Kansas Department of Health and Environment

2005 Hazardous Waste Report

Instructions

The annual public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 16.70 hours per response. The annual reporting burden includes time for reviewing instructions, gathering data, completing and reviewing the forms, and submitting the report. The annual recordkeeping requirement is estimated to average 1.56 hours per response. The annual recordkeeping burden includes the time for filing and storing the Biennial Report submission.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden to:

Director, Collection Strategies Division U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2137) 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460	and	Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs Office of Management and Budge 725 17th Street N.W. Washington D.C. 20503 Attention: Desk Officer for the EPA

PURPOSE OF THE 2005 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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 (RCRA).

KDHE prepared this booklet for hazardous waste generators and for facilities that treat, store, or dispose hazardous waste to report their hazardous waste activities for calendar year 2005. The information collected will:

- Provide the EPA and the States with an understanding of hazardous waste generation and management in the United States.
- 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, primarily through publication of the 2005 National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report.

The data you provide will be entered into a computer database by KDHE. After review to ensure the quality of the data, EPA will create a national database for this information. Your efforts in carefully filling out all the report forms are appreciated.

IMPORTANT

Before completing the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report forms, please carefully read the instructions in this booklet.

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE

To obtain assistance in filling out the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report forms, please contact Jeannie McCorkle at (785) 296-6898 Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The list of State and EPA Regional Office addresses, contact names, telephone numbers, and email addresses is on the Internet at -
http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data/br05/forms.htm

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WHO MUST FILE THE 2005 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

SITES REQUIRED TO FILE THE HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

You are required by Federal statute (mandatory reporting) to complete and file the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report (also known as the "Biennial Report") if your site:

- Met the definition (see box below) of a RCRA Large Quantity Generator (LQG) during 2005; **AND/OR**
- Treated, stored, or disposed of RCRA hazardous wastes on site during 2005.

If you are required to report, see **WHICH FORMS TO SUBMIT AND WHAT TO REPORT** on page 2 to determine which forms you must submit.

DEFINITION OF A RCRA LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR WHO MUST REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2005

A site is a RCRA Large Quantity Generator (LQG) for 2005 if the site met **any** of the following criteria:

a) The site generated, in any single calendar month, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; **or**
b) The site generated, in any single calendar month, or accumulated at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; **or**
c) The site generated, in any single calendar month, or accumulated at any time, more than 25 kg (55 lbs) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

NOTE: You will report your **current** Hazardous Waste Generator status as of the date of submitting your 2005 Hazardous Waste Report on the Site Identification Form in Item 10.A.1 - Generator of Hazardous Waste. Your status may have changed since 2005.

NOTE: Hazardous waste imported from a foreign country in 2005 must be counted in determining your generator status if your site is the U.S. Importer. This waste must be reported on Form GM or Form WR in your 2005 Hazardous Waste Report.

SITES THAT SHOULD NOT FILE THE HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

Do not file the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report if, during 2005, your site was not a RCRA Large Quantity Generator (your site did not meet any of the LQG criteria in the box above) **AND** did not treat, store, or dispose of RCRA hazardous wastes on site.

If you are not required to report, you should notify KDHE if your hazardous waste generator status has changed; please fill out the RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form and submit it to KDHE. See page 6 for instructions on filling out the Site Identification Form. Mark the box for Subsequent Notification of Regulated Waste Activity in Item 1 - Reason for Submittal.

Do not file the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report if, during 2005, **all** of your hazardous waste was exported directly out of the United States to a foreign country. An Annual Report must be filed in this case as required under 40 CFR 262.56.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING THE 2005 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The instructions and forms for the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report are prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and modified by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) for generators and for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) to report their hazardous waste activities for 2005.

AUTHORITY

The authority for the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report is contained in Sections 3002 and 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). Section 3002 requires hazardous waste generators to report to the EPA or the authorized States, at least every two years, the quantities, nature, and disposition of generated hazardous waste. Under the authority of Section 3004, the EPA requires reporting by treatment, storage, and disposal facilities for the wastes they receive.

OVERVIEW OF THE 2005 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

To determine if you are required to file the Hazardous Waste Report read:

- **WHO MUST FILE THE 2005 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT** on pages iii and iv.
- **CHANGES IN THE 2005 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT,** on page 1, summarizes the primary changes that have been made to the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report forms and instructions.
- **WHICH FORMS TO SUBMIT AND WHAT TO REPORT,** on page 2, describes circumstances and situations under which each of the forms should be completed.
- **FILLING OUT THE FORMS,** on pages 3 and 4, provide general guidelines for filling out the Hazardous Waste Report forms. This includes where to find the telephone number for the State Contacts, which you can call with questions about completing the Hazardous Waste Report.
- **WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE,** on page 5, provides the filing date and details the procedures for obtaining an extension of the filing date for your site's Hazardous Waste Report. The address to which you should send the Hazardous Waste Report to is specified on page 5. There also is a complete listing of the Contacts for each State on the Internet at - http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data/br05/forms.htm

Detailed instructions for filling out each of the forms begin on page 6. Beginning on page 27, relevant other reference information and code lists are provided including: a list of excluded wastes; definitions of key terms; a section on special instructions that explains how to report certain types of wastes (e.g., lab packs, PCBs); the list of hazardous waste codes; and the Source code, Form code, and Management Method code lists.

CHANGES IN THE 2005 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

EPA made significant modifications to the Hazardous Waste Report for the 2001 submission based on a lengthy study of the information needs of EPA and State hazardous waste programs. Those changes were made to improve the consistency, accuracy, and reliability of the data. KDHE has not made any changes in reporting requirements and forms for this 2005 report, however, there are some minor editorial changes. You can find information about the previous 2001 and 2003 in the booklets at -

http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data/biennialreport/index.htm

WHICH FORMS TO SUBMIT AND WHAT TO REPORT

The 2005 Hazardous Waste Report contains the following four forms:

Site ID Form A site required to file the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report must submit the RCRA Subtitle C Site ID Form (Site ID Form) as a component of the Report.

You will report your **current** Hazardous Waste Generator status as of the date of submitting your 2005 Hazardous Waste Report on the Site Identification Form in Item 10.A.1 - Generator of Hazardous Waste. Your status may have changed since 2005 Instructions for the Site ID Form begin on page 6.

Form GM A site required to file the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report must submit Form GM 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 2005; or
- Generated and accumulated on site in 2005 but not managed on site or shipped off site until after 2005; or
- Generated and accumulated on site prior to 2005 but either managed on site or shipped off site in 2005; or
- Imported from a foreign country in 2005.

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 (Form WR)) 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 shipped off site.
- 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).

DO NOT submit a Form GM for any hazardous waste shipped directly to a foreign country. An Annual Report must be filed in this case as required under 40 CFR 262.56. Instructions for Form GM begin on page 15.

Form WR A site required to file the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report must submit Form WR if, during 2005, it received RCRA hazardous waste from off site and managed the waste on site (including subsequent transfer off-site). Instructions for Form WR begin on page 22.

Form OI A site must complete Form OI. Instructions for Form OI are on the back of the form.

Form MF A site must complete Form MF. Instructions for From MF are on the form itself.

