Division of Materials Management Instructions for Completing the Annual Hazardous Waste Report

2021

Revised December 2021

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A. Site Identification (Site ID) Form – Posted at https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8770.html

B. Waste Generation And Management (GM) Form – See above link

C. Waste Received (WR) Form – See above link

I. WHAT'S NEW FOR 2021?

As of January 2021, the vendor that supported electronic reporting for hazardous waste annual reports for DEC has ceased operation. DEC uses EPA's RCRAInfo system for electronic submissions of hazardous waste annual reports (link leaves DEC website).

The **Site Identification (SI) form** has changed significantly due to the revised RCRA Hazardous Waste Regulations. The SI form is similar to U.S. EPA's RCRA Subtitle C Activities form.

Changes include:

Mixed Waste was removed from the SI form and added to the GM page, for each waste stream.

Item 1, **Reason for Submittal** (Select only one): this is pre-marked as 'Submitting as a component of the Hazardous Waste Report for 2021.'

Item 6, Site Land Type: moved from the fourth item (4) to the sixth item (6).

Item 10, Type of Regulated Waste Activity (at your site), A. Hazardous Waste Activities: If generating waste as a result of a one-time, non-reoccurring, temporary event not related to normal production processes, then number 2 (Short-Term Generator) should have the 'Y' box checked, and comments in short-term generator field must be provided.

Item 11, Additional Regulated Waste Activities, A. Other Waste Activities: Specifically number 4, Recognized Trader, and number 5, Importer/Exporter of Spent Lead-Acid Batteries (SLABs) and Pharmaceutical HW.

Item 12, Eligible Academic Entities with Laboratories Notification is required for generators that are opting into or withdrawing from managing laboratory hazardous wastes pursuant to "Subpart K" (6 NYCRR 372.2(e)).

Item 15, Notification of LQG Site Closure for a Central Accumulation Area (CAA) (optional) OR Entire Facility (required): Notification is required for: generators storing liquid hazardous waste over sole source aquifers; and if a facility as a whole is closing.

Waste Minimization Codes

The waste minimization codes were revised to assist filers with reporting their waste minimization activities. New waste minimization codes identify when waste minimization activities occurred (whether initiated prior to the reporting year or during the reporting year) and also provide examples of the types of waste minimization activities. Mixed Waste was removed from the SI form and added to the GM page as Radioactive Waste, for each waste stream.

Language for Some Source Code Descriptions

Editorial changes were made to the description of some source codes in order to improve clarity for filers. For example, G25 was changed from “hazardous waste management” to “treatment, disposal, or recycling of hazardous waste” to better communicate the meaning of this code.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes

The Annual Hazardous Waste Report should be completed using the 2017 NAICS codes established by the U.S. Census Bureau as significant changes were made to the NAICS codes in 2017. All filers should confirm that they are referencing the 2017 NAICS codes in their annual report. The 2017 NAICS Code Table can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau website at http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/ (link leaves DEC's website).

Generation and Management (GM) form

Source Codes

Some old codes were removed and some new codes were added. Editorial changes were made to the description of some source codes in order to improve clarity for filers. For example, G25 was changed from “hazardous waste management” to “treatment, disposal, or recycling of hazardous waste” to better communicate the meaning of this code.

Form Codes

A new code was added

W006 – Airbag waste (airbag modules or airbag inflators managed as hazardous waste)

Management Method Codes (MMC) (used on GM, WR and manifest forms)

Four new management method codes (MMC) were added:

H011 – Mercury recovery (include mercury retorting, bulb/lamp crushing and mercury vapor recovery, thermostat recovery, mercury from medical equipment recovery, mercury car switch recovery, etc.)

H015 – Deployment/deactivation of airbag waste followed by metals recovery

H041 – Open burning/open detonation (should be permitted under Subpart X with process code X01)

H090 – Polymerization (LDR standard as treatment method)

II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING AN ANNUAL HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

This booklet was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for a Generator; a Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility; or a reporting, non-Regulated Facility to use when completing the Annual Hazardous Waste Report. The Annual Report consists of three forms: the Site Identification Form, the Waste Generation and Management Form, and the Waste Received Form. The Waste Generation and Management Form collects information that was once reported on the Regulatory Fee Form, which is no longer required.

B. AUTHORITY

This Annual Hazardous Waste Report is required under authority of 6 NYCRR Parts 372, 373 and 483. It also meets United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requirements and federal provisions in Sections 3002 and 3007 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). The Annual Hazardous Waste Report Forms also collect all data related to the regulatory fee requirements found in Environmental Conservation Law Sections 72-0401 and 72-0402.

C. WHO MUST FILE?

An Annual Hazardous Waste Report must be filed if, in the calendar year being reported, a Site met the criteria given in items 1, 2, or 3 below:

1. The Site met the criteria given in a., b., or c. below. Hazardous waste managed on-site immediately upon generation only in wastewater treatment units or elementary neutralization units, as defined in 6 NYCRR 370.2(b), are not to be counted in determining if a Site meets the criteria. However, if a Site is required to file an Annual Hazardous Waste Report, NYSDEC requires that wastes treated in these units be reported. Hazardous waste imported from a foreign country must be counted in determining the generator status if the Site is the United States (U.S.) Importer.

- **a.** The Site generated in any single month, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) or more of RCRA or New York State hazardous waste; **or**
- **b.** The Site generated in any single month, or accumulated at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of RCRA acute hazardous waste (see Section VI. Definitions); **or**
- **c.** The Site generated in any single calendar month, or accumulated at any time, more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

2. The Site treated, stored, or disposed federal RCRA or State hazardous wastes on-site in units subject to Part 373 permitting requirements.

3. The Site generated 15 tons or greater of hazardous waste or hazardous wastewater. Only universal waste is exempt from this requirement. No other exemptions or exclusions to annual hazardous waste reporting apply.

NOTE: Sites that generated 25 tons or more of certain hazardous wastes may be required to submit a Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan. Please see Section VI (Definitions) for more information.

D. HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE

The Annual Hazardous Waste Report can either be filed electronically or in paper form. Electronic filing is encouraged.

- **Electronic filing: See the RCRA Industry User Guide posted at https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8770.html**

- **Paper filing: Complete** the required forms using black ink, **sign Page 6 of the Site ID Form**, and mail your report to the NYSDEC using the address below. Remember, keep a copy for your records.

New York State Law requires that the Generator submit the Annual Report, for the calendar year being reported, in a manner that would result in the report being received at NYSDEC on or before March 1 of the following calendar year.

