR 266.112, provided they comply with limited requirements specified in Section 266.100(f).

SOLID WASTE – Any garbage, refuse, or sludge, or other materials not excluded under 40 CFR 261.4(a). Exclusions include, for example, domestic sewage and any mixture of other wastes that pass through a sewer system to a publicly owned treatment works (POTWs); industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act; irrigation return flows; nuclear materials defined by the Atomic Energy Act; and in situ mining materials. Click *here* for a partial list of excluded wastes. Wastewaters being collected, stored, or treated before discharge and sludges generated by wastewater treatment are not excluded. The EPA defines hazardous waste as a subset of solid waste.

SOURCE MATERIAL – As defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954: (1) Uranium, thorium, or any other material determined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 2091 of this title to be source material; or (2) ores containing one or more of the foregoing materials in such concentration as the Commission may by regulation determine from time to time.

SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL – As defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954: (1) plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2071 of this title, determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (2) any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing, but does not include source material.

SUBPART K – An alternative set of generator requirements for managing laboratory hazardous waste at eligible academic entities. Generators that are eligible academic entities with laboratories may elect to opt into 40 CFR 262 Subpart K and manage their laboratory hazardous waste under Subpart K in lieu of 40 CFR 262.14, 15, 16, and 17. In order for eligible academic entities (see definition) to opt into Subpart K or subsequently withdraw from Subpart K, they must use the Site ID Form to notify the appropriate State or EPA Regional Office. Refer to 40 CFR 262.203 and 262.204. **Note:** You must check with your State to determine if you are eligible to manage laboratory hazardous waste pursuant to 40 CFR Part 262 Subpart K and for any State-specific requirements.

SUBPART P – A mandatory rule for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals at all healthcare facilities (except healthcare facilities that are VSQGs) and reverse distributors. The rule is effective at the federal level on August 21, 2019. Authorized States have until July 1, 2021 to adopt this rule. Refer to 40 CFR 266 Subpart P.

SUPERFUND – The program operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) that funds and carries out the solid waste emergency response and long-term remedial activities of the EPA.

SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT – A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily from earthen materials (though it may be lined with man-made materials) that is designed to accumulate liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and that is not an injection well (40 CFR 260.10).

TOLLING – Tolling arrangements describe a particular type of recycling contract between two companies. Specifically, the "tolling" company certifies that it has a contract with a manufacturer to produce a product, and that manufacturing process generates a residual material that can be recycled by the tolling company. If the tolling company certifies that the contract specifies that the tolling company owns and has responsibility for the recyclable material once it is generated, and the material is returned to the tolling company for reclamation, and subsequently recycled, the material is excluded from regulation (under 40 CFR 261.4(a)(23)), provided certain requirements are met.

TRANSFER FACILITY – Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held for 10 days or less during the normal course of transportation (40 CFR 261.4(a)(23) and 40 CFR 263.12).

TRANSPORTER – A person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL – The subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. Underground injection wells are regulated under both the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (see 40 CFR Part 148).

UNIT – Refer to "Process Unit" definition.

UNITED STATES IMPORTER – Any person who imports hazardous waste from a site located in a foreign country into the U.S. This does not include hazardous waste shipped from U.S. territory or protectorate.

UNIVERSAL WASTE – Any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of 40 CFR Part 273: batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, and lamps. Some States may have State-specific universal wastes defined as well.

USED OIL – Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

USED OIL FUEL MARKETER – Any person who conducts either of the following activities:

(i) Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their site to an off-specification used oil burner; or

(ii) First claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in 40 CFR 279.11.

USED OIL MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES – For the purposes of the Site ID Form, includes used oil transportation; used oil processing and re-refining; burning off-specification used oil fuel; and used oil fuel marketing.

USED OIL PROCESSING – Chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of, fuel oils, lubricants, or other used oil-derived products. Processing includes, but is not limited to: blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation, and re-refining.

USED OIL PROCESSOR – A site that processes on-specification or off-specification used oil.

USED OIL RE-REFINER – A site that produces lubricating oils and greases, industrial fuel, asphalt extender, gasoline, and other products from on-specification or off-specification used oil.

USED OIL TRANSFER FACILITY – Any transportation-related facility, including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours during the normal course of transportation and not longer than 35 days. Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 279, Subpart F.

USED OIL TRANSPORTER – Any person who transports used oil, any person who collects used oil from more than one generator and transports the collected oil, and owners and operators of used oil transfer facilities. Used oil transporters may consolidate or aggregate loads of used oil for purposes of transportation but, with the following exception, may not process used oil. Used oil transporters may conduct incidental processing operations that occur in the normal course of used oil transportation (e.g., settling and water separation), but that are not designed to produce (or make more amenable for production of) used oil-derived products or used oil fuel.

VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR (VSQG) OF HAZARDOUS WASTE - A generator who generates less than or equal to the following amounts in a calendar month:

(i) 100 kilograms (kg) 220 pounds [lbs]) of hazardous waste; **and**

(ii) 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous wastes listed in sections 261.31, or 261.33(e); **and**

(iii) 100 kg (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous wastes listed in sections 261.31, or 261.33(e).

WASTE MINIMIZATION – The reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste that is generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed. It includes any source reduction or recycling activity undertaken by a generator that results in: (1) the reduction of total volume or quantity of hazardous waste; (2) the reduction of toxicity of hazardous waste; or (3) both, as long as the reduction is consistent with the goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.

WASTE OIL (BIENNIAL REPORTONLY)– Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities and is managed as a hazardous waste.

WR FORM – Waste Received From Off-site Form.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

These instructions explain how to complete the Hazardous Waste Report for wastes and sites with unique regulatory or reporting requirements.

ASBESTOS, PCBS, WASTE OILS – In most cases, **do not** report asbestos, PCBs, and waste oils. However, you **must** report them **if any** of the following conditions exist:

(1) If your State specifically requires that these wastes be reported;

(2) If a listed RCRA hazardous waste (i.e., EPA hazardous waste code that begins with "F," "K," "P," or "U") is mixed with asbestos, PCBs, or waste oil, in which case the entire mixture is a hazardous waste; or

(3) If the waste possesses one or more of the characteristics that result in assigning EPA hazardous waste code beginning with "D." (This does not apply to used oil that is recycled as explained below.)