FILLING OUT THE FORMS

CONTACTS FOR ASSISTANCE

To obtain assistance in filling out the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report forms, please contact Jeannie McCorkle at (785) 296-6898 Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The list of contact addresses, contact names, telephone numbers, and email addresses is on the Internet at -
http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data/br05/forms.htm

COPIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS

Additional copies of the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report instructions and forms can be obtained from KDHE. You can also download the booklet from the Internet at -
http://www.kdheks.gov/waste

ELECTRONIC REPORTING

KDHE encourages electronic reporting of Hazardous Waste Reports. NOTE: the Site ID form and form MF must be completed and submitted in paper format. Instructions on how to file electronically are available on the internet website at –
http://www.ess-home.com/content/products/EnvMng/waste_reporter/default.asp

DOCUMENTS HELPFUL IN FILLING OUT THE FORMS

To prepare the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report, you should consult your records on quantities and types of hazardous waste that your site generated, managed, shipped, or received in 2005. 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 wastes;
- Contracts or agreements with off-site facilities managing your wastes; and
- Copies of permits for on-site waste management systems.

CODE LISTS

LIST This symbol denotes references to the page numbers of relevant code lists. Please use **only** the codes included in the instructions or in the lists of codes that begin on page 42. Please minimize the use of "Other" and "Unknown" codes. If you do use an "Other" or "Unknown" code, please provide an explanation in the Comments section of the form.

SKIP INSTRUCTIONS

⇒ This symbol denotes directions to skip to the next appropriate section or box to be completed, given certain responses to some questions.

EXPLANATIONS

NOTE This symbol denotes explanatory text or definitions of terms used in the instructions.

RIGHT JUSTIFICATION OF QUANTITIES

Right justify all quantities reported on the forms. For example, enter a quantity of 12,000 tons on the form as:

|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|1|2|0|0|0| . |0| Enter a quantity of 29,599.5 tons as: |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|2|9|5|9|9| . |5|

COMMENTS SECTION OF FORMS

Use the Comments section at the bottom of the forms to clarify or continue any entry. For each comment, reference the section number and box letter of the entry that is being continued. For example, if a hazardous waste generated on site has six EPA hazardous waste codes, enter the first five in Section 1, Box B of Form GM. Enter the sixth waste code in the Comments section and cross-reference Section 1, Box B: "Sec. 1, Box B, continued: D001."

PAGE NUMBERING OF FORMS

When you have filled out all the appropriate forms in your Hazardous Waste Report 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.

PHOTOCOPIES OF FORMS

A single copy of each form is included in this booklet. Photocopy as many forms as you need to complete your Hazardous Waste Report.

After you have finished filling out the forms, photocopy the entire Hazardous Waste Report and 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).

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION (CBI)

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 Title 40 of the 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 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.

WHEN AND WHERE TO SEND YOUR COMPLETED REPORT

The 2005 Hazardous Waste Report is due to KDHE by **March 1, 2006.** Return your completed Hazardous Waste Report to Jeannie McCorkle at 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 320, Topeka, KS 66612. An updated listing of State and EPA Regional mailing addresses, contact names, telephone numbers, and email addresses is maintained at -

www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data/br05/forms.htm

If you need more time to fill out the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report, contact KDHE as soon as possible for specific instructions.

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE

To obtain assistance in filling out the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report forms, please contact Jeannie McCorkle at (785) 296-6898 Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The list of State and EPA Regional Office addresses, contact names, telephone numbers, and email addresses is on the Internet at –

http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data/br05/forms.htm

This booklet and other related information can also be found on the internet at –

http://www.kdheks.gov/waste

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE RCRA SUBTITLE C SITE IDENTIFICATION (SITE ID) FORM

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM

All sites required to submit any of the following must submit the RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification (Site ID) Form:

- Initial Notification of Regulated Waste Activity
- Subsequent Notification of Regulated Waste Activity
- First RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application
- Revised RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application
- Hazardous Waste Report

You **must complete** all the items on the Site ID Form.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

For purposes of the Notification of Regulated Waste Activity, the Site ID Form provides site-specific information about a facility for obtaining an EPA Identification Number and submitting Initial Notification of Regulated Waste Activity. For purposes of a Subsequent Notification of Regulated Waste Activity, the Site ID Form provides updated site-specific information for those items that have changed at your site and verifies the information for those items that remain unchanged. For the purposes of the RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application and the Hazardous Waste Report, you must also complete the Site ID Form to update your site information.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

Complete all of the Site ID Form items.

- Item 1 - your reason for submitting the form (In this case: As a component of the Hazardous Waste Report. If your status or other Site ID Form information has changed, also mark subsequent Notification of Regulated Waste Activity.)
- Item 2 - your site's EPA Identification Number
- Item 3 - the name of your site
- Item 4 - the physical location of your site
- Item 5 - the land type of your site
- Item 6 - the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code(s) for your site
- Item 7 - the mailing address for your site
- Item 8 - name and phone number of a contact person at your site
- Item 9 - names of the operator and the legal owner(s) of your site
- Item 10 - your site's regulated waste activities (enter all that apply)
- Item 11 - the description of hazardous waste if you handle any
- Item 12 - additional comments on Items 1 through 11
- Item 13 - certification that the information you provided throughout the form is truthful, accurate and complete

Type or print in black ink all items except the Signature box in Item 13. Enter your site's EPA ID Number in the top left-hand corner on the second and third pages of the form; for Initial Notification for this site, leave the EPA Identification Number blank. Use Item 12 - Comments to clarify or provide additional

information for any entry. When entering information in the comments section, enter the item number and box letter to which the comment refers. If you must use additional sheets for comments, enter your site's EPA ID Number in the top left-hand corner of each sheet.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Item 1 -- Reason for Submittal:

Reason for Submittal: Place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate whether this form is your Initial Notification of Regulated Waste Activity (to obtain an EPA Identification Number); a Subsequent Notification of Regulated Waste Activity (to update your site identification information); a component of a First or a Revised Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application; or a component of the Hazardous Waste Report.

- **For Initial Notification of Regulated Waste Activity to provide site identification information and obtain an EPA Identification Number for hazardous waste, universal waste, or used oil activities.** If your waste activity is regulated under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the rules promulgated pursuant to the Act (specifically 40 CFR Parts 260–299), you must submit this form to notify the appropriate State or EPA Regional Office of your regulated waste activities and obtain an EPA Identification Number.
- **For Subsequent Notification of Regulated Waste Activity to update site identification information.** You must use this form to submit a subsequent notification if your site already has an EPA Identification Number and you wish to change information (e.g., generator status, new site contact person, new owner, new mailing address, new regulated waste activity, etc.).
- **As a component of a First RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application.** If your site is planning to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste on site in a unit that is not exempt from obtaining a hazardous waste permit, you must submit this form as part of the Part A Permit Application. Also, if the activity at this site (treatment, storage, or disposal) became newly regulated under RCRA Subtitle C and the rules promulgated pursuant to the Act (specifically 40 CFR Parts 260-299), you must submit this form as part of the Part A Permit Application.
- **As a component of a Revised RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application.** If you must submit a revised Part A Permit Application to reflect changes that have occurred at your site, you must submit this form as part of your revised Part A Permit Application. Examples of site changes requiring a revised Part A Permit Application include managing new wastes not identified in the first submission of the form or changes to existing waste treatment processes. When submitting a revised Part A Permit Application, please include the Amendment number in the appropriate space.
- **As a component of the Hazardous Waste Report.** If you are required to submit a Hazardous Waste Report indicating the amount of hazardous waste you generate, treat, recycle, dispose, ship off site, or receive from off site, you must fill out this form.