The paper copy of the Annual Hazardous Waste Report must be mailed to the address below. The Zip Code extension, 7252 must be included in the mailing address to ensure prompt delivery.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Manifest & Reporting Section 9th Floor
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-7252

Any questions should be directed to the Manifest & Reporting Section using (518) 402-8730 or by e-mail using **HazardousReport@dec.ny.gov.**

E. WHAT MUST BE REPORTED?

If an Annual Hazardous Waste Report is required for the Site, the following must be included:

- All RCRA non-acute and acute hazardous waste streams that were generated, shipped off-site, or treated, disposed of or recycled at the Site;
- All RCRA hazardous waste streams that were received from off-site;
- All hazardous waste streams regulated by New York State. New York State regulates polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) as a hazardous waste;
- All hazardous waste streams managed in units subject to RCRA permitting requirements;
- All hazardous waste streams managed in units exempt from RCRA permitting requirements;
- Radioactive wastes if they are mixed with RCRA hazardous waste streams (unless they are excluded per 6 NYCRR 371.1(d) (7));
- Hazardous waste streams generated as a result of RCRA Corrective Actions or other remedial activities;
- RCRA hazardous waste streams generated when remediating contaminated sites. It includes those sites being remediated under federal and State remedial programs;
- Hazardous waste streams which are required to be evaluated in the facility Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan or Annual Update (see Section VII. Special Instructions); and all

hazardous wastes/wastewaters subject to regulatory fees.

F. WHAT FORMS TO SUBMIT?

1. Site Identification (Site ID) Form

The Annual Hazardous Waste Report must include a completed Site Identification Form.

2. Waste Generation and Management (GM) Form

The annual hazardous waste report must include completed GM forms as appropriate. A GM form must be completed and submitted for each RCRA or New York State hazardous waste stream that meets the criteria below. See VII. Special Instructions for reporting lab packs, asbestos, waste oils, contaminated groundwater, RCRA-radioactive mixed wastes, and other waste streams which may be subject to reporting under ECL Section 27-0908 for the Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan.

- The hazardous waste stream was generated on-site from a production process or service activity;
- The hazardous waste stream was the result of a spill cleanup, equipment decommissioning, or other remedial cleanup activity;
- The hazardous waste stream was derived from the management of a non-hazardous waste stream;
- The hazardous waste stream was received from off-site, was subsequently shipped off-site and was not recycled or treated on-site;
- The hazardous waste stream was a residual from the on-site treatment, disposal, or recycling of previously existing hazardous waste streams; and
- The hazardous waste stream was imported from a foreign country.

3. Waste Received (WR) Form

The annual hazardous waste report must include a completed WR form if, during the prior calendar year, the Site received RCRA or New York State hazardous waste from off-site.

G. HOW TO COMPLETE THE FORMS

1. Technical Assistance

To obtain assistance in completing the Annual Hazardous Waste Report forms, please telephone the NYSDEC at (518) 402-8730. Assistance is available Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM. **Questions can also be sent by e-mail using HazardousReport@dec.ny.gov.**

2. Copies of Report Forms and Instructions

Copies of all Annual Hazardous Waste Report Instructions and Forms are posted on

NYSDEC's web site at **http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8770.html.** The Instructions and Forms can also be photocopied as needed.

3. **Documents Helpful in Completing the Forms**

Documents helpful in preparing the Annual Hazardous Waste Report are listed below.

- Copies of records of quantities of hazardous waste generated or accumulated;
- Hazardous Waste Manifest forms;
- Results of laboratory analysis of the wastes;
- Contracts or agreements with off-site facilities that managed the wastes; and
- Copies of permits for on-site waste management systems.

4. **General Information**

- **Code Lists**

  Use only the codes included in the instructions or lists of codes found in Section IX Codes.

- **Right Justification of Quantities**

  Right justify all quantities reported on all forms.

- **Comments Section on Forms**

  Use the Comments Section at the bottom of the forms to clarify any data provided.

- **Page Numbering of Forms**

  When you have completed all the appropriate forms in the package, number the pages consecutively for **each** type of form. The individual page number and the total number of pages for **each** type of form in your submission must appear on the bottom of each page. The Site ID Form will be numbered Page 1 of 6", Page 2 of 6, etc. The complied GM Forms will be numbered Page 1 of (the total number of all GM form pages), Page 2 of (the total number of all GM form pages), etc. The WR Form would be the same starting with WR Page 1 of (the total number of WR form pages).

  If a form response requires the use of a supplemental page, use a blank copy of the corresponding form page and number the supplemental page with the same number as the preceding page, followed by a letter following these examples: Page 2 of (the total number of all GM form pages), Page 2a of (the total number of all GM form pages), Page 2b of (the total number of all GM form pages), Page 3 of (the total number of all GM form pages). See Section VII. Special Instructions, in this document for further details.

- **Confidential Business Information**

  You may not withhold information from NYSDEC because it is confidential. Section 87 of the Public Officers Law and 6 NYCRR Part 616 allow a business, if it desires, to assert a claim of confidential business information covered by such a claim, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Part 616. If it is determined that such information is entitled to confidential treatment, the NYSDEC will notify the business. NYSDEC will not disclose information when a claim of confidentiality has been made except to the extent of and in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 616. However, if the business does not claim confidentiality when it provides the

information, NYSDEC may make the information available to the public without notice to the business.

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE SITE IDENTIFICATION (SITE ID) FORM

A. WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM

See Section I.C Who Must File.

B. AUTHORITY

All of the Site ID Form items must be completed. Type or print in black ink all items except the Signature Box in Item 19. Use the space for comments in Item 18 to clarify or provide additional information for any item. When entering information in the Comments Section, cross-reference 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 right-hand corner of each sheet.

Report the Hazardous Waste Generator Category in Item 10.A.1 Generator of Hazardous Waste, respective of the Site ID Form's submission date. The category may have changed from the prior year.

- **Item 1. Reason for Submittal**

  In Item 1, provide the EPA Identification Number **for this Site.**

- **Item 2. Site EPA ID Number**

  Provide the EPA Identification Number **for this Site.**

- **Item 3. Site Name**

  Provide the Legal Name of this Site.

- **Item 4. Site Location Address**

  The location for the Site must be the physical address of the Site and not a Post Office Box or Route Number. See Section IX.G. of these instructions for a list of County Codes. Enter the correct County Code and not the County Name.

- **Item 5. Site Mailing Address**

Enter the Site Mailing Address. This is the physical location of where the mail should be delivered.

- **Item 6. Site Land Type**

  Place an "X" in the box that **best describes** the Land Type of the Site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Tribal, Municipal, or State. If the Site's Land Type could be described as Municipal **and** as County, as District, or as Tribal; **do not** mark Municipal. Instead choose the other appropriate code, and explain this choice in Item 11 Comments**.**

- **Item 7. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code(s) for the Site**

Check with the Company's Accounting or Business Office to determine the Site's appropriate NAICS Code or Codes. NAICS Codes are used in tax reporting and other business reports. Information about NAICS Codes is available at: http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics or http://www.naics.com/.

Box A must be completed. Boxes B-D should be completed, if applicable.

Box A: Provide the NAICS Code that best describes the Site's primary business production process for the products or services. Use the six (6) digit code if available for your business, if not, use the five (5) digit code. Do not enter any four (4) or fewer digit code. Also, if six (6) digit code ends in zero, use the five (5) digit code.