Do not report "used oil that is recycled and is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a hazardous characteristic (criterion 3 above). Used oil that is recycled includes any used oil which is reused, following its original use, for any purpose (including the purpose for which the oil was originally used). Such term includes, but is not limited to, oil which is re-refined, reclaimed, burned for energy recovery, or reprocessed." (40 CFR 261.6(a)(4))

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATED BY HAZARDOUS WASTE – Groundwater contaminated by RCRA hazardous waste **is not** considered a solid waste and is, therefore, not classified as a hazardous waste. However, because hazardous waste is "contained in" the groundwater, it must be treated "as if" it was a RCRA hazardous waste if it is removed for treatment, storage, or disposal.[1]When reporting groundwater contaminated by hazardous waste in the Hazardous Waste Report, observe the following conventions:

(1) Enter "0" in the GM Form – Item 1.F (Quantity Generated). Explain in Item 4 - Comments that it is groundwater, not a hazardous waste that was generated on-site.

(2) Report quantities managed on-site (GM Form, Item 2, On-site Process Systems 1 and 2); quantities shipped off-site for management (GM Form, Item 3); and quantities received from off-site and managed on-site (WR Form, Item E).

[1]To determine if the contaminated media must be reported at all (generated OR treated): If the contamination is due to a characteristic waste, then it is the generator's responsibility to determine if the contaminated groundwater is a hazardous waste. Once the characteristics are eliminated, the media is no longer considered to "contain" hazardous waste. If a facility has first removed groundwater and is claiming that the groundwater is contaminated with a listed hazardous waste or "contains" listed hazardous waste, EPA Regions or Authorized States should make a site-specific determination of whether the media is a RCRA Waste. Please see: "Management of Remediation Waste Under RCRA," EPA530-F-98-026, October 14, 1998. RCRA Online Document No. 14291. Available online at: http://yosemite.epa.gov/osw/rcra.nsf/0c994248c239947e85256d09007115f/d9e61a0505db4b6885256817006e32b8!OpenDocument.

LAB PACKS – The following rules apply to the reporting of lab pack wastes in the Hazardous Waste Report:

(1) You may aggregate lab pack wastes if they have the same Form Code. However, you must report them as separate wastes under the following conditions:

- If they contain **RCRA acute hazardous wastes** (i.e., EPA hazardous waste codes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and all "P" waste codes). Report separately from lab packs containing other RCRA hazardous wastes (all other EPA hazardous waste codes).

- If they are managed differently from each other. For example, report lab packs shipped to landfills separately from those incinerated.

(2) Enter a Form Code indicating lab packs (i.e., W001 or W004) on the GM Form, in Section 5 – Item E or on the WR Form, in Section 6- Item G. These Form Codes are to be used with any lab pack, whether the wastes are gaseous, liquid, solid, or sludge.

(3) It is **not** necessary to report every EPA hazardous waste code included in a batch of lab packs. Record one, or a few predominant, EPA hazardous waste codes in Section 5 – Item B of the GM Form, or Item B of the WR Form. If there are many EPA hazardous waste codes associated with the batch of lab packs, enter "LABP" in the first four-character field in Section 5 – Item B of the GM Form, or Item B of the WR Form in Section 6; then enter "NA" in the remaining spaces for the EPA hazardous waste codes.

(4) When reporting quantities for lab packs:

- **Include** the weight of the containers if they are disposed (e.g., landfilled) or treated (e.g., incinerated) with the waste.

- **Exclude** the weight of the containers if the waste is removed from the containers before treatment or disposal.

RCRA-RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTES – By themselves, source material, special nuclear material, or by-product materials, as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and amended by 42 U.S.C. 2011 et. Seq., are not classified as hazardous wastes under RCRA. However, if these materials are mixed with a RCRA hazardous waste, the material is controlled under RCRA regulation, as well as under the Atomic Energy Act (DOE, NRC, and EPA) regulations, and is to be reported in the Hazardous Waste Report.

SUBPART K LABORATORY WASTE CLEAN-OUT – A Subpart K laboratory clean-out conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 262.213(a), is defined as: once per 12 months per laboratory, a laboratory will have 30 days to conduct a clean-out and will not have to count the hazardous waste that consists of unused commercial chemical products (either listed or characteristic) generated during those 30 days towards the eligible academic entity's generator status for the purposes of on-site accumulation. See 40 CFR 262.213(a)(1-4) for other Subpart K laboratory clean-out requirements.

The waste generated from this clean-out should be reported on the GM Form with a source code of "G17 – Subpart K Laboratory Waste Clean-out" with a generation amount of zero (0) (Item 1. F). The amount shipped off-site or managed on-site will be reported in Items 2 or 3 of the GM Form as appropriate.

Laboratory waste that is generated during routine operations (e.g., spent solvents or spent acids/bases) should be reported separately from Subpart K laboratory clean-out wastes. Routinely generated laboratory waste should be reported with source code(s) other than G17.

WASTES RECEIVED FROM VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS (VSQGS) – Waste management facilities sometimes receive hazardous waste from large numbers of VSQGs or other sites that do not have RCRA EPA Identification Numbers. To minimize the response burden for filling out the **WR Form** for these wastes, you may aggregate the wastes across generating sites, in accordance with these guidelines:

(1) All the wastes must have the same EPA hazardous waste code (Item B), State hazardous waste code (Item C), Form code (Item G), and Management Method code (Item H).

(2) Wastes received from different States must be reported separately. For the off-site handler EPA Identification Number (Item D), the entry should include the two-letter postal code of the originating State, followed by the letters "VSQG".

For example, wastes received from several VSQGs in the State of Alaska (AK) that share a common EPA hazardous waste code, State hazardous waste code, Form code, and Management Method code could be aggregated in a single waste block of the WR Form (e.g., Waste 1). In Item D, the off-site handler EPA ID number is entered as "AKVSQG." **Note:** This method of completing Item D can also be used for VSQG waste that is not aggregated.