NOTE	You will report your **current** Hazardous Waste Generator status as of the date of submitting the Site Identification Form in Item 10.A.1 Generator of Hazardous Waste. Your status may have changed since your last submission.

Item 2 -- Site EPA ID Number:

Provide your EPA Identification Number in Item 2 **for this site.** Also, be sure to include your EPA Identification Number at the top of pages 2 and 3 of the form (as well as on any attachments to the Site ID Form).

NOTE	If this is your Initial Notification for this site, leave the EPA Identification Number blank and proceed to Item 3.

Items 3 and 4 -- Site Name and Location:

Provide the legal name of your site and a complete location address. Please note that the address you give for Item 4, Site Location, must be a physical address, **not a post office box or route number.**

NOTE	A new EPA Identification Number is required if you change the location of your site.

Item 5 -- Site Land Type:

Place an "X" in the box that **best describes** the land type of your site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Indian (see Indian Country below), Municipal, State, or Other. If your site's Land Type could be described as Municipal **and** as County, as District, or as Indian, do not mark Municipal. Instead choose the other appropriate code; you may explain this in Item 12 - Comments.

> **Indian Country -** Land governed by an entity on the list of Federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaskan Native entities at: http://www.epa.gov/edr/fdetribal.pdf

Item 6 -- North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code(s):

Box A must be completed. Completing Boxes B-D is recommended, if applicable.

Box A Provide the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code that **best** describes your site's primary business production process for your products or services. Use the six (6) digit code (most specific description) if available for your business; if not, use the five (5) digit code; do not enter any four (4) or less digit code.

Boxes B - D List other NAICS codes that describe the primary business production processes for your site. Use the 6 or 5 digit codes that apply to your site.

Check with your accounting or business staff to determine your NAICS code(s); the NAICS code is used in tax reporting and other business reports. A list of the acceptable codes is on the Internet at - http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data/br05/forms.htm

You can obtain additional information about NAICS codes from the Internet at -
http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/

Item 7 -- Site Mailing Address:

Please enter the Site Mailing Address. If the mailing address and the Location of Site (Item 4) are the same, you can enter "Same as Item 4" in the box for Item 7.

Item 8 -- Site Contact Person:

Enter the name, business telephone number, and extension of the individual who should be contacted regarding the information submitted in the Site ID Form. You may also enter an email address; if you want to be contacted by fax, enter that number in Item 12 - Comments. A Subsequent Notification is recommended when the Site Contact Person changes. **Do not** enter other contact persons here; if there are other persons who may be contacted about this submission, list them and their other contact information in Item 12. An example would be a contact specifically for the Hazardous Waste Report. Note that the Facility Permit Contact information for the RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application is entered in Items 1 and 2 of the Hazardous Waste Permit Information Form.

NOTE	**It is assumed that the Site Contact Person will receive mail at the Site Mailing Address provided in Item 7. If this is not the case, please provide the mailing address for the Site Contact Person in Item 12 - Comments.**

Item 9 -- Operator and Legal Owner of the Site:

This section should be used to indicate all the operators and owners of this site. Please review these definitions:

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 property owner. 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.

A. **Name of Site's Operator:** Provide the name of your site's operator.

Date Became an Operator: Indicate the date on which the above entity became the operator of your site. Enter dates as in this example: For April 22, 2005, enter 04/22/2005.

Operator Type: Place an "X" in the box that **best describes** the operator type of your site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Indian (see below), Municipal, State, or Other. If your site's Operator Type could be described as Municipal **and** as County, as District, or as Indian, do not mark Municipal. Instead choose the other appropriate code; you may explain this in Item 12 - Comments.

Indian - A member of an entity on the list of Federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaskan Native entities at: http://www.epa.gov/edr/fdetribal.pdf

Use the Comments section in Item 12 to list any additional operators, their names, the dates they became operators, operator type, and mailing address. If necessary, attach a separate sheet of paper.

B. **Name of Site's Legal Owner:** Provide the name of your site's legal owner(s). This includes owner(s) of the building(s) and land.

Date Became an Owner: Indicate the date on which the above entity became the owner of your site. Enter dates as in this example: For April 22, 2005, enter 04/22/2005.

Owner Type: Place an "X" in the box that **best describes** the owner type of your site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Indian (see below), Municipal, State, or Other. If your site's Owner Type could be described as Municipal **and** as County, as District, or as Indian, do not mark Municipal. Instead choose the other appropriate code; you may explain this in Item 12 - Comments.

> **Indian -** A member of an entity on the list of Federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaskan Native entities at: http://www.epa.gov/edr/fdetribal.pdf

Use the Comments section in Item 12 to list any additional owners, their names, the dates they became owners, owner type, mailing address, and which owner(s), if any, are no longer owners since your last submission of this form. If necessary, attach a separate sheet of paper.

Legal Owner Address: Not required by Kansas. If the address and the Location of Site (Item 4) are the same, you can enter "Same as Item 4" in the box for Item 9B.

NOTE	A subsequent notification is recommended when the operator or owner of a site changes. Because an EPA Identification Number is site-specific, the new owner will keep the existing EPA Identification Number for that location. If your business moves to another location, the operator or owner must notify KDHE of this change. Since your business has changed locations, a new EPA Identification Number will be assigned.

Item 10 -- Type of Regulated Waste Activity

Place an "X" in box "Yes" or in box "No" as appropriate for activities at this site; complete any additional boxes as instructed.

A. **Hazardous Waste Activities: Complete all parts 1 through 6.**

NOTE	**DO NOT use the federal generator classification found in 40 CFR**. Use the State of Kansas generator classification described below.

1. **Generator of Hazardous Waste:** If you generate a hazardous waste that is listed in 40 CFR 261.31 through 261.33 or identified by one or more hazardous waste characteristic(s) contained in 40 CFR 261.21 through 261.24, place an "X" in the appropriate box for the quantity of non-acutely hazardous waste that is generated in any **single** calendar month. Do **NOT** average over months; rather enter the highest single monthly total. The definitions for the Hazardous Waste generators are found in K.A.R. 28-31-2(c)(d) and (e). Below is a brief description of the three types of hazardous waste generators. Please refer to these definitions for details about how the regulations apply to your situation. Below is a description of the three classifications of hazardous waste generators in Kansas.

If "Yes", mark only one of the following - a, b, or c.

a. LQG: Large Quantity Generator

This site is a Large Quantity Generator if the site meets **any** of the following criteria:

i. Generates, in any calendar month, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; **or**
ii. Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; **or**
iii. Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 25 kg (55 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill of acutely hazardous waste.

NOTE	If, in addition to being an LQG, you recycle hazardous wastes at your site (without storing the wastes before you recycle them), mark both this box **and** Box A.4 below.

b. KSG: Kansas Generator

This site is classified as a Kansas Generator if the site meets **all** of the following criteria:

i. Generates, in any calendar month, 25 kg (55 lbs) or more and less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste;
ii. Accumulates, at anytime, less than 1 kilogram (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste;
iii. Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste **and** no more than 25 kg (55 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill of acutely hazardous waste.