Boxes B – D: List other NAICS Codes that describe the primary business production processes for the Site. Use the most specific six (6) or five (5) digit codes available.

- **Item 8. Site Contact Person**

  Enter the name and title of the Site Contact Person, for the purposes of this report, and that person's business address, email address, telephone number, and fax number. If the person completing the Annual Hazardous Waste Report is not the primary Site RCRA Hazardous Waste contact, enter the primary Site RCRA Hazardous Waste contact in Item 7 and add the contact information for the person completing the Annual Hazardous Waste Report in Item 11 Comments, along with any other relevant contacts. NYSDEC must be notified if the contact information changes.

- **Item 9A. Legal Owner of the Site**

  Provide the name of the Site's Legal Owner(s) and other information requested for this Site. See Section VI. Definitions, of these instructions for the meaning of Owner. Use the Comments Section in Item 11 and additional sheets if necessary. See Item 4 instructions for determining Owner Type. For the "Date Became Owner" field, use a two digit month/date/year.

- **Item 9B. Legal Operator of the Site**

  Provide the name of the Site's Legal Operator(s) and other information requested for this Site. See Section VI. Definitions, of these instructions for the meaning of Operator. Use the Comments Section in Item 11 and additional sheets if necessary. See Item 4 instructions for determining Operator Type. For the "Date Became Operator" field, use a two digit month/date/year.

- **Item 10. Type of Regulated Waste Activity**

  A. Current Hazardous Waste Activities: Complete parts 1 through 7.

  1. Generator of Hazardous Waste

  If the Site **currently** generates a hazardous waste that is listed in 6 NYCRR Part 371.4 (b) through 371.4 (d) or identified by one or more hazardous waste characteristic(s) contained in 6 NYCRR Part 371.3 (b) through 371.3 (e), place an X in the Y (Yes) Box. The regulations for hazardous waste generators are found in 6 NYCRR Part 372. Consult the regulations to determine how the regulations apply to the Site. A brief description of the three types of hazardous waste generators is provided below.

If the Site is a generator of acutely hazardous wastes listed in 6 NYCRR Part 371.4 (b), 371.4 (c), or 371.4 (d), please refer to 6 NYCRR Part 371.1 (f) to determine the circumstances under which the EPA must be notified.

If the "Yes" Box was checked, then one of the following Generator Type Boxes: a, b, or c must be checked.

a. Large Quantity Generator (LQG)

The Site is a Large Quantity Generator (LQG), if the Site meets **any** of the criteria below. If, in addition to being an LQG, hazardous wastes are recycled at the Site (without storing the wastes before recycling), mark Box "a. LQG" **and** Box "A.4. Recycler of Hazardous Waste".

- Generates, in any calendar month, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) or more of RCRA or New York State hazardous waste; **or**
- Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste; **or**
- Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of spill cleanup material contaminated with acute hazardous waste.

b. Small Quantity Generator (SQG)

The Site is a Small Quantity Generator (SQG), if the Site meets **either Criteria 1 or 2**:

Criteria 1:

- Generates, in any calendar month, more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) but less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA or New York State hazardous waste; **and**
- Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste and no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of a spill of acute hazardous waste.

Criteria 2:

- Meets all other criteria for a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (see below)**, and**
- Accumulates, at any time, more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA or New York State hazardous waste.

c. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)

The Site is a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG), if the Site does **all** of the following:

- Generates no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of RCRA or New York State hazardous waste in any calendar month; **and**
- Accumulates, at any time, no more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA or New York State hazardous waste; **and**

- Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste, **and** no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of a spill of acute hazardous waste.

If "Yes" above, indicate other generator activities in 2 and 3, as applicable.

2. Short-Term Generator (generates from a short-term or one-time event and not from on-going processes).

3. Mixed Waste (hazardous and radioactive) Generator

If the Site is a generator of mixed waste (waste that is both hazardous and radioactive), place an X in the Y (Yes) Box. 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).

4. Treater, Storer, or Disposer of Hazardous Waste

If the Site treats, stores, or disposes of regulated hazardous waste, place an X in the Y (Yes) Box. A Part 373 Hazardous Waste Permit is required for this activity. The New York State regulations for Operators and Owners of Permitted Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities are found in 6 NYCRR Parts 373-1, 373-2, 373-3, and 374-1. Indicate permit information in Item 11 Comments. If the Site is a destination facility for universal wastes, in addition to being a Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility for other hazardous wastes, place an X in both Box A.3. **and** Box B.2.

5. Receives Hazardous Waste from Off-site

6. Recycler of Hazardous Waste

If the Site recycles regulated hazardous wastes (recyclable materials), place an X in the Y (Yes) Box. The State regulations for Operators and Owners of sites that recycle hazardous waste are found in 6 NYCRR Part 371.1 (g). Other Federal and State regulations may apply and; in some cases a permit is required. If the Site, in addition to being a recycling site for hazardous waste, is a treater, storer, or disposer of hazardous waste, place an X in both Box A. 4. **and** Box A.3. If the Site is a destination facility for universal wastes, in addition to being a recycling site for other RCRA hazardous wastes, place an X in both Box A. 4. a**nd** Box B.2.

7. Exempt Boiler and/or Industrial Furnace

If the Site has an exempt boiler and/or industrial furnace, place an X in the Y (Yes) Box. If the Yes Box is marked, then mark Box "a." and/or Box "b." as applicable.

a. Place an X in Box "a. Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption" to indicate that the Site qualifies for the Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption, if small quantities of hazardous waste are burned in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace in accordance with the conditions in 6 NYCRR Part 374-1.8(i).

b. Place an X in Box "b. Smelting, Melting, and Refining Furnace Exemption" to indicate that the Site qualifies for the Smelting, Melting, and Refining Furnace Exemption, if hazardous wastes is processed in a smelting, melting, or refining furnace solely for metals recovery, as described in 6 NYCRR Part 374-1.8 (a) (3), or to recover economically significant amounts of precious metals, as described in 6 NYCRR Part 374-1.8 (a) (6), or if the Site processes hazardous wastes in a lead recovery furnace to recover lead, as described in 6 NYCRR Part 374-1.8 (a) (7).

6. Underground Injection Control

If the Site generates, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste and there is an underground injection well located at the Site, place an X in the Y (Yes) Box. The Federal regulations for Owners or Operators of underground injection wells are found in 40 CFR Part 148. State regulations are found in 6 NYCRR Part 750 through 757.

7. Receives Hazardous Waste from Off-Site

If the Site received hazardous waste from another site, whether this waste was received as a commercial transaction or waste received from a restricted group of off-site generators, place an X in the Y (Yes) Box.

B. Universal Waste Activities

Complete all Parts 1-2. Refer to 6 NYCRR Subpart 374-3 and Subdivision 371.1(j) for requirements and definitions for universal waste.

1. Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (LQHUW)

If the Site accumulates a total of 5,000 kg or more of any universal wastes (calculated collectively) at any time, mark an X in the Y (Yes) Box as the Site qualifies as a LQHUW. Also, if Yes, place an X in all other Letter Boxes as appropriate (a. Batteries, b. Pesticides, c. Mercury Containing Equipment, and/or d. Lamps) to indicate the type(s) of universal wastes generated and/or accumulated at the Site.

2. Destination Facility for Universal Waste

If the Site treats, disposes of, or recycles universal wastes on-site, mark an X in the Y (Yes) Box. A Hazardous Waste Permit is required if the Site treats or disposes of universal wastes; a permit may be required if you recycle universal wastes. If the Site, in addition to being a destination facility for universal wastes, is also a Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility for hazardous wastes, mark both Box B.2. **and** Box A.3. In addition, if the Site recycles hazardous wastes, mark both Box B.2. **and** Box A.4.

C. Used Oil Activities

Complete Parts 1-4. Mark the appropriate box(es) to indicate which used oil management activities are taking place at this Site. The State regulations for used oil management are found in 6 NYCRR Subpart 374-2 and 360-14.

1. **Used Oil Transporter**

   If either the Owner or Operator of the Site transports used oil and/or operates a Used Oil Transfer Facility, place an X in the Y (Yes) Box **and** place an X in the appropriate Letter Box or Boxes (a. Transporter, and/or b. Transfer Facility) to indicate this used oil management activity.

2. **Used Oil Processor and/or Re-Refiner**

   If either the Owner or Operator of the Site processes and/or re-refines used oil, place an X in the Y (Yes) Box **and** place an X in the appropriate Letter Box or Boxes (a. Processor, and/or b. Re-refiner) to indicate this used oil management activity.

3. **Off-Specification Used Oil Burner**

   If the Site burns off-specification used oil fuel, place an X in the Y (Yes) Box to indicate this used oil management activity.

4. **Used Oil Fuel Marketer**

   If the Owner or Operator of the Site is a marketer of used oil fuel, place an X in the Y (Yes) Box. If off-specification used oil goes directly to a burner, place an X in Box 4.a. If the Site is the first to claim the used oil meets the used oil specification established in 6 NYCRR Part 374-2.2 (b), place an X in Box 4.b. If either of these boxes is marked, NYSDEC must be notified (or have previously been notified) that the Site is a used oil transporter, used oil processor/re-refiner, or off-specification used oil fuel burner, unless it is a used oil generator. Used oil generators are not required to notify NYSDEC.

- **Item 11. Comments:**

  Use the Comment section as needed to provide additional information for Items 1 through 10. Include the item number for each comment. You may attach additional sheets if necessary.

- **Item 12. Certification:**

  This certification must be signed by either the Owner(s), Operator(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).

IV. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT (GM) FORM

A. WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM

A Waste Generation and Management (GM) Form is required if, an Annual Hazardous Waste Report is required **and**, if, during the calendar year being reported, the Site generated enough RCRA or State hazardous waste on-site to meet the definition of a Large Quantity Generator, **and/or** in the calendar year being reported, the entity managed waste on-site **and/or** shipped waste off-site for management, **and/or** generated fifteen (15) tons or more of RCRA or State hazardous wastewater.

B. PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

The GM Form is divided into three sections that together document: the source, characteristics, and quantity of hazardous waste generated on-site; the quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site and the management methods; and the quantity of hazardous waste shipped off-site and the off-site management methods.

C. HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

Submit a GM Form for **each** RCRA or State hazardous waste and wastewater stream that meets **any** of the criteria discussed under Section D. Wastes To Be Reported, of these instructions.

D. WASTES TO BE REPORTED

1. Hazardous Wastewater

Fill out only **one** GM Form for **each** hazardous wastewater stream managed on-site and ultimately discharged under at least **one** of the conditions below. For the purposes of this report, waste stream is defined as waste having the same source code and form code, wastewater status, and exemption status (either not exempt, Exempt Remedial or Exempt Recycling). For these wastewaters, use only Management Method codes H134 (Deepwell/underground injection), or H135 (discharge to sewer/POTW, or discharge to surface water under NPDES). Note that the quantity reported for these system types must be the quantity of wastewater **entering** the pre-treatment system, which may or may not be the quantity actually discharged to the POTW, injection well, or surface water. These codes must be the only management codes used, regardless of what treatment the wastewaters receive prior to discharge. Note that any sludge or other non-wastewaters generated from the treatment of wastewaters must still be reported on a separate GM Form if they are hazardous.

Hazardous Wastewater Discharge Conditions

- With or without prior treatment to a surface water, in accordance with an NPDES Permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act; **or**
- With or without pretreatment to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), in accordance with 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; **or**
- With or without prior treatment to an underground injection well, in accordance with a permit issued pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

2. Hazardous Waste

a. A separate GM Form must be submitted for **each** RCRA or State hazardous waste that meets at least **one** of the conditions below:

- Generated on-site and subsequently managed on-site or shipped off-site in calendar year being reported;
- Generated on-site in calendar year being reported but not managed on-site or shipped off-site until after calendar year being reported;
- Generated on-site prior to the calendar year being reported but either managed on-site or shipped off-site in calendar year being reported;
- Imported from a foreign country in calendar year being reported, if you were the U.S. Importer;

- Has different exemption status in Box H.

b. RCRA or State hazardous wastes to be reported include at least **one** of the conditions below:

- 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 Form WR) and subsequently shipped off-site without being treated or recycled on-site;
- 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 (i.e., a residual);
- Wastewater managed on-site;
- Exported directly to a foreign country;
- Waste recycled, with or without prior storage, in an on-site process. Note: when determining the amount generated of spent materials that are generated, reclaimed, and subsequently re-used on-site, you need not include the spent material that is re-used, as long as such spent material has been counted once for the reporting year.

c. Radioactive wastes mixed with RCRA or State hazardous wastes must also be reported (unless excluded under 371.1(d)(7)).

E. ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Section 1: Waste Characterization

Section 1 requests information on each hazardous waste stream generated on-site; treated, disposed or recycled on-site; or shipped off-site during the calendar year being reported. For the purposes of this report, a unique waste stream is defined as having no more than one:

- Source Code (Box D)
- Form Code (Box E)
- Wastewater Indicator (Box H)
- Remedial or Recycling Exemption Indicator (Box H)

Box A: Waste Description

Provide a short narrative description of the waste in Box A which includes:

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

In the example below, 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.

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

Box B: Hazardous Waste Codes

Enter the EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s) applicable to the waste reported in Box A. A listing of EPA Hazardous Waste Codes is provided in 6 NYCRR Part 371 and available at http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/regulations.html. If you need more space for additional codes, create a continuation page as described in Section VII. Special Instructions, of this document. If more than one waste code applies, list the primary waste code (the code that best describes the mixture) first. If fewer than five codes are applicable, leave the remaining spaces blank. If the waste is regulated only by New York State (PCB waste), leave all spaces blank.