WASTES RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES – Reporting on the GM Form – If your site was the generator of record and was the U.S. Importer for hazardous waste received from a site located in a foreign country (other than U.S. territory or protectorate), complete a GM Form. Enter G62 in Item 1.D (Source Code) and provide the Country Code from which the waste was received. Include the Import Notification and other foreign generator information in the Comments. Also, mark "Yes" on the Site ID Form, Item 10.A.3 – United States Importer of Hazardous Waste. Report on the OI Form the name and address of all foreign generators if this form is required by your State. If you are a TSDF as well as an importer of record, refer to the following instructions about an alternative to reporting on GM Forms.

Reporting on the WR Form – If your site received hazardous waste directly from a generator at a site located in a foreign country (other than a U.S. territory or protectorate), complete a WR Form for the waste treated, recovered, or disposed at your site. Only the first TSD site receiving foreign hazardous waste should report the waste in WR. If this waste is then shipped to another domestic site it is not counted as imported waste on the WR by the second site. If the foreign site has an EPA assigned Identification (ID) Number listed in the Code Description section or in the lookup table in RCRAInfo, fill out the WR Form as you would for a domestic site, using this number on the list or the list in the lookup table in the RCRAInfo. If the site does not have an EPA assigned ID number on the list or in the lookup table, report the code "FC" for foreign country followed by the name of the country in the space for the EPA ID Number or add the new handler or update the old one (e.g., when there is a name change) in the lookup table in RCRAInfo. If your State requires the OI Form, the name and address of the foreign handler does not need to be in the comments section of the WR Form.

Federal requirement for imported hazardous wastes is under 40 CFR §§ 264.75 and 265.75 for TSDFs and/or the 40 CFR § 262.41 for importers complying with generator requirements (or equivalent authorized state requirements

As the owner or operator of the TSDF receiving hazardous waste import shipments, you must report such hazardous waste import shipments using the WR Form, as appropriate. If your facility was acting as the importer of record, you assumed generator requirements for those import shipments and must also report the import shipments as generated hazardous wastes from a foreign source using the GM Form.

An EPA-acceptable alternative for you to meet your generator biennial reporting requirement for those import shipments would be for you to add a statement to the comment field of your WR form for those import shipments noting that your TSDF was the importer of record for the listed import shipment(s). Please check with your authorized State Agency on how best to meet your generator biennial reporting requirements.

If your facility was not acting as the importer, EPA strongly encourages the importer to comply with the biennial reporting requirements in 40 CFR § 262.41 (or equivalent authorized state requirements). All parties possibly acting as the importer could be held jointly and severally liable for compliance with the generator requirements of Part 262[2].

WASTES SHIPPED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES– Reporting on the GM Form, Item 3.B –Facilities that export hazardous waste must file a separate Annual Report under 40 CFR 262.83(g). This Annual Report will be in addition to the Hazardous Waste Report, if your State requires you to submit a Hazardous Waste Report with hazardous waste exported directly to a site located in a foreign country. If your State requires you to report exported hazardous waste, facilities that export hazardous waste should list in GM Item 3.B a Foreign Site Identification Number listed in the Code Description section or in the lookup table in RCRAInfo. If a site located in a foreign country to which hazardous waste is shipped is not on the list, enter "FC" followed by the name of the country as the EPA Identification Number or add the new handler or update the old one (e.g., when there is a name change) in the lookup table in RCRAInfo.

[2] Memo from John Skinner, Director of EPA's Office of Solid Waste to Harry Seraydarian, Director, Toxics and Waste Management Division, EPA Region IX, June 25, 1985, available online at http://yosemite.epa.gov/osw/rcra.nsf/0c994248c239947e85256d090071175f/E27643CD81ABBDCA8525670F006BD187/$file/11085.pdf.

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

A list of all the hazardous waste codes is shown below. See the regulations for details.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE *(SEE 40 CFR 261.24)* – **DXXX**

HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES *(SEE 40 CFR 261.31)* – **FXXX**

HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES *(SEE 40 CFR 261.32)* – **KXXX**

DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, OFF-SPECIFICATION SPECIES, CONTAINER RESIDUES, AND SPILL RESIDUES THEREOF – ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE *(SEE 40 CFR 261.33)* – **PXXX**

DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, OFF-SPECIFICATION SPECIES, CONTAINER RESIDUES, AND SPILL RESIDUES THEREOF – TOXIC WASTES *(SEE 40 CFR 261.33)*– **UXXX**