In order to facilitate future regulatory changes, KDHE is gathering additional information pertaining to the amount of hazardous waste generated by facilities in the Kansas Generator classification only. To obtain this information, KDHE has divided the Kansas Generator classification into two subclasses. The two subclasses are identified as KSG Sub-Class 1 and KSG Sub-Class 2. Place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate which sub-class corresponds to the highest monthly amount of hazardous waste generated by your site. **This does NOT change your Kansas Generator classification. Both sub-classes must still follow all regulations that apply to the Kansas Generator classification.** The definition for each sub-class is as follows:

b(1) KSG Sub-Class 1: 100 kg or more and less than 1,000 kg (220-2200 lbs) in any single calendar month, of non-acute hazardous waste; **or**
b(2) KSG Sub-Class 2: 25 kg or more and less than 100 kg (55-220 lbs) in any single calendar month, of non-acute hazardous waste.

c. KSSQG: Kansas Small Quantity Generator

This site is classified as a Kansas Small Quantity Generator if the site meets **all** of the following conditions:

i. Generates in any single calendar month, less than 25 kg (55 lbs) of hazardous waste;
ii. Accumulates at any time, less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste;

iii. Generates in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste **and** no more than 25 kg (55 lbs) of material from the cleanup of a spill of acutely hazardous waste.

NOTE	If you generate acutely hazardous wastes listed in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32 or 261.33(e), please refer to K.A.R.28-3104(n) to determine the circumstances under which you must notify KDHE.

In addition to the above, mark "Yes" or "No" for the other hazardous waste activities listed below that may occur at this site. **Complete 1.d and e, and 2 through 6.**

d. United States Importer of Hazardous Waste

Mark "Yes" if you import hazardous waste from a foreign country into the United States. Refer to 40 CFR 262.60 for additional information.

e. Mixed Waste Generator

Mark "Yes" if you are a generator of mixed waste (waste that is both hazardous and radioactive). RCRA defines "mixed waste" 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). See the definitions on pages 33 and 36.

2. **Transporter of Hazardous Waste:** Mark "Yes" if you transport hazardous waste within the United States. The Kansas regulations for hazardous waste transporters are found in K.A.R. 28-31-6 and K.A.R. 28-31-10(f).

3. **Treater, Storer, or Disposer of Hazardous Waste:** If you treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, mark "Yes". A RCRA Hazardous Waste Permit is required for this activity. NOTE: Burning hazardous wastes in boilers and industrial furnaces and storing hazardous wastes before recycling fall into this category. For permitted activities and other information, contact KDHE

NOTE	If your site is a destination facility for universal wastes in addition to being a treatment, storage, or disposal facility for other RCRA hazardous wastes, mark both this box **and** Box B.2 below.

4. **Recycler of Hazardous Waste:** If you recycle regulated hazardous wastes (recyclable materials), mark "Yes". The Federal regulations for operators and owners of sites that recycle hazardous waste are found in 40 CFR 261.6. You also may be subject to other Federal and State regulations; in some cases a permit is required.

NOTE	If your site, in addition to being a recycling site for hazardous waste, is a treater, storer, or disposer of hazardous waste, mark both this box **and** Box A.3 above. If your site is a destination facility for universal wastes in addition to being a recycling site for other RCRA hazardous wastes, mark both this box **and** Box B.2 below.

5. **Exempt Boiler and/or Industrial Furnace:**
If you mark "Yes", mark each that applies.

   a. If you burn small quantities of hazardous waste in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace in accordance with the conditions in 40 CFR 266.108, mark "Yes" to indicate that you qualify for the Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption.

   b. If you process hazardous wastes in a smelting, melting, or refining furnace solely for metals recovery, as described in 40 CFR 266.100(d), or to recover economically significant amounts of precious metals, as described in 40 CFR 266.100(g), or if you process hazardous wastes in a lead recovery furnace to recover lead, as described in 40 CFR 266.100(h), place an "X" in the box to indicate that you qualify for the Smelting, Melting, and Refining Furnace Exemption.

6. **Underground Injection Control:** If you generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste and there is an underground injection well located at your site, mark "Yes". The Federal regulations for operators or owners of underground injection wells are found in 40 CFR Part 148.

In addition to the above, mark "Yes" or "No" for the other regulated waste activities listed below that may occur at this site. **Complete Items B and C.**

B. **Universal Waste Activities:** Refer to 40 CFR 261.9 and 40 CFR Part 273 for the Federal regulations covering universal waste. **Complete 1 and 2.**

1. **Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (LQHUW):** You are an LQHUW if you accumulate a total of 5,000 kg (11,000 lbs) or more of any universal wastes (calculated collectively) at any time. If "Yes", place an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate the type(s) of universal wastes you generate and/or accumulate at your site.

2. **Destination Facility:** Mark "Yes" if you treat, dispose of, or recycle universal wastes on site. A hazardous waste permit is required if you treat or dispose of universal wastes; a permit may be required if you recycle universal wastes.

NOTE	If your site, in addition to being a destination facility for universal wastes, is also a treatment, storage, or disposal facility for RCRA hazardous wastes, mark both this box **and** Box A.3 above. In addition, if your site recycles RCRA hazardous wastes, mark both this box **and** Box A.4 above

C. **Used Oil Activities:** Mark the appropriate box(es) to indicate which used oil management activities are taking place at this site. The Kansas regulations for used oil management are found in K.A.R. 28-31-16, which adopts by reference 40 CFR Part 279. **Complete 1 through 4.**

1. **Used Oil Transporter:** If you transport used oil and/or own or operate a used oil transfer facility, mark "Yes" and place an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate this used oil management activity.

2. **Used Oil Processor/Re-Refiner:** If you process and/or re-refine used oil, mark "Yes" and place an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate this used oil management activity.

3. **Off-Specification Used Oil Burner:** If you burn off-specification used oil fuel, mark "Yes" to indicate this used oil management activity.

4. **Used Oil Fuel Marketer:** Mark "Yes" if you market used oil fuel. If you market off-specification used oil directly to a burner, place an "X" in Box 4.a. If you are the first to claim the used oil meets the used oil specification established in 40 CFR 279.11, place an "X" in Box 4.b. If either of these boxes is marked, you also must notify (or have previously notified) as a used oil transporter, used oil processor/re-refiner, or off-specification used oil fuel burner, unless you are a used oil generator. (Used oil generators are not required to notify.)

Item 11 -- Description of Hazardous Wastes:

Complete this item if you marked **"Yes"** for any activity in **Item 10.A.** You will need to refer to 40 CFR Part 261 to complete this item. Part 261 identifies those solid wastes, which the EPA defines as hazardous and regulates under RCRA. If you need help completing this section, please contact KDHE.

A. **Federally Regulated Hazardous Wastes:** If you handle hazardous wastes that are described in 40 CFR Part 261, enter the appropriate 4-digit code(s) in the box(es) provided.

NOTE	EPA Hazardous Waste Codes are provided on page 42. If you handle more hazardous wastes than will fit under Item 11.A., please continue listing the hazardous waste codes on an extra sheet. If you handle a large number of codes, you may copy the list on page 42 and mark the ones that you handle. Attach any additional sheets to the Site Identification Form.