Box C: State Hazardous Waste Codes

Enter the New York State Hazardous Waste Codes that apply to the waste reported in Box A. The only New York State Hazardous Waste Codes are for PCBs. The codes and descriptions can be found in Section VIII. B. of these instructions or in 6 NYCRR Part 371.4(e) available at http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/regulations.html. Otherwise, leave Box C blank. Again, if you have more than one waste code, list the primary waste code first.

Box D: Source Code and Management Method Code for Source Code G25

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 waste, report the Source Code for only the hazardous waste portion. Codes and descriptions are provided in Section IX. C. of these instructions. For Source Code **G25**, you also need to provide the Management Method Code. Management Method Codes are in provided in Section IX. D. of these instructions. A Source Code of **G25** indicates that this waste was generated from a hazardous waste management system described on a separate GM or WR Form. For all other Source Codes leave Management Method blank.

Box E: Form Code

Review the Form Codes in IX. E of these instructions and enter the code that best corresponds to the physical form or chemical composition of the hazardous waste reported in Box A.

Box F: Quantity Generated in Calendar Year Being Reported

Enter the total quantity of the hazardous waste described in Box A that was generated during the calendar year being reported. Right justify the quantity entry. Leave quantity generated **blank** if the waste was generated prior to the calendar year being reported and treated on-site and/or shipped off-site during the calendar year being reported, or if the Source Code is G61 through G75, indicating the waste was received from off-site.

- **Unit of Measure**

  Enter the Unit Of Measure (UOM) Code for the quantity you reported in Box F.

Report quantities in one of the Units of Measure listed below. Weights are preferred: pounds (1), short tons (2), kilograms (3), or metric tons (4). If you select a volumetric measure: gallons (5), liters (6), or cubic yards (7), you must also report the density of the waste.

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

- **Density**

  Complete a density entry only if you used Code 5, 6, or 7 as a Unit of Measure for Box F. Enter a density in either pounds per gallon (lbs./gal) or specific gravity (sg), and check the appropriate box. If the density is unknown, enter 1.00 in the density space and check the box marked "sg". **Be careful not to enter 8.34 and then check the "sg" Box. This would translate into a volumetric measurement of 69.55 lbs./gal. Conversely, do not enter 1.00 and then check the "lbs./gal" Box. This would translate into a volumetric measurement of only 1 lb/gal.**

Box G: Waste Minimization Code

Enter the code that best corresponds to waste minimization, recycling, or pollution prevention efforts implemented to reduce the volume and toxicity of the hazardous waste reported in Section 1, Box A. A list of Waste Minimization Codes are in Section IX.F. Note, there are also codes reflecting no waste minimization efforts for this waste.

Box H: Regulatory Fees and Hazardous Waste Regulatory Fee

Box H is used to determine if the hazardous waste includes hazardous wastewater which may be subject to a hazardous wastewater regulatory fee and if the hazardous waste which may be subject to a hazardous regulatory fee may be eligible for an exemption. Regulatory fees are pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Sections 72-0401 and 72-0402. The regulatory fee structure was modified through an amendment to the ECL effective January 1, 2010. The existing administrative procedures and processes in 6 NYCRR Parts 480, 481 and 483 will continue to be used for the administration of the Section 72-0402 fees. Regulatory fees are based on the quantity and type of hazardous waste and hazardous wastewater generated and/or managed during the calendar year being reported. The Hazardous Waste Annual Report GM Form is used by NYSDEC in assessing hazardous waste regulatory fees. Errors or misrepresentation of quantities of hazardous waste may result in incorrect fees being billed.

1. **Wastewater**

Check the Wastewater Box if this hazardous waste contains: (a) a minimum of 95 percent water by weight; and (b) a maximum of one percent by weight of total organic carbon; and (c) a maximum of one percent by weight of total suspended solids (i.e., total filterable solids).

2. Regulatory Fee Exemptions

There are Remedial and Recycling exemptions from the regulatory fees. Only **one** of the two exemptions can be claimed on a GM Form, not both. There are strict requirements for the exemptions. Make sure all requirements are met before claiming any exemption. Submit a separate GM Form for each exemption type claimed.

- **Exempt Remedial**

  Certain remedial wastes may qualify for the remedial exemption. Note that the exemption applies only to a very limited universe. The wastes listed in a. through g. below are the **only** remedial wastes exempted from regulatory fees. See ECL 72-0402(1)(d).

  Exempt Remedial Wastes are:

  a. waste under a contract with NYSDEC, or with the NYSDEC's written approval and in compliance with NYSDEC regulations, or pursuant to an order of the NYSDEC, the USEPA or a court, related to the cleanup or remediation of a hazardous material or hazardous waste spill, discharge, or surficial cleanup, pursuant to the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), **or**

  b. waste under a contract for, or with the NYSDEC's approval and in compliance with NYSDEC regulations for, the cleanup and removal of a petroleum spill or discharge, pursuant to subdivision seven of section 176 of the Navigation Law; **or**

  c. waste under the order of a court, NYSDEC or the Department of Health, or the USEPA related to an inactive hazardous waste disposal site pursuant to ECL Section 27-1313, Section 1389-b of the Public Health Law, or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*); **or**

  d. waste voluntarily and without expectation of monetary compensation in accordance with subdivision one of ECL Section 27-1321; **or**

  e. waste under permit or order requiring corrective action pursuant to title nine of this Chapter, Title 27 of Article 71, or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*); **or**

  f. waste under a brownfield site cleanup agreement with the Department pursuant to ECL Section 27-1409; **or**

  g. waste under an environmental restoration project state assistance contract with the department pursuant to ECL Section 56-0503.

  If the remedial exemption is claimed, put an X in the Exempt Remedial box in Box H and specify in the Comments, the basis for the specific exemption (e.g., Remedial Program, Site Number and Name, consent order number and date, etc.). **If the information provided in the comments is not sufficient for NYSDEC to make a determination regarding eligibility for the remedial exemption, it may result in the exemption being denied.**

- **Exempt Recycling**

  ECL 72-0402 (1) (f) contains an exemption from regulatory fees for those recycling more than 90% of hazardous waste or hazardous wastewater. ECL 72-0402 (1) (f) states:

  "In any case where a generator recycles more than ninety percent of the amount of hazardous waste or more than ninety percent of the amount of hazardous wastewater it produces in any calendar year, as certified to the commissioner, upon which a fee is imposed pursuant to this section, any such fee imposed or to be imposed in such case shall be determined based upon the net amount of hazardous waste or hazardous wastewater generated, as applicable, which is not so recycled in such calendar year, rather than upon the gross amount of hazardous waste or hazardous wastewater generated in such calendar year."

  Hazardous waste must be addressed separately from hazardous wastewater, and vice versa. One must recycle more than 90% of the total amount of hazardous waste (other than wastewater) generated during the calendar year being reported to qualify for the exemption, and more than 90% of the total amount of hazardous wastewater generated during the calendar year being reported to qualify for the exemption.