D001	F001	K001	K047	K123	P001	P050	P106	U001	U048	U095	U143	U189	U247
D002	F002	K002	K048	K124	P002	P051	P108	U002	U049	U096	U144	U190	U248
D003	F003	K003	K049	K125	P003	P054	P109	U003	U050	U097	U145	U191	U249
D004	F004	K004	K050	K126	P004	P056	P110	U004	U051	U098	U146	U192	U271
D005	F005	K005	K051	K131	P005	P057	P111	U005	U052	U099	U147	U193	U278
D006	F006	K006	K052	K132	P006	P058	P112	U006	U053	U101	U148	U194	U279
D007	F007	K007	K060	K136	P007	P059	P113	U007	U055	U102	U149	U196	U280
D008	F008	K008	K061	K141	P008	P060	P114	U008	U056	U103	U150	U197	U328
D009	F009	K009	K062	K142	P009	P062	P115	U009	U057	U105	U151	U200	U353
D010	F010	K010	K069	K143	P010	P063	P116	U010	U058	U106	U152	U201	U359
D011	F011	K011	K071	K144	P011	P064	P118	U011	U059	U107	U153	U203	U364
D012	F012	K013	K073	K145	P012	P065	P119	U012	U060	U108	U154	U204	U367
D013	F019	K014	K083	K147	P013	P066	P120	U014	U061	U109	U155	U205	U372
D014	F020	K015	K084	K148	P014	P067	P121	U015	U062	U110	U156	U206	U373
D015	F021	K016	K085	K149	P015	P068	P122	U016	U063	U111	U157	U207	U387
D016	F022	K017	K086	K150	P016	P069	P123	U017	U064	U112	U158	U208	U389
D017	F023	K018	K087	K151	P017	P070	P127	U018	U066	U113	U159	U209	U394
D018	F024	K019	K088	K156	P018	P071	P128	U019	U067	U114	U160	U210	U395
D019	F025	K020	K093	K157	P020	P072	P185	U020	U068	U115	U161	U211	U404
D020	F026	K021	K094	K158	P021	P073	P188	U021	U069	U116	U162	U213	U409
D021	F027	K022	K095	K159	P022	P074	P189	U022	U070	U117	U163	U214	U410
D022	F028	K023	K096	K161	P023	P075	P190	U023	U071	U118	U164	U215	U411
D023	F032	K024	K097	K169	P024	P076	P191	U024	U072	U119	U165	U216	
D024	F034	K025	K098	K170	P026	P077	P192	U025	U073	U120	U166	U217	
D025	F035	K026	K099	K171	P027	P078	P194	U026	U074	U121	U167	U218	
D026	F037	K027	K100	K172	P028	P081	P196	U027	U075	U122	U168	U219	
D027	F038	K028	K100	K174	P029	P082	P197	U028	U076	U123	U169	U220	
D028	F039	K029	K101	K175	P030	P084	P198	U029	U077	U124	U170	U221	
D029		K030	K102	K176	P031	P085	P199	U030	U078	U125	U171	U222	
D030		K031	K103	K177	P033	P087	P201	U031	U079	U126	U172	U223	
D031		K032	K104	K178	P034	P088	P202	U032	U080	U127	U173	U225	
D032		K033	K105	K181	P036	P089	P203	U033	U081	U128	U174	U226	
D033		K034	K106		P037	P092	P204	U034	U082	U129	U176	U227	
D034		K035	K107		P038	P093	P205	U035	U083	U130	U177	U228	
D035		K036	K108		P039	P094		U036	U084	U131	U178	U234	
D036		K037	K109		P040	P095		U037	U085	U132	U179	U235	
D037		K038	K110		P041	P096		U038	U086	U133	U180	U236	
D038		K039	K111		P042	P097		U039	U087	U134	U181	U237	
D039		K040	K112		P043	P098		U041	U088	U135	U182	U238	
D040		K041	K113		P044	P099		U042	U089	U136	U183	U239	
D041		K042	K114		P045	P101		U043	U090	U137	U184	U240	
D042		K043	K115		P046	P102		U044	U091	U138	U185	U243	
D043		K044	K116		P047	P103		U045	U092	U140	U186	U244	
		K045	K117		P048	P104		U046	U093	U141	U187	U246	
		K046	K118		P049	P105		U047	U094	U142	U188		

HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIAL (HSM) FACILITY CODES

Facility codes describe the specific regulation a facility uses to manage its hazardous secondary material (HSM) and the type of activity the facility performs under the regulation (e.g., generator, reclaimer). Review the groups and pick the appropriate code. If more than one facility code applies to you, enter each code on a separate row under Item 2 of the Addendum to the Site Identification Form.

Under Generator Exclusion ((40 CFR 261.4(a)(23))	
Code	**Facility Code Description**
01	HSM Generator reclaiming HSM "on-site": This code applies if you generate and reclaim hazardous secondary material at your generating facility.
02	HSM Generator transferring HSM to reclaimer within the "same company": This code applies if you generate hazardous secondary material and send the material for reclamation to a different facility that is either controlled by you or controlled by the same person that controls your generating facility.
03	Reclaimer receiving HSM from HSM generator within the "same company": This code applies if you receive and reclaim hazardous secondary material from a different facility that either controls you or is controlled by the same person that controls you.
04	Tolling Contractor reclaiming HSM pursuant to a tolling contract: This code applies if you are a tolling contractor that reclaims hazardous secondary material pursuant to a written contract with a toll manufacturer.
05	Toll Manufacturer managing HSM pursuant to a tolling contract: This code applies if you generate and send hazardous secondary material for reclamation to a tolling contractor pursuant to a written contract.
Transfer-Based Exclusion (40 CFR 261.4(a)(24))	
Code	**Facility Code Description**
06	HSM Generator transferring HSM off-site to a domestic reclamation facility: This code applies if you generate and send hazardous secondary material for reclamation to an off-site domestic reclamation facility.
07	Reclaimer receiving HSM from off-site: This code applies if you reclaim hazardous secondary material received from an off-site hazardous secondary material generator or other facility and you certify that you have financial assurance per 40 CFR 260.42.
08	Intermediate facility receiving HSM from off-site: This code applies if you receive hazardous secondary material from an off-site hazardous secondary material generator or another facility, you store it for more than ten days, and you certify that you have financial assurance per 40 CFR 260.42. This code does not apply if you generate or reclaim the hazardous secondary material.
Imports and Exports (40 CFR 261.4(a)(24) and (25)	
Code	**Facility Code Description**
09	HSM Generator exporting HSM to a foreign entity for reclamation: This code applies if you generate and plan to send hazardous secondary material for reclamation to a foreign entity for reclamation and will meet the notice and consent procedures in 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25).
10	HSM Generator importing HSM from a foreign entity to send to another U.S. facility for reclamation: This code applies if you import hazardous secondary material from a foreign entity and send the material to a different U.S. reclamation facility.
11	HSM Generator importing HSM from a foreign entity for reclamation: This code applies if you import hazardous secondary material from a foreign entity and reclaim the material at your facility.
Non-waste Determinations and Solid Waste Variances (40 CFR 260.30)	
Code	**Facility Code Description**
14	Variance for Materials that are Accumulated Speculatively: This code applies if you operate under an approved variance from EPA or your State for materials that are accumulated speculatively without sufficient amounts being recycled *(see 40 CFR 260.31(a))*.

15	Variance for Materials that are Reclaimed and then Reused within the Original Production Process: This code applies if you operate under an approved variance from EPA or your State for materials that are reclaimed and then reused as feedstock within the original production process in which the materials were generated *(see 40 CFR 260.31(b))*.
16	Variance for Materials that are Partially-Reclaimed: This code applies if you operate under an approved variance from EPA or your State for materials that have been partially-reclaimed but must be reclaimed further before recovery is completed if the partial reclamation has produced a commodity-like material *(see 40 CFR 260.31(c))*.
17	[Reserved]
18	[Reserved]
19	[Reserved]
20	Non-waste determination for HSM reclaimed in a continuous industrial process: This code applies if you operate under an approved non-waste determination from EPA or your State for hazardous secondary material which is reclaimed in a continuous industrial process *(see 40 CFR 260.34(b))*.
21	Non-waste determination for HSM that are indistinguishable from a product or intermediate: This code applies if you operate under an approved non-waste determination from EPA or your State for hazardous secondary materials which is indistinguishable in all relevant aspects from a product or intermediate *(see 40 CFR 260.34(c))*.

HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIAL (HSM) LAND-BASED UNIT CODES

Determine the 2-digit code that best describes the land-based unit you use or will use to manage the hazardous secondary material.

Code	Land-based Unit Code Description
NA	Do not use land-based units to manage hazardous secondary material.
SI	Use surface impoundment(s) to manage hazardous secondary material. A surface impoundment is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid hazardous secondary materials or materials containing free liquids and which is not an injection well.
PL	Use pile(s) to manage hazardous secondary material. Pile means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing hazardous secondary material that is used for storage and is not a containment building.
OT	Use other land-based unit(s) to manage hazardous secondary material.

SOURCE CODES

Source codes describe the type of process or activity (i.e., source) from which a hazardous waste was generated. Review the groups and pick the appropriate code.

Wastes From On-going Production and Service Processes (waste from general day to day manufacturing, production, or maintenance activities)	
Code	**Source Code Description**
G01	Dip, flush or spray rinsing (using solvents to clean or prepare parts or assemblies for further processing – i.e. painting or assembly)
G02	Stripping and acid or caustic cleaning (using caustics to remove coatings or layers from parts or assemblies)
G03	Plating and phosphating (electro- or non-electroplating or phosphating)
G04	Etching (using caustics or other methods to remove layers or partial layers)
G05	Metal forming and treatment (pickling, heat treating, punching, bending, annealing, grinding, hardening, etc.)
G06	Painting and coating (manufacturing, building, or maintenance)
G07	Product and by-product processing (direct flow of wastes from chemical manufacturing or processing, etc.)
G08	Removal of spent process liquids or catalysts (bulk removal of wastes from chemical manufacturing or processing, etc.)
G09	Other production or service-related processes from which the waste is a direct outflow or result (specify in comments)
Wastes From Other Intermittent Events or Processes	
Code	**Source Code Description**
G11	Discarding off-specification, out-of-date, and/or unused chemicals or products
G12	Lagoon or sediment dragout and leachate collection (large scale operations in open pits, ponds, or lagoons)
G13	Cleaning out process equipment (periodic sludge or residual removal from enclosed processes including internal scrubbing or cleaning)
G14	Removal of tank sludge, sediments, or slag (periodic sludge or residual removal from storage tanks including internal scrubbing or cleaning)
G15	Process equipment change-out or discontinuation of equipment use (final materials and residuals removal including cleaning)
G16	Oil changes and filter or battery replacement (automotive, machinery, etc.)
G17	Subpart K laboratory waste clean-out (facility must have opted into the Subpart K rule to use this source code)
G19	Other one-time or intermittent processes (specify in comments)
Residuals From Pollution Control and Waste Management Processes	
Code	**Source Code Description**
G21	Air pollution control devices (e.g., baghouse dust ash, etc. from stack scrubbers or precipitators; vapor collection, etc.)
G22	Laboratory analytical wastes (e.g., used chemicals from laboratory operations)
G23	Wastewater treatment (e.g., sludge, filter cake, etc., including wastes from treatment before discharge by NPDES or POTW or by UIC disposal)
G24	Solvent or product distillation as part of a production process (including totally enclosed treatment systems). Does not include batch treatment in a separate process.
G25	Treatment, disposal, or recycling of hazardous wastes – report a management method code, e.g., indicated in Item H of WR Form for the management method (enter the related management method code, a H code, but not H141) that produced the residuals.
G26	Leachate collection (from landfill operations or other land units)
G27	Treatment or recovery of universal waste

Wastes From Spills and Accidental Releases	
Code	**Source Code Description**
G31	Accidental contamination of products, materials, or containers (other than G11)
G32	Cleanup of spill residues (infrequent, not routine)
G33	Leak collection and floor sweeping (on-going, routine)
G39	Other cleanup of current contamination (specify in comments)
Wastes From Remediation of Past Contamination	
Code	**Source Code Description**
G41	Closure of hazardous waste management unit under RCRA
G42	Corrective action at a solid waste management unit under RCRA
G43	Remedial action or emergency response under Superfund
G44	Cleanup under State or voluntary program
G45	Cleanup of underground storage tank
G49	Other remediation (specify in comments)
Wastes Received by an LQG from VQGSs Under the Control of the Same Person	
Code	**Source Code Description**
G51	Hazardous wastes received by an LQG from VSQGs under the control of the same person
Wastes Not Physically Generated On-site	
Code	**Source Code Description**
G61	Received from off-site for storage/bulking and transfer off-site for treatment or disposal (to match H41 received waste quantities from Form WR's). GENERATION QUANTITY SHOULD BE ZERO to avoid double counting.
G62	Hazardous waste received from a site located outside of U.S. states, territories, or protectorates - report a country code. This site was the generator of record and is the U.S. Importer.
G76	Evaluated hazardous waste pharmaceuticals accumulated by a reverse distributor
G77	Airbag waste received from airbag waste handlers exempted under 40 CFR 261.7(j) prior to arrival at the airbag collection facility or designated facility

FORM CODES

Form codes describe the general physical and chemical characteristics of a hazardous waste. Review the groups and pick the appropriate code.