Item 12 -- Comments:

Use this section as needed to provide additional information for Items 1 through 11. Include the item number and box letter (if any) for each comment you make. You may attach additional sheets if needed.

Item 13 -- Certification:

This certification must be signed by operator(s), owner(s), or authorized representative(s) of the site. An "authorized representative" is a person responsible for the overall operation of the site (i.e., a plant manager or superintendent, or a person of equal responsibility). For the RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application, all operator(s) and owner(s) of the site must sign (see 40 CFR 270.10(b) and 270.11).

NOTE	All Site ID Form submissions must include this certification to be complete.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM GM – WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM

A site required to file the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report must submit Form GM if the site generated RCRA hazardous waste that, in 2005, 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. (See **WASTES TO BE REPORTED,** below, for specific instructions on generated RCRA hazardous wastes that should be reported on Form GM. See **WASTES NOT TO BE REPORTED,** below, for any exclusions or exemptions from Form GM reporting requirements under the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report.)

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

Form GM is for reporting on-site hazardous waste generation and management in 2005. Form GM 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 Form GM for **each** generated RCRA hazardous waste that should be reported, consistent with the criteria discussed below.

Use the Comments section 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 section number and box letter to which the comment refers.

NOTE	Refer to the Special Instructions beginning on page 38 for reporting lab packs, asbestos, PCBs, waste oils, groundwater contaminated by leachate, and RCRA-radioactive mixed 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 Form GM. (See **WASTES NOT TO BE REPORTED,** below, for any exclusions or exemptions from Form GM reporting requirements under the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report.)

A Form GM 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 2005; or
- Generated and accumulated on site in 2005 but not managed on site or shipped off site until after 2005 (**Note in the Comments section if this is the case**); or
- Generated and accumulated on site prior to 2005 but either managed on site or shipped off site in 2005 (**Note in the Comments section if this is the case**); or
- Imported from a foreign country in 2005.

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.
- 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 (Form WR)) and subsequently shipped off site without being treated or recycled on site.

Radioactive wastes mixed with RCRA hazardous wastes should also be reported; be sure to mark "Yes" on the Site Identification Form in Item 10.A.1.e. See the definitions on pages 33 and 36 and see the special instructions on page 39.

WASTES NOT TO BE REPORTED

RCRA hazardous wastes exported directly to a foreign country **should not be reported** on Form GM. Rather, hazardous waste exports should be reported on the Annual Report required under 40 CFR 262.56.

In addition, materials and wastes identified at 40 CFR 261.4(a) and (b) and 261.5(c) **should not be reported** on Form GM. Section 261.4(a) and (b) identify materials and solid wastes that do not qualify as solid or hazardous wastes, respectively. Section 261.5(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.

Following are the materials and wastes addressed under 40 CFR 261.4(a) and (b) and 261.5(c), which **should not be reported** on Form GM:

- 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 the 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 261.5(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 261.5(c)(1))
- Sample(s) undergoing treat ability studies, as specified in 261.4(e). (40 CFR 261.5(c)(1))
- Sample(s) undergoing treat ability studies at the laboratory or testing facility, as specified in 261.4(f). (40 CFR 261.5(c)(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 261.5(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 261.5(c)(1))
- PCB wastes regulated under the Toxic Substance Control Act, as specified in 261.8, unless mixed with a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.5(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 261.5(c)(2)). **Any hazardous waste residues generated from these units, however, must be reported on Form GM.**
- Wastes recycled, without prior storage, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under 40 CFR 261.6(c)(2). (40 CFR 261.5(c)(3))
- 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 Part 279. (40 CFR 261.5(c)(4))
- Spent lead-acid batteries managed under the requirements of 40 CFR Part 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 261.5(c)(5)) **Any hazardous wastes generated during battery reclamation, however, must be reported on Form GM.**
- Universal wastes managed under 40 CFR 261.9 and 40 CFR Part 273. (40 CFR 261.5(c)(6))

HOW TO REPORT SIMILAR WASTES ON FORM GM

Generally, a Form GM should be completed for **each** generated RCRA hazardous waste. Contact KDHE about combining and reporting similar hazardous wastes on Form GM.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Section 1: Waste Characteristics
Section 1 requests information on each RCRA hazardous waste that, in 2005, was generated and accumulated on site; managed on site; and/or shipped off site.

All boxes in this section are mandatory.

Box 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.

Box B: EPA hazardous waste code

Enter the four-character EPA hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Box A. EPA hazardous waste codes are listed on page 42. If you need room for additional codes, list the codes in the Comments section and cross-reference Section 1, Box B. If fewer than five EPA hazardous waste codes are applicable, enter "NA" in the remaining spaces.

LIST	EPA Hazardous Waste Codes, see page 42.

Box C: State hazardous waste code

Not applicable in Kansas

Box D: Source and Management Method code

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

LIST	Source codes, see page 44.

If the Source code is G25 - Hazardous waste management, you also need to provide the Management Method code. Source code G25 indicates that this waste was generated from a hazardous waste management system described on a separate Form GM or Form WR. Enter the same Management Method code that is listed on the matching Form GM - Section 2, or on the matching Form WR - Box H, linking this waste with the on-site process that created it.

LIST	Provide the Management Method code if you selected Source code G25. See page 48.

Reporting hazardous waste imported from a foreign country - Review the Special Instructions for Wastes received from foreign countries on page 40.

NOTE	Provide the appropriate Source code for hazardous waste imported from a foreign country if your site is the U.S. Importer. Also, mark "Yes" on the Site ID Form, Item 10.A.1.d. - United States Importer of Hazardous Waste.

Box E: Form code

Review the Form codes beginning on page 46 and enter the code that best corresponds to the physical form or chemical composition of the hazardous waste reported in Box A. Note: The Form codes have been revised to provide a simpler coding structure.

LIST	Form codes, see page 46.

Box F: Quantity generated in 2005

Enter the total quantity of the hazardous waste described in Box A that was generated during 2005. Right justify the quantity entry. Report the UOM and density for this quantity in Box G.

Box G: UOM and Density

Enter the unit of measure (UOM) code for the quantity you reported in Box 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 must also report the density of the waste.***

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

Weight and Volume Conversions

1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.2046 pounds (lb)
1 short ton	= 2,000 lb
1 metric tonne	= 1,000 kg
1 metric tonne	= 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 Section 2** if you selected code 1, 2, 3, or 4. **Continue to Density** if you selected code 5, 6, or 7.

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

Section 2: On-site Generation and Management of Hazardous Waste During 2005
All boxes in this section are mandatory. For each on-site RCRA-regulated management system, you must report the Management Method and quantity treated, disposed, or recycled on site during 2005.

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

⇒	**Skip to Section 3** if you marked "No." **Continue to On-site Process System 1** if you marked "Yes."

On-site Process Systems 1 and 2:

On-site Management Method
Classify the process system (see definition on page 34) with a Management Method code that best identifies the final substantive purpose/operation it performs. Space is provided to report up to two different Management Methods. If you did not use a second on-site process system to manage the waste, enter "NA" in the space for reporting the Management Method code under On-site Process System 2.

LIST	Management Method codes, see page 48.

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 2005. Use the second on-site process system only when:

- A waste is managed in one process system for 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).