  If the recycling exemption is claimed, put an X in the Exempt Recycling Box in Box H and specify in the comments, the basis for the exemption: recovered value (i.e. metal content by weight %), energy content (BTUs per pound), specific recycling technology, etc. If the information provided in the comments is not sufficient for NYSDEC to make a determination regarding eligibility for the recycling exemption, it may result in the exemption being denied.

  Information necessary to make a determination may include details of the waste streams and the recycled material, including their physical characteristics and detailed chemical compositions, hazardous constituents, how/where/when the wastes are being recycled (including certificates of recycling, when applicable), what constituents and what quantity and percentage of the constituents are being recycled, and the end use of the recycled constituents. In addition, how the recycled material is being managed as a commodity to prevent releases to the environment. A comparison of the amounts of the hazardous constituents in the recycled material to a similar raw material and information that documents the economic and other benefits from the recycling, would also be helpful.

  In the case of burning for energy recovery, information submitted must demonstrate that the waste 1) actually was burned for energy recovery (and was not burned in an incinerator or other disposal unit), 2) had significant fuel value (i.e., 5000 BTUs/lb or greater.), and 3) that the waste recycled contained no or minimal constituents that would be deleterious to and/or not treated by the burning process (e.g., mercury, and other materials that could harm the process and/or the environment).

  The Management Method Codes H010, H020, H039, H050, H061, and H129 may apply for wastes for which the recycling exemption is claimed if, the above requirements are met. Note that not all wastes with these management method codes would qualify for the recycling exemption.

Section 2: Waste Management On-Site

Box A: Waste Management On-Site

If the waste was managed on-site, put an X in the Yes Box and complete the On-Site Process System Section. If no, skip to Section 3 Waste Management Off-Site.

Box B: On-Site Process System 1 and 2

Enter the Management Method Code from Section IX. D. that applies to the on-site waste. Use the management Method Code that best identifies the final substantive purpose or operation it performs. Space is provided to report the on-site treatment, disposal, and/or recycling of the waste by as many as two different management methods. The space provided for the second on-site system should be used only in the special case of the management of the same waste on-site by more than one process system during the calendar year being reported. The extra space should not be used to report the on-site management of the treatment residual generated from management of the waste by the first management method. Report on-site management of treatment residuals on a separate GM Form. If more than two process systems manage the same waste on-site, it is not necessary to complete the entire form again. Simply attach a second copy of the GM Form, leaving blank all entries except Section 2. Note in the Comments Section of each page that, Section 2 is continued on a supplemental page. (Refer to Section II.G.4. of these instructions for information about the page numbering of forms with supplemental pages.)

Quantity Treated, Disposed, or Recycled On-Site in Calendar Year Being Reported

Enter the quantity of waste described in Section 1 that was treated, disposed, or recycled, on-site for the calendar year being reported. Report the quantity using the same unit of measure that was reported in Section 1, Box F.

Use Management Method Code H134 or H135 for hazardous wastewater managed on-site and ultimately discharged under any of the conditions below:

- With or without prior treatment to a surface water, in accordance with an NPDES permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act; **or**
- With or without pretreatment to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), in accordance with Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; **or**
- With or without prior treatment to an underground injection well, in accordance with a permit issued pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

These codes should be the only management codes used, regardless of what treatment the wastewaters receive prior to discharge. Note that any sludge or other non-wastewaters generated from the treatment of wastewaters should still be reported on a separate GM Form if they are hazardous.

Section 3: Waste Management Off-Site

This section includes information on off-site shipments of hazardous waste. Information requested includes the USEPA ID of the facility to which the waste was shipped, the Off-Site Management Method Code for the waste that was managed at that facility, and the total quantity of the waste shipped during the calendar year being reported. Report all hazardous waste shipped during the calendar year being reported, including shipments of previously generated hazardous wastes stored

until the calendar year being reported. Report the quantity in the same unit of measure as Section 1, Box F.

Space is provided to report shipments for three different facilities. If the waste was shipped to only one facility, leave the spaces for Site 2 and Site 3 blank. If the waste you reported in Section 1 was shipped to more than three facilities, you need not complete the entire form again. Simply attach a second copy of the GM Form, leaving blank all entries except for Section 3., Boxes B, C, and D. Note in the Comments Section of each page that, Section 3, Boxes B, C, and D are continued on a supplemental page. (Refer to Section II.G.4. of these instructions for information about the page numbering of forms with supplemental pages.)

Box A: Was any of this waste shipped off-site during the calendar year being reported?

Check the appropriate Yes or No box to indicate if any of the waste described in Section 1 was shipped off-site during the calendar year being reported. **Continue to Box B** if you checked Yes. If you checked No, the form is complete.

Box B: EPA ID No. of Facility to which waste was shipped

Enter the 12-digit EPA ID No. of the Facility to which the waste was shipped. If the facility does not have an EPA ID No. or is located in a foreign country, see the Section VII. Special Instructions. **Be sure to double check the EPA ID number for accuracy, it is very easy to make errors when entering this number.** (For shipments to a foreign country, use FC followed by the name of the country, i.e.; FCCANADA. Note the name and address of the facility in the Comments Section.)

Box C: Off-Site Management Method Code shipped to

Review the Management Method Codes in Section IX.D. of these instructions. Enter the Management Method Code that best describes the way in which the waste was managed at the facility reported in Box B. If you do not know how the waste was managed by the receiving facility you must contact them in order to find out. Blank values are not allowed.

Box D: Total quantity shipped in calendar year being reported

Enter the total quantity of the waste stream described in Section 1 that was shipped to this facility during the calendar year being reported. Report in the same unit of measure which was entered in Section 1, Box F. **Shipment quantities should equal the total quantity recorded on the Hazardous Waste Manifests for the calendar year being reported**.

V. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING WASTE RECEIVED (WR) FORM

A. WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM?

A Site required to file an Annual Hazardous Waste Report must submit the Waste Received (WR) Form if, during the calendar year being reported, it received RCRA or State hazardous waste from off-site.

B. PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

The WR form is divided into three parts labeled Waste 1, Waste 2, and Waste 3. The purpose is to obtain information about the quantities and characteristics of each hazardous waste received from an off-site source during the calendar year being reported.

C. HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

Waste may be reported from more than one off-site source on the same page of the form. A separate WR Form part must be filled out for each hazardous waste received from each off-site source. Hazardous waste from the same site 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 (Management Method Code). However, if your Site received waste from more than three off-site sources during the calendar year being reported fill out additional copies of the WR Form. Use the Comments Section at the bottom of the WR Form to clarify any entry. Reference the comment by entering the waste number and box letter. Refer to Section VI. Special Instructions for reporting wastes received from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) and foreign countries.

D. ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Box A: Description of Hazardous Waste

Provide a short narrative description of the waste, citing:

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

In the example below, 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.

Example:

"Ignitable spent solvent used as a degreaser in tool production; mixture of mineral spirits and kerosene."