Mixed Media/Debris/Devices – Waste that is a mixture of organic and inorganic wastes, liquid and solid wastes, or devices that are not easily categorized	
Code	**Form Code Description**
W001	Lab packs from any source not containing acute hazardous waste
W002	Contaminated debris (see definition at 40 CFR 268.2(g) and requirements at 40 CFR 268.45); for example, certain paper, clothing, rags, wood, empty fiber or plastic containers, glass, piping, or other solids
W004	Lab packs from any source containing acute hazardous waste
W005	Waste pharmaceuticals managed as hazardous waste
W006	Airbag waste (airbag modules or airbag inflators managed as hazardous waste)
W301	Contaminated soil (usually from spill cleanup, demolition, or remediation); see also W512
W309	Batteries, battery parts, cores, casings (lead-acid or other types)
W310	Filters, solid adsorbents, ion exchange resins and spent carbon (usually from production, intermittent processes, or remediation)
W320	Electrical devices (lamps, fluorescent lamps, or thermostats usually containing mercury; CRTs containing lead; etc.)
W512	Sediment or lagoon dragout, drilling or other muds (wet or muddy soils); see also W301
W801	Compressed gases of any type
Inorganic Liquids – Waste that is primarily inorganic and highly fluid (e.g., aqueous), with low suspended inorganic solids and low organic content	
Code	**Form Code Description**
W101	Very dilute aqueous waste containing more than 99% water (land disposal restriction defined wastewater that is not exempt under NPDES or POTW discharge)
W103	Spent concentrated acid (5% or more)
W105	Acidic aqueous wastes less than 5% acid (diluted but pH <2)
W107	Aqueous waste containing cyanides (generally caustic)
W110	Caustic aqueous waste without cyanides (pH >12.5)
W113	Other aqueous waste or wastewaters (fluid but not sludge)
W117	Waste liquid mercury (metallic)
W119	Other inorganic liquid (specify in comments)
Organic Liquids – Waste that is primarily organic and is highly fluid, with low inorganic solids contents and low-to-moderate water content	
Code	**Form Code Description**
W200	Still bottoms in liquid form (fluid but not sludge)
W202	Concentrated halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvent
W203	Concentrated non-halogenated (e.g., non-chlorinated) solvent
W204	Concentrated halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixture
W205	Oil-water emulsion or mixture (fluid but not sludge)
W206	Waste oil managed as hazardous waste
W209	Paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish (fluid – not dried out or sludge)
W210	Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids and adhesives (fluid but not sludge)
W211	Paint thinner or petroleum distillates
W219	Other organic liquid (specify in comments)

Inorganic Solids – Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content and low-to-moderate water content; not pumpable	
Code	**Form Code Description**
W303	Ash (from any type of burning of hazardous waste)
W304	Slags, drosses, and other solid thermal residues
W307	Metal scale, filings and scrap (including metal drums)
W312	Cyanide or metal cyanide bearing solids, salts or chemicals
W316	Metal salts or chemicals not containing cyanides
W319	Other inorganic solids (specify in comments)
Organic Solids – Waste that is primarily organic and solid, with low-to-moderate inorganic content and water content; not pumpable	
Code	**Form Code Description**
W401	Pesticide solids (used or discarded – not contaminated soils – W301)
W403	Solid resins, plastics or polymerized organics
W405	Explosives or reactive organic solids
W406	Dried paint (paint chips, filters, air filters, other)
W409	Other organic solids (specify in comments)
Inorganic Sludges – Waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content and low organic content; mostly pumpable	
Code	**Form Code Description**
W501	Lime and/or metal hydroxide sludges and solids with no cyanides (not contaminated muds – W512)
W503	Gypsum sludges from wastewater treatment or air pollution control
W504	Other sludges from wastewater treatment or air pollution control
W505	Metal bearing sludges (including plating sludge) not containing cyanides
W506	Cyanide-bearing sludges (not contaminated soils – W512)
W519	Other inorganic sludges (not contaminated muds – W512; specify in comments)
Organic Sludges – Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic solids content and water content; pumpable	
Code	**Form Code Description**
W603	Oily sludge (not contaminated muds – W512)
W604	Paint or ink sludges, still bottoms in sludge form (not contaminated muds – W512)
W606	Resins, tars, polymer or tarry sludge (not contaminated muds – W512)
W609	Other organic sludge (specify in comments)

MANAGEMENT METHOD CODES

Management method codes describe the type of hazardous waste management system used to treat, recover, or dispose a hazardous waste. Select the final substantive method used. Review the groups and pick the appropriate code.

Reclamation and Recovery	
Code	**Management Method Code Description**
H010	Metals recovery including retorting, smelting, chemical, etc.
H011	Mercury recovery (include mercury retorting, bulb/lamp crushing and mercury vapor recovery, thermostat recovery, mercury from medical equipment recovery, mercury car switch recovery, etc.)
H015	Deployment/deactivation of airbag waste followed by metals recovery
H020	Solvents recovery (distillation, extraction, etc.)
H039	Other recovery or reclamation for reuse including acid regeneration, organics recovery, etc. (specify in comments)
H041	Open burning/open detonation (should be permitted under Subpart X with process code X01)
H050	Energy recovery at this site – used as fuel (includes on-site fuel blending before energy recovery; report only this code)
H061	Fuel blending prior to energy recovery at another site (waste generated on-site or received from off-site)
Destruction or Treatment Prior to Disposal at Another Site	
Code	**Management Method Code Description**
H040	Incineration – thermal destruction other than use as a fuel (includes any preparation prior to burning)
H070	Chemical treatment (reduction/destruction/oxidation/precipitation); do not include immediate treatment in an exempt wastewater treatment unit with discharge to a NPDES-POTW (unless required by State)
H081	Biological treatment; do not include immediate treatment in an exempted wastewater treatment unit with discharge to a NPDES-POTW (unless required by State)
H090	Polymerization (LDR standard as treatment method)
H100	Physical treatment only (adsorption/absorption/separation/stripping/dewatering); do not include immediate treatment in an exempted wastewater treatment unit with discharge to a NPDES-POTW (unless required by State)
H110	Stabilization prior to land disposal at another site (encapsulation/stabilization/fixation)
H120	Combination of chemical, biological, and/or physical treatment; do not include immediate treatment in an exempted wastewater treatment unit with discharge to a NPDES-POTW (unless required by State)
H121	Neutralization only (no other treatment)
H122	Evaporation (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H070, H081, H100 or H120)
H129	Other treatment that does not include onsite disposal (specify in comments)
Disposal	
Code	**Management Method Code Description**
H130	Surface Impoundment that will be closed as a landfill (with prior treatment and/or stabilization meeting LDR treatment standard)
H131	Land treatment or application (with any prior treatment and/or stabilization)
H132	Landfill (with prior treatment and/or stabilization)
H134	Deepwell or underground injection (with or without treatment; this waste was counted as hazardous waste)
H135	Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES with prior management (e.g., storage or transported prior to discharge to POTW or by NPDES)

Transfer Off-site	
Code	**Management Method Code Description**
H141	The site receiving this waste stored/bulked and transferred the waste with no reclamation, recovery, destruction, treatment or disposal at that site. [**Do not use this code in Item 1.D (source code G25) or Item 2 (On-site Management) of Form GM]. For Form WR, linked to source code G61 on Form GM.**

WASTE MINIMIZATION CODES

The following codes provide a description of existing or new waste minimization efforts undertaken to reduce the volume and/or toxicity of hazardous waste generated at the facility.