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 Form GM, leaving blank all entries except Section 2 for on-site process systems. Note in the Comments section of each page: "Sec. 2, on-site process system type continued on supplemental page." (Refer to page 4 for instructions on page numbering of 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 Form GM); or
- To report treatment in a series of process units (see definition on page 34). Report only process systems, not process units.

Quantity treated, disposed, or recycled on site in 2005
Enter the quantity of hazardous waste described in Section 1 that was treated, disposed, or recycled by the reported on-site process management method during 2005. ***Enter the quantity in the same unit of measure reported in Section 1, Box H.***

Example: A firm generated 100 tons of F002 solvent waste in 2005. Eighty (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 for distillation (H020) and a quantity of 80 tons. Under On-site Process System 2, the site enters the Management Method code for energy recovery of liquids (H050) and a quantity of 20 tons. The 5 tons of still bottoms should be reported on a separate Form GM.

Section 3: Off-site Shipment of Hazardous Waste

This section requests information on the off-site shipment of hazardous waste. All boxes in this section are mandatory. **Do** report shipments of previously generated hazardous wastes stored until 2005. **Do** report waste shipped via transfer facility. **Do not** report shipments of decharacterized wastes.

Space is provided to report shipments of the waste to three different off-site facilities. If the waste you reported in Section 1 was shipped to more than three off-site facilities during 2005, you need not complete the entire form again. Simply attach a second copy of Form GM, leaving blank all entries except Section 3, Boxes B, C, and D. Note in the Comments section of each page: "Sec. 3, Box B continued on supplemental page." (Refer to page 4 for instructions on page numbering of supplemental pages.)

Box A: Was any of this waste shipped off site in 2005 for treatment, disposal, or recycling?
Mark "Yes" or "No" to indicate if any of the waste described in Section 1 was shipped off site for treatment, disposal, or recycling during 2005.

⇒	**This Form GM is complete** if you marked "No" in Box A. **Continue to Box B** if you marked "Yes" in Box A.

Box B: EPA ID No. of facility to which waste was shipped
Enter the 12-digit EPA Identification Number of the facility to which the waste was shipped. DO NOT create a GM Form for hazardous waste shipped directly to a foreign country from this site. You must complete an Annual Report as required under 40 CFR 262.56, no later than March 1 of each year.

Box C: Off-site Management Method code shipped to
Review the Management Method codes beginning on page 48. Enter the Management Method code that best describes the way in which the waste was managed at the initial receiving facility reported in Box B.

LIST	Management Method codes, see page 48.

Box D: Total quantity shipped in 2005
Enter the total quantity of the waste shipped to the off-site facility during 2005. ***Report the quantity in the same unit of measure entered in Section 1, Box G.*** Shipment quantities should equal the total quantity recorded on Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for this site during 2005, unless there were rejections or other complications. The quantity shipped may not necessarily equal the quantity generated (e.g., because some waste is on site).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM WR – WASTE RECEIVED FROM OFF SITE

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM

A site required to file the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report must submit this form if, during 2005, it received RCRA hazardous waste from off site.

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

Form WR identifies hazardous wastes that were received from other hazardous waste sites and the method(s) used to manage them. Form WR 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 2005 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 2005, photocopy and fill out additional copies of this form.

Use the Comments section 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 waste block and box letter to which the comment refers.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

For each waste reported, all boxes are mandatory.

Box A: Description of hazardous waste
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 used as a degreaser in tool production; mixture of mineral spirits and kerosene."

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

Box B: EPA hazardous waste code
Enter the EPA hazardous waste code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Box A. If you need room for additional codes, list the codes in the Comments section and cross-reference the applicable waste block number (e.g., Waste 1) and Box B. If fewer than four EPA hazardous waste codes are applicable, enter "NA" in the remaining spaces.

LIST	EPA Hazardous Waste Codes, see page 42.

Box C: State hazardous waste code
Not applicable in Kansas

Box D: Off-site handler EPA ID 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 CESQG or foreign country. Refer to the Special Instructions in this booklet for instructions on how to complete Box D for these off-site handlers.

If the waste reported under Waste 2 is received from the same off-site handler as the waste reported under Waste 1, mark the box to indicate that the EPA ID 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, mark the box to indicate that the EPA ID number is the same as the one reported under Waste 2.

NOTE	Refer to the Special Instructions for reporting wastes received from CESQGs on page 39 and for reporting wastes received from foreign countries on page 40.

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

Weight and Volume Conversions

1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.2046 pounds (lb)
1 short ton	= 2,000 lb
1 metric tonne	= 1,000 kg
1 metric tonne	= 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)

Box E: Quantity received in 2005

Report the total quantity of the hazardous waste reported in Box A that was received from the off-site handler reported in Box D during 2005. If more than one shipment of this waste was received from the same off-site handler, add the quantities and report only the sum. Report the unit of measure and density in Box F.

Box F: UOM and Density

Enter the unit of measure (UOM) code for the quantity you reported in Box E. Report quantities 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.***

NOTE	**Skip to Box G** if you entered code 1, 2, 3, or 4. **Continue to Density** if you entered code 5, 6, or 7.

Density

Complete density only if you entered code 5, 6, or 7 as a unit of measure. Provide the density in either pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) or specific gravity (sg) and mark the appropriate box to indicate which measure was used.

Box G: Form code

Review the Form codes beginning on page 46 and enter the code that best corresponds to the physical form or chemical composition of the hazardous waste reported in Box A. Note: The Form codes have been revised to provide a simpler coding structure.

LIST	Form codes, see page 46.

Box H: Management Method code

Enter the code that describes the type of process system (see definition on page 34) in which the waste was managed.

LIST	Management Method codes, see page 48.

2005 Hazardous Waste Report

OTHER REFERENCE INFORMATION
AND
CODE LISTS

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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 also 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), that are exempted from certain RCRA Subtitle C regulations.

Agricultural Waste Fertilizer
§261.4(b)(2)

Analytical Samples
§261.4(d)

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

Cement Kiln Dust
§261.4(b)(8)

Coking By-products
§261.4(a)(10)

Comparable/Syn gas Fuels
§261.4(a)(16)

Domestic Sewage
§261.4(a)(1)

Dredged Material
§261.4(g)

Drilling Fluid
§261.4(b)(5)

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

Exported Wastes
§262.56

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

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
§261.4(b)(15)

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

Mining Overburden
§261.4(b)(3)

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 Materials Returned to Original Process
§261.4(a)(8)

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

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

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)

Treat ability Study Samples
§261.4(e)

Treat ability Studies at Laboratories and Testing Facilities
§261.4(f)

Trivalent Chromium Waste
§261.4(b)(6)

Used Oil Distillation Bottoms
§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)

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This section contains definitions of terms helpful for completing the Hazardous Waste Report. 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 kg (2,200 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 262.34.

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 26 1.33(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 261.5(e)).

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:

1. The unit has physical provisions for recovering and exporting energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases;

2. 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);

3. 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;

4. 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

5. 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

For purposes of the Hazardous Waste Report, 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).

Code of Federal Regulation (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 262.34."

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 report. A claim may be made in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B.