Box B: EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s)

Enter the EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s) that applies to the waste reported in Box A. If you need room for additional codes, create a continuation page as described in Section VII. Special Instructions. List the primary waste code (the code that best describes the mixture) first. If fewer than four codes are applicable, leave the remaining spaces blank. If the waste is regulated only by New York State (PCB waste), leave all spaces blank and complete Box C. A listing of EPA Hazardous Waste Codes can be found in 6 NYCRR Part 371.3 and 371.4(a-d) or at http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/regulations.html.

Box C: State Hazardous Waste Code(s)

New York State regulates PCBs as a hazardous waste. If the waste reported in Box A contains PCBs enter the New York State hazardous waste code that applies. For a list of codes and descriptions refer to Section IX. Codes or 6 NYCRR Part 371.4(e) provided at http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/regulations.html. Otherwise, leave this box blank. If you need space for additional codes, create a continuation page as described in Section VI. Special Instructions.

Box D: Off-Site Handler EPA ID Number

Enter the 12-digit EPA Identification Number (EPA ID) of the off-site source from

which the waste was received. Refer to Section VII. Special Instructions, to report wastes received from foreign countries or Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG's).

Box E: Quantity Received in Calendar Year Being Reported

Report the total quantity of the hazardous waste (reported in Box A) that was received from the off-site source (reported in Box D) for calendar year being reported. If more than one shipment of this waste was received from the source, add the quantities and report only the sum.

Box F: Unit of Measure

Enter the Unit Of Measure (UOM) Code for the quantity received which you reported in Box E. Report quantities in one of the Units Of Measure that are listed. Units of weight are preferred: pounds (1), short tons (2), kilograms (3), or metric tons (4). If you select a volumetric measure such as: gallons (5), liters (6), or cubic yards (7), you must also report the density of the waste.

- **Code** **Unit of Measure**

  1 Pounds

  2 Short Tons (2,000 pounds)

  3 Kilograms

  4 Metric Tons (1,000 kilograms)

  5 Gallons

  6 Liters

  7 Cubic Yards

- **Density**

  Complete a density entry only if you used 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 check the appropriate box. If the density is unknown, enter 1.00 in the density space and check the box marked "sg".

Box G: Form Code

Review the Form Codes in Section IX.E., of these instructions and enter the code that best corresponds to the physical form or chemical composition of the hazardous waste reported in Box A.

Box H: Management Method Code

Review the Management Method Codes in Section IX. D. Enter the one code that best describes the on-site treatment, disposal, or recycling process system in which the waste was or will be managed.

VI. DEFINITIONS *(Note: Definitions Are Not Legally Binding)*

Accumulation

A Site that does not hold RCRA Interim Status or a RCRA permit (i.e., a Site that does not have active RCRA Part A or Part 373 Permit Applications) 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. For further information consult Regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 372.2(a)(8).

Generators of more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of non-acute 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 non-acute hazardous waste per month may accumulate up to 6,000 kg of 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.

Acute Hazardous Waste

Any hazardous waste with an EPA Waste Code beginning with the letter "P", or any of the following "F" codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027. These wastes are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation.

By-Product Material

(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.

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 6 NYCRR Part 616.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)

A CESQG meets the following criteria every month:

a. in any single month, the Site generated no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of non-acute hazardous waste, and no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste, and no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup spillage of acute hazardous waste; and

b. the Site accumulated at any time no more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of non-acute hazardous waste, and less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste, and no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

The detailed regulations, written by Federal agencies, to implement the provisions of laws passed by Congress. Regulations in the CFR have the force of Federal law.

Characteristic Waste

A waste classified as hazardous because it is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic as determined by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure. It has an EPA Waste Code in the range "D001" to "D043". Each of these four characteristics is defined in 6 NYCRR Part 371.3.

Closed loop Recovery System

A recovery unit for which secondary materials are returned to the original process; the production process to which these secondary materials are returned is a primary production process; and the secondary material is returned as feedstock to the original production process and is recycled as part of the process. Additional information can be found in the 6 NYCRR 371.1(c)(6)(i)('c') and 371.1(e)(1)(viii).

Disposal

Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other wastes; surplus or banned pesticides or other chemicals; polluted soils; and drums containing hazardous materials from removal actions or accidental releases. Disposal may be accomplished through use of approved secure landfills, surface impoundments, land farming, deep well injection, ocean dumping, or incineration.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA is also called U.S. EPA, for United States Environmental Protection Agency. Established in 1970 by presidential executive order, it brings together parts of various government agencies involved with the control of pollution. Some State environmental authorities may be called EPA also, as in Illinois EPA.

EPA Identification Number

A 12 character number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste generator, transporter, and treatment, disposal, or storage facility. Facilities which are not generators but anticipate generation activity may also apply for and receive an EPA ID number. The first two characters are alphabetical and stand for the State in which the Site is physically located. The third character can be either alphabetical or numeric. The remaining nine characters are always numeric.

Excluded Wastes

Wastes excluded from regulation under 6 NYCRR Part 371.1(e).

Form 8700-12

Hazardous Waste Activity Notification Form.

Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan

A Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan (HWRP) is a written plan that is developed in order to identify and implement technically feasible and economically practicable hazardous waste reduction measures. Section 27-0908 of the Environmental Conservation Law states that it is in the best interest of the State to require facilities that release hazardous wastes and toxic substances into the environment to reduce, to the maximum extent possible, the volume or quantity and toxicity of waste. To facilitate these reductions, the law requires certain generators of hazardous wastes to prepare, implement and submit to NYSDEC a HWRP.

Facilities required to comply:

1. Any generator of twenty-five (25) tons or more of hazardous waste in a calendar year shall prepare, implement and submit to DEC a written HWRP on or before July 1 of the following year.

2. Any generator required to hold a Part 373 hazardous waste storage, treatment or disposal permit for the on-site management of hazardous waste shall prepare and submit to DEC a written HWRP on or before July 1 of the following year, or as part of any new Part 373 permit application, and shall thereafter implement the plan.

**Please note that certain hazardous wastes are excluded from reporting under the HWRP program.

Visit the Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan Guidance Page for additional information: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8769.html

Incineration

1. Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials.
2. 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 which can be disposed safely on land, in some waters, or in underground locations.

Large Quantity Generator (LQG)

A large quantity generator is defined as anyone who meets any of the following criteria:

- Generates 1,000 kg. (2,200 lbs.) or more per calendar month of a non-acute hazardous waste.
- Generates and/or stores 1 kg. (2.2 lbs.) or more per calendar month of an acutely hazardous waste.
- Generated or accumulates at any time more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of spill cleanup material contaminated with a RCRA acute hazardous waste.

Leachate

Means a liquid, including any suspended components or dissolved compound(s) in the liquid, which has been in contact with or passed through solid waste, including hazardous waste.

Listed Wastes

Wastes specifically named in 6 NYCRR Part 371.4. These wastes are listed as hazardous under RCRA but have not been subjected to the toxic characteristics listing process because the dangers they present are considered self-evident. They bear EPA Waste Codes beginning with the letters F, P, U, or K, or State Waste Codes beginning with the letter B.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

A compilation of information required under the OSHA Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions. Section 311 of SARA requires facilities to submit MSDSs under certain circumstances.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

A provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by EPA, a State, or (where delegated), a tribal government on an Indian Reservation.