You may use the Comments section to provide any additional information (including toxicity and quantity reductions to the extent that data is available) that will help the EPA and the States understand your efforts to prevent pollution, minimize waste, or recycle in regards to this waste stream. Additionally, you may explain in the Comments section why your efforts were either successful or unsuccessful or why you did not implement waste minimization efforts for this reporting year.

The facility initiated waste minimization efforts prior to the reporting year and continued these efforts during the reporting year for this hazardous waste		
Code	**Waste Minimization Code Description**	**Examples**
A	Continued initiatives to reduce quantity and/or toxicity of this waste	• Improved production/synthesis processes, e.g., increased efficiency in product usage/product formulation, used less toxic or non-hazardous ingredients, modified product composition, or implemented technology conversion. • Modified equipment, layout, and/or piping, e.g., longer auto bath analyzers, wastewater treatment system upgraded. • Undertook inventory control/waste management processes or safety/good operating practices, e.g., materials shelf-life control, clearinghouse for materials exchange, better labeling procedures, improved maintenance scheduling/record keeping/procedures, control production schedule to minimize equipment and feedstock changeovers, bulk systems that replace drums, improved storage, spill/leak/accident prevention, cleaning/degreasing, etc.
B	Continued initiatives to recycle the waste either on-site or off-site	• The waste was used, reused, or reclaimed as a result of a change in the product formulation, product's chemical ingredients, or equipment; materials management process with a goal of sustainable use of materials, etc.
The facility initiated waste minimization efforts during the reporting year for this hazardous waste		
C	Implemented new initiatives to reduce quantity and/or toxicity of this waste	See examples above for Code A.
D	Implemented new initiatives to recycle the waste either on-site or off-site	See examples above for Code B.

The facility examined or attempted waste minimization efforts for this hazardous waste, but determined it was impracticable to implement these efforts; or the facility did not attempt waste minimization efforts for this waste		
Code	**Waste Minimization Code Description**	**Examples**
N	Waste minimization efforts found to be economically or technically impracticable	Economic constraints or not economically feasible; technical limitations of manufacturing operations, problems preventing or halting efforts (e.g., concern of declined product quality); not appearing to be feasible due to regulatory issues (e.g., permitting requirements or burdens); lack of available technology, etc.
X	No waste minimization efforts were implemented for this waste	The waste was received from off-site and was not generated at this location; the waste is infrequently generated.

PROCESS CODES

Determine the process code that best describes each process to be used at the facility. Provide the unit of measure associated with the amount of waste reported for that process. Use only units of measures appropriate for that process code. Click *here* to see a list of the Unit of Measure Codes.

Process Code	Process	Gallons	Gallons Per Hour	Gallons Per Day	Liters	Liters Per Hour	Liters Per Day	Short Tons Per Hour	Short Tons Per Day	Metric Tons Per Hour	Metric Tons Per Day	Pounds Per Hour	Kilograms Per Hour	Million BTUs Per Hour	Cubic Yards	Cubic Meters	Acres	Acre-feet	Hectares	Hectare-meter	BTUs Per Hour
Disposal																					
D79	Underground Injection Well Disposal	X		X	X		X														
D80	Landfill														X	X	X	X	X	X	
D81	Land Treatment																X		X		
D82	Ocean Disposal			X			X														
D83	Surface Impoundment Disposal	X			X										X	X					
D99	Other Disposal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Storage																					
S01	Container	X			X										X	X					
S02	Tank Storage	X			X										X	X					
S03	Waste Pile														X	X					
S04	Surface Impoundment	X			X										X	X					
S05	Drip Pad	X			X										X	X			X		
S06	Containment Building Storage														X	X					
S99	Other Storage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Treatment																					
T01	Tank Treatment			X			X														
T02	Surface Impoundment			X			X														
T03	Incinerator		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T04	Other Treatment		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X							X
T80	Boiler	X	X		X	X								X							X
T81	Cement Kiln			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T82	Lime Kiln			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T83	Aggregate Kiln			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T84	Phosphate Kiln			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T85	Coke Oven			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T86	Blast Furnace			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T87	Smelting, Melting, or Refining Furnace			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T88	Titanium Dioxide Chloride Oxidation Reactor			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T89	Methane Reforming Furnace			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T90	Pulping Liquor Recovery Furnace			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X

Process Code	Process	Gallons	Gallons Per Hour	Gallons Per Day	Liters	Liters Per Hour	Liters Per Day	Short Tons Per Hour	Short Tons Per Day	Metric Tons Per Hour	Metric Tons Per Day	Pounds Per Hour	Kilograms Per Hour	Million BTUs Per Hour	Cubic Yards	Cubic Meters	Acres	Acre-feet	Hectares	Hectare-meter	BTUs Per Hour
T91	Combustion Device Used in the Recovery of Sulfur Values from Spent Sulfuric Acid			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T92	Halogen Acid Furnaces			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T93	Other Industrial Furnaces Listed in 40 CFR 260.10			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
T94	Containment Building Treatment		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X
Miscellaneous (Subpart X)																					
X01	Open Burning/Open Detonation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X02	Mechanical Processing		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X								
X03	Thermal Unit			X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
X04	Geologic Repository	X			X										X	X		X		X	
X99	Other Subpart X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

UNIT OF MEASURE CODES

The following codes provide a description of the unit of measure reported with the process code and waste code information in the Part A Permit Application. These units of measure are NOT used for the Hazardous Waste Report.

Code	Unit of Measure Description
A	Acre-feet
B	Acres
C	Cubic Meters
D	Short Tons Per Hour
E	Gallons Per Hour
F	Hectare-meter
G	Gallons
H	Liters Per Hour
I	BTUs Per Hour
J	Pounds Per Hour
L	Liters
N	Short Tons Per Day
Q	Hectares
R	Kilograms Per Hour
S	Metric Tons Per Day
U	Gallons Per Day
V	Liters Per Day
W	Metric Tons Per Hour
X	Million BTUs Per Hour
Y	Cubic Yards

PERMIT TYPE CODES

The following codes provide a description of other environmental permits that a facility may have or be obtaining.