Delisted Wastes

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 ground waters.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA, also called U.S. EPA, means the United States 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 KDHE to each hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility; United States importer of hazardous waste; 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; or site undergoing corrective action.
Excluded Wastes	Wastes excluded from the definition of solid or hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.3 and 261.4. See page 27 for a partial listing.
Hazardous Waste	A hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3.
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. The list of EPA hazardous waste codes begins on page 42.
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 Transporter	A person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway or water.
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 non hazardous, 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 non hazardous.
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 operator/owner 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 operator/owner 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. Operator/owner 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.

Kansas Generator (KSG) of Hazardous Waste

A generator that meets **all** of the following criteria:

1. Generates in any calendar month, 25 kg (55 lbs) or more and less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste;
2. Accumulates at anytime, less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste;
3. Accumulates at anytime, less than 1 kilogram (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste;
4. Generates in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste **and** no more than 25 kg (55 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill of acutely hazardous waste.

Kansas Small Quantity Generator (KSSQG) of Hazardous Waste

A generator that meets **all** of the following conditions:

1. Generates in any single calendar month, less that 25 kg (55 lbs) of hazardous waste;
2. Accumulates at any time, less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste;
3. Generates in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste, **and** no more than 25 kg (55 lbs) of material from the cleanup of a spill of acutely hazardous waste.

Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of Hazardous Waste

A generator that meets **any** of the following criteria:

1. Generates in a calendar month, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of RCRA hazardous waste, during one or more months in a year; **or**
2. Generates in a calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; **or**

3. Generates in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 25 kg (55 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill of acutely hazardous waste.

Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste — A universal waste handler (as defined in 40 CFR 273.9) who accumulates a total of 5,000 kilograms or more of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, or lamps - calculated collectively) at any time. This designation is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 5,000 kilograms or more of universal wastes are accumulated.

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 shipped 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 1004(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.

Off-site Facility — A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located at a place away from the generating site.

Off-Specification Used Oil Burner — A site where used oil not meeting the specification requirement 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 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 property owner. 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.

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, except for storage at a bulking and re-shipping facility (H141).

Classify each process system with a Management Method code that best identifies the **final 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 primary purpose of this treatment system – to remove metals from the wastewater. If this wastewater treatment system is RCRA-regulated, it would be reported as H077 (chemical precipitation). 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. A listing of Management Method codes begins on page 48.

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.

RCRA Interim (Permit) Status Refer to "Interim (Permit) Status" definition on page 32.

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; United States 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; 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 materials); or (2) employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for 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).

Sludge

Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, 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 On-Site Burner Exemption

The persons who burn small quantities 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), operators or owners 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 operators or owners 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 (see also page 27). 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 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 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.
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).
Transfer Facility	Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation (40 CFR 260.10).
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 on page 34.

United States Importer Any person who imports hazardous waste from a foreign country into the United States. This does not include hazardous waste shipped from a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, United States 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, thermostats, and lamps.

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:

1. Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their site to an off-specification used oil burner; or
2. 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 Identification 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- 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- 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 operators and owners 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.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

These instructions explain how to complete the 2005 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 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

(2) 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 2 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 leachate

Groundwater contaminated by RCRA hazardous waste leachate 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 were a RCRA hazardous waste. When reporting groundwater contaminated by leachate in the 2005 Hazardous Waste Report, observe the following conventions:

(1) **Do not** report generation quantities for contaminated groundwater. Enter "NA" in Form GM, Section 1, Box F. Explain in the Comments section that it is groundwater, not a hazardous waste that was generated on site.

(2) **Do** report quantities managed on site (Form GM, Section 2, On-site Process Systems 1 and 2); quantities shipped off site for management (Form GM, Section 3); and quantities received from off site and managed on site (Form WR, Box E).

Lab packs

The following rules apply to the reporting of lab pack wastes in the 2005 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 (see page 46) indicating lab packs (i.e., W001 or W004) on Form GM, in Section 1, Box E or on Form WR in Box 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 1, Box B of Form GM, or Box B of Form WR. 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 1, Box B of Form GM, or Box B of Form WR; 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 (See Definitions section beginning on page 29), 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 2005 Hazardous Waste Report.

Wastes received from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs)

Waste Management facilities sometimes receive hazardous wastes from large numbers of Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) or other sites that do not have RCRA EPA Identification Numbers. To minimize the response burden for filling out the **Form WR** 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 (Box B), State hazardous waste code (Box C), Form code (Box G), and Management Method code (Box H).

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

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

Wastes received from foreign countries

Reporting on Form GM - If your site was the generator of record and was the U.S. Importer for hazardous waste received from a foreign country (other than a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, U.S. territory or protectorate), complete a Form GM. Enter the appropriate code in Section 1, Box D - Source code from the list of codes G63 through G75 - Hazardous waste received from [name of foreign country]. Include the Import Notification and other foreign generator information in Comments. Also, mark "Yes" on the Site ID Form, Item 10.A.1, Box d - United States Importer of Hazardous Waste. Report on Form OI the name and address of all foreign generators if this form is required by your State.

Reporting on Form WR - If your site received hazardous waste directly from a generator in a foreign country (other than a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, U.S. territory or protectorate), complete a Form WR for the waste treated, recovered, or disposed at your site. This waste was not shipped to your site by a U.S. Importer. Report the code **"FC"** followed by the **name of the foreign country** in Box D - Off Site Handler EPA ID number. Include the Import Notification and other foreign generator information in Comments. Report on Form OI the name and address of all foreign generators if this form is required by your State.

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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 NONSPECIFIC 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 RESIDUALS, AND SPILL RESIDUES THEREOF – ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE *(SEE 40 CFR 261.33 FOR AN ALPHABETIZED LISTING)* – **PXXX**