Type	Permit Type Code Description
N	NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Clean Water Act
P	PSD (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) Clean Air Act
R	RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)
U	UIC (Underground Injection Control) Safe Drinking Water Act
F	EPA 404 (Dredge or Fill Permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act)
E	Other relevant environmental permits. List any other relevant Federal (e.g., permits under the Ocean Dumping Act), State (e.g., State permits for new air emission sources in nonattainment areas under Part D of the Clean Air Act or State permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act), or local environmental permits or applications.

FOREIGN SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER LIST

If the foreign site has an EPA assigned Identification (ID) Number listed below, fill out the GM Form Item 3.B and/or WR Form as you would for a domestic site, using this number on the list. If the site does not have an EPA assigned ID number on the list, report the code "FC" for foreign country followed by the name of the country in the space for the EPA ID Number. Enter the remaining information for that site as you would for a domestic facility. The following list is only a sample of foreign site ID number.

Site Name	Country	EPA ID Number
Bennett Environmental	Saint Ambroise	FCCA00000115
Centre de Recyclage Intermediare	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000069
ChemRec	Quebec, Canada	FCCA00000068
Chemtech	Quebec, Canada	FCCA00000081
Clean Harbors, Corunna	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000004
Clean Harbors, London	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000100
Clean Harbors Mercier	Quebec, Canada	FCCA00000120
Clean Harbors, Mississauga	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000070
Clean Harbors, Thorold	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000050
Clean Harbors Thurso	Quebec, Canada	FCCA00000121
Custom Environmental Svcs	Edmonton	FCCA00000104
Cyanide Destruct, Barrie	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000099
Cyanide Destruction Systems, Markham	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000073
Fielding Chemical	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000119
Horizon Environmental Inc	Quebec, Canada	FCCA00000090
Imperial Oil, Sarnia	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000058
Newalta Industrial Svcs, Fort Erie	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000067
Nova PB	Ste Catherine	FCCA00000105
Outokumpu Harjavalta Metals OY	Harjavalta, Finland	FCFI00000005
Pinnacle Waste Services	Ontario, Canada	FCCA00000082
Samji Metals Ind Co Ltd	Ansaan City, Korea	FCKR00000125
Stablex Canada Inc.	Quebec, Canada	FCCA00000045
Thermonics	Douchervl, Quebec	FCCA00000078
Wha Chang Co Ltd	Haman-gun, Korea	FCKR00000124
Xstrata	New Brunswick, Canada	FCCA00000123
Zinc Nacional SA	Monterrey, Mexico	FCMX00000126

RCRA SUBTITLE C ACTIVITIES FORMS

EPA ID Number | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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United States Environmental Protection Agency

HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT _____ (reporting cycle)

WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT (GM) FORM

1. **Waste Characteristics**

A. Waste Description						
B. EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s)						
C. State Hazardous Waste Code(s)						
D. Source Code	Management Method (G25)			Country Code (G62)		
E. Form Code	F. Waste Minimization Code			G. Radioactive Mixed ☐ Y ☐ N		
H. Quantity	UOM	Density		☐ lbs/gal ☐ sg		

2. **On-site Generation and Management of Hazardous Waste**

☐ Y ☐ N	Was any of this waste that was generated at this facility treated, disposed, and/or recycled on-site? If yes, continue to On-site Process System 1.	
Process System 1	Management Method Code	Quantity
Process System 2	Management Method Code	Quantity

3. **Off-site Shipment of Hazardous Waste**

☐ Y ☐ N	A. Was any of this waste that was generated at this facility shipped off-site for treatment, disposal, or recy-	
Site 1		
B. EPA ID of facility to which waste was shipped	C. Management Method Code	D. Total Quantity Shipped
Site 2		
B. EPA ID of facility to which waste was shipped	C. Management Method Code	D. Total Quantity Shipped
Site 3		
B. EPA ID of facility to which waste was shipped	C. Management Method Code	D. Total Quantity Shipped

4. **Comments**

EPA ID Number | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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United States Environmental Protection Agency

HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT _____ (reporting year)

WASTE RECEIVED FROM OFF-SITE (WR) FORM

1. Waste 1

A. Waste Description						
B. EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s)						
C. State Hazardous Waste Code(s)						
D. EPA ID Number		E. Form Code		F. Management Code		
G. Quantity	UOM	Density		☐ lbs/gal ☐ sg		

2. Waste 2

A. Waste Description						
B. EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s)						
C. State Hazardous Waste Code(s)						
D. EPA ID Number		E. Form Code		F. Management Code		
G. Quantity	UOM	Density		☐ lbs/gal ☐ sg		

3. Waste 3

A. Waste Description						
B. EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s)						
C. State Hazardous Waste Code(s)						
D. EPA ID Number		E. Form Code		F. Management Code		
G. Quantity	UOM	Density		☐ lbs/gal ☐ sg		

4. Comments

EPA ID Number | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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United States Environmental Protection Agency
HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT
OFF-SITE IDENTIFICATION (OI) FORM

1. Site 1

A. EPA ID Number of Off-site Installation or Transporter			
B. Name of Off-site Installation or Transporter			
C. Handler Type (mark all that apply)	☐ Generator	☐ Transporter	☐ Receiving Facility
D. Address of Off-site Installation			
Street Address			
City, Town, or Village			
State	Zip Code	Country	

2. Site 2

A. EPA ID Number of Off-site Installation or Transporter			
B. Name of Off-site Installation or Transporter			
C. Handler Type (mark all that apply)	☐ Generator	☐ Transporter	☐ Receiving Facility
D. Address of Off-site Installation			
Street Address			
City, Town, or Village			
State	Zip Code	Country	

3. Site 3

A. EPA ID Number of Off-site Installation or Transporter			
B. Name of Off-site Installation or Transporter			
C. Handler Type (mark all that apply)	☐ Generator	☐ Transporter	☐ Receiving Facility
D. Address of Off-site Installation			
Street Address			
City, Town, or Village			
State	Zip Code	Country	

4. **Comments**