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

D001	D037	F001	K001	K038	K102	K157	P001	P041	P084	P185	U001	U038	U077	U115	U152	U189	U235
D002	D038	F002	K002	K039	K103	K158	P002	P042	P085	P188	U002	U039	U078	U116	U153	U190	U236
D003	D039	F003	K003	K040	K104	K159	P003	P043	P087	P189	U003	U041	U079	U117	U154	U191	U237
D004	D040	F004	K004	K041	K105	K161	P004	P044	P088	P190	U004	U042	U080	U118	U155	U192	U238
D005	D041	F005	K005	K042	K106	K169	P005	P045	P089	P191	U005	U043	U081	U119	U156	U193	U239
D006	D042	F006	K006	K043	K107	K170	P006	P046	P092	P192	U006	U044	U082	U120	U157	U194	U240
D007	D043	F007	K007	K044	K108	K171	P007	P047	P093	P194	U007	U045	U083	U121	U158	U196	U243
D008		F008	K008	K045	K109	K172	P008	P048	P094	P196	U008	U046	U084	U122	U159	U197	U244
D009		F009	K009	K046	K110	K174	P009	P049	P095	P197	U009	U047	U085	U123	U160	U200	U246
D010		F010	K010	K047	K111	K175	P010	P050	P096	P198	U010	U048	U086	U124	U161	U201	U247
D011		F011	K011	K048	K112	K176	P011	P051	P097	P199	U011	U049	U087	U125	U162	U202	U248
D012		F012	K013	K049	K113	K177	P012	P054	P098	P201	U012	U050	U088	U126	U163	U203	U249
D013		F019	K014	K050	K114	K178	P013	P056	P099	P202	U014	U051	U089	U127	U164	U204	U271
D014		F020	K015	K051	K115		P014	P057	P101	P203	U015	U052	U090	U128	U165	U205	U278
D015		F021	K016	K052	K116		P015	P058	P102	P204	U016	U053	U091	U129	U166	U206	U279
D016		F022	K017	K060	K117		P016	P059	P103	P205	U017	U055	U092	U130	U167	U207	U280
D017		F023	K018	K061	K118		P017	P060	P104		U018	U056	U093	U131	U168	U208	U328
D018		F024	K019	K062	K123		P018	P062	P105		U019	U057	U094	U132	U169	U209	U353
D019		F025	K020	K069	K124		P020	P063	P106		U020	U058	U095	U133	U170	U210	U359
D020		F026	K021	K071	K125		P021	P064	P108		U021	U059	U096	U134	U171	U211	U364
D021		F027	K022	K073	K126		P022	P065	P109		U022	U060	U097	U135	U172	U213	U367
D022		F028	K023	K083	K131		P023	P066	P110		U023	U061	U098	U136	U173	U214	U372
D023		F032	K024	K084	K132		P024	P067	P111		U024	U062	U099	U137	U174	U215	U373
D024		F034	K025	K085	K136		P026	P068	P112		U025	U063	U101	U138	U176	U216	U387
D025		F035	K026	K086	K140		P027	P069	P113		U026	U064	U102	U140	U177	U217	U389
D026		F037	K027	K087	K141		P028	P070	P114		U027	U066	U103	U141	U178	U218	U394
D027		F038	K028	K088	K142		P029	P071	P115		U028	U067	U105	U142	U179	U219	U395
D028		F039	K029	K093	K143		P030	P072	P116		U029	U068	U106	U143	U180	U220	U404
D029			K030	K094	K144		P031	P073	P118		U030	U069	U107	U144	U181	U221	U409
D030			K031	K095	K145		P033	P074	P119		U031	U070	U108	U145	U182	U222	U410
D031			K032	K096	K147		P034	P075	P120		U032	U071	U109	U146	U183	U223	U411
D032			K033	K097	K148		P036	P076	P121		U033	U072	U110	U147	U184	U225	
D033			K034	K098	K149		P037	P077	P122		U034	U073	U111	U148	U185	U226	
D034			K035	K099	K150		P038	P078	P123		U035	U074	U112	U149	U186	U227	
D035			K036	K100	K151		P039	P081	P127		U036	U075	U113	U150	U187	U228	
D036			K037	K101	K156		P040	P082	P128		U037	U076	U114	U151	U188	U234	

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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.

Code	Source Code Group
	Wastes from Ongoing Production and Service Processes (waste from general day to day manufacturing, production, or maintenance activities)
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)
	Other Intermittent Events or Processes
G11	Discarding off-specification or out-of-date chemicals or products (unused chemicals or products - corresponds to P and U hazardous waste codes)
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.)
G19	Other one-time or intermittent processes (specify in comments)
	Pollution Control and Waste Management Process Residuals
G21	Air pollution control devices (baghouse dust or ash from stack scrubbers or precipitators; vapor collection, etc.)
G22	Laboratory analytical wastes (used chemicals from laboratory operations)
G23	Wastewater treatment (sludge, filter cake, etc., including wastes from treatment before discharge by NPDES or POTW or by UIC disposal)
G24	Solvent or product distillation or recovery (sludge, waste solvent, bottoms, from recovery/recycling of used product)
G25	Hazardous waste management - indicate management method (for residuals from regulated hazardous waste treatment processes - enter the related H code)
G26	Leachate collection (from landfill operations or other land units)
G27	Hazardous residual from treatment or recovery of universal waste

	Spills and Accidental Releases
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 (ongoing, routine)
G39	Other cleanup of current contamination (specify in comments)
	Remediation of Past Contamination
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	State program or voluntary cleanup
G45	Underground storage tank cleanup
G49	Other remediation (specify in comments)
	Waste Not Physically Generated On Site
G61	Hazardous waste received from off site for storage/bulking and transfer off site for treatment or disposal
For codes G63 - G75	Hazardous waste received from a foreign country (other than a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, U.S. territory or protectorate). This site was the generator of record and is the U.S. Importer. Enter the appropriate code from the list below -
G63	Hazardous waste received from Antarctica
G64	Hazardous waste received from Aruba
G65	Hazardous waste received from Bahamas
G66	Hazardous waste received from Belgium
G67	Hazardous waste received from Brazil
G68	Hazardous waste received from Canada
G69	Hazardous waste received from Holland
G70	Hazardous waste received from Malaysia
G71	Hazardous waste received from Mexico
G72	Hazardous waste received from New Zealand
G73	Hazardous waste received from Taiwan
G74	Hazardous waste received from Venezuela
G75	Hazardous waste received from other foreign country - see Comments for country name

FORM CODES

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

Code	Form Code Group
	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
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, other solids (usually from construction, demolition, cleaning, or remediation)
W004	Lab packs from any source **containing acute** hazardous waste
W301	Contaminated soil (usually from spill clean up, 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
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 content and low-to-moderate water content
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
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)

Code	Form Code Group
	Inorganic Solids - Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content and low-to-moderate water content; not pumpable
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
W401	Pesticide solids (used or discarded - not contaminated soils - W301)
W403	Solid resins, plastics or polymerized organics
W405	Explosives or reactive organic solids
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
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
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.

Code	Management Method Code Group
	Reclamation and Recovery
H010	Metals recovery including retorting, smelting, chemical, etc.
H020	Solvents recovery (distillation, extraction, etc.)
H039	Other recovery or reclamation for reuse including acid regeneration, organic s recovery, etc. (specify in comments)
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 either on site or received from off site)
	Destruction or Treatment Prior to Disposal at Another Site
H040	Incineration - thermal destruction other than use as a fuel (includes any preparation prior to burning)
H071	Chemical reduction with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H073	Cyanide destruction with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H075	Chemical oxidation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H076	Wet air oxidation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H077	Other chemical precipitation with or without pre-treatment (includes processes for consolidation of residuals)
H081	Biological treatment with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H082	Adsorption (as the major component of treatment)
H083	Air or steam stripping (as the major component of treatment)
H101	Sludge treatment and/or dewatering (as the major component of treatment; not H071-H075, H077, or H082)
H103	Absorption (as the major component of treatment)
H111	Stabilization or chemical fixation prior to disposal at another site (as the major component of treatment; not H071-H075, H077, or H082)
H112	Macro-encapsulation prior to disposal at another site (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H075, H077, or H082)
H121	Neutralization only (no other treatment)
H122	Evaporation (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)
H123	Settling or clarification (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)
H124	Phase separation (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)
H129	Other treatment (specify in comments; not reportable as H071-H124)

Code	Management Method Code Group
	Disposal
H131	Land treatment or application (to include any prior treatment and/or stabilization)
H132	Landfill or surface impoundment that will be closed as landfill (to include prior treatment and/or stabilization)
H134	Deep well or underground injection (with or without treatment; this waste was counted as hazardous waste)
H135	Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES (with prior storage - with or without treatment)
	Transfer Off Site
H141	The site receiving this waste stored/bulked and transferred the waste with no treatment or recovery (H010-H129), fuel blending (H061), or disposal (H131-H135) at that receiving site. **Do not use this code on Form GM in Section 1- Box D or in Section 2.**