NYCRR

The Official Compilation of Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York.

NYSDEC

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Off-Site Facility

A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal area that is located at a place away from the generating Site.

On-Site Facility

A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal area that is located on the generating site.

Operator

Person responsible for the overall operation of the Site.

Owner

The Person who owns a RCRA Site or part of a RCRA Site, including the land owner. This may be an individual, company, or business name.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)

A waste treatment works owned by a State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe, usually designed to treat domestic wastewaters.

Process Unit

A single piece of equipment, e.g., one tank, one distillation column, or one surface impoundment in which hazardous waste is treated, disposed, or recycled.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The Federal statute that regulates the generation, treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling of solid and hazardous waste.

RCRA Permit

In New York, a facility who has received a Part 373 Permit has a RCRA Permit.

RCRA Regulated Units

Units that treat, store, or dispose hazardous waste and are subject to regulation (i.e., required to have, or be covered by, a RCRA permit). Interim Status Permits are included. Containers and tanks used exclusively for short term accumulation exempted under 6 NYCRR Part 372.2(a)(8) are excluded.

Recycling

The use or reuse of waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product, or as an ingredient or feedstock in an industrial process. It also refers to the reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material or removal of contaminants from a waste to allow it

to be reused. As used in this report, recycling implies use, reuse, or reclamation of a waste, either on-site or off-site, after it has been generated.

Residual

Amount of a pollutant remaining in the environment after a natural or technological process has taken place, e.g., the sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment, or particulates remaining in air after the air passes through a scrubbing or other pollutant removal process.

Respondent

A Site that must complete at least one form.

Sanitary Sewer

A channel or conduit that carries household, commercial, and industrial wastewater from the source to a treatment plant or receiving stream.

Site

In this report, any holder of an EPA Identification Number. A Site may be a "generator", a "TSDF", or both, or a non-regulated facility which has conservatively requested and received an EPA ID number.

Sludge

A semi solid residue from any number of air or water treatment processes. Sludge can be a hazardous waste.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG)

A SQG is defined by all the following criteria:

a) in one or more months the Site generated more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of non-acute hazardous waste, but in no month did the Site:

   (1) generate 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) or more of non-acute hazardous waste, or;

   (2) generate 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) or more of acute hazardous waste, or;

   (3) generate 100 kg (220 lbs.) or more of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; and

b) the Site accumulated at any time no more than 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs.) of non-acute hazardous waste and no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste and no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste.

Solid Waste

Materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex, and sometimes hazardous substances. Solid wastes also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues. Technically, solid waste also refers to liquids and gases in containers.

Solvent

A substance (usually liquid) capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances. Solvents include, but are not limited to, the non-spent materials listed in EPA Waste Codes F001 through F005.

Source Code

The production or service process associated with generation of waste. Refer to Section IX.C., of this document for a list of Source Codes.

Source Material

(1) uranium, thorium, or any other material which is determined by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of 42 U.S. Code 2091and 6 NYCRR Part 383 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

(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 42 U.S. Code 2071 and 6 NYCRR Part 383 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.

Storage

Temporary holding of waste pending treatment or disposal. Storage methods include containers, tanks, waste piles, and surface impoundments.

Superfund (Federal)

The program operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA) that funds and carries out the EPA solid waste emergency and long term remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating Sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority level on the list, and conducting and/or supervising the ultimately determined cleanup and other remedial actions.

Surface Impoundment

Treatment, storage, or disposal of liquid hazardous waste in ponds.

System

One or more processes used together to treat, recycle, or dispose a hazardous waste. Refer to Section IX.D., of this document for a list of Management Methods Codes.

Transporter

A person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, road, or water.

Tribal

A member of one of the tribes/entities on the list of federally recognized American Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native entities located at: http://www.epa.gov/tribal.

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 wastes, to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or to render such waste non-hazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose; or amenable to recovery, storage, or reduction in volume.

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD)

Site where a hazardous substance is treated, stored, or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by EPA and States under RCRA.

Underground Injection Control (UIC)

Program under the Safe Drinking Water Act that regulates the use of wells to pump fluids into the ground. Materials pumped into the ground include chemical containing wastes. A well involved in this program has a unique identification number.

Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

The shipping document (EPA Form 8700 22 or 8700 22a) that pertains to hazardous waste and is duly signed by the generator. This is a federally mandated form for hazardous waste shipments.

Unit

A single piece of equipment, e.g. one tank, one distillation column, or one surface impoundment in which hazardous waste is treated, recycled, or disposed.

Universal Waste

Any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of Subpart 374-3 or: batteries, as described in 374-3.1(b); pesticides, as described in 374-3.1(c); mercury thermostats, as described in 374-3.1(d); and lamps as described in 6 NYCRR Part 374-3.1(e).

Waste Code

EPA identifiers consisting of one letter (D, F, P, U, or K) and three numbers. The list of waste codes can be found in 6 NYCRR Part 371 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/regulations.html. NYS identifiers consisting of one letter (B) and three numbers. The list of New York waste codes can also be found in 6 NYCRR Part 371 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/regulations.html and on page 39.

VII. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Asbestos and Waste Oils

Only report asbestos and waste oils if any of the following conditions exist:

1. If a listed RCRA hazardous waste (that is, a waste whose EPA Hazardous Waste Code begins with "F", "P", "U", or "K") is mixed with the asbestos or waste oil. In this case, the entire mixture becomes a hazardous waste; or

2. If the waste possesses one or more of the characteristics that result in assigning an EPA Hazardous Waste Code beginning with "D" due to mixing with another characteristic waste.

Do not report used oil that exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste as a result of use (not mixing) but is recycled.

Contaminated Groundwater

Groundwater which contains a listed hazardous waste or fails a characteristic is not subject to regulation as long as it remains in the ground. However, if such groundwater is pumped or otherwise extracted with the intention of managing it as a waste material, then it is subject to regulation as a generated hazardous waste until it no longer contains a listed hazardous waste or fails any characteristic.

Lab packs

The following rules should be applied to the reporting of lab pack wastes:

1. Lab pack waste containers can be aggregated in most cases. However, they must be reported as separate wastes under the following conditions:

   a. If they contain **acute hazardous wastes** (EPA Hazardous Waste Codes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and all "P" Waste Codes). Report separately from lab packs containing other hazardous wastes (all other EPA Hazardous Waste Codes).

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

2. Enter a Form Code indicating lab packs ("W001,"or "W004") on Form GM, Box E. 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 the Waste Code field. If there are many EPA Hazardous Waste Codes enter "LABP" in the first Waste Code field

and the predominant waste codes in the five remaining fields.

4. When reporting quantities for lab packs, do not include the weight of the containers.

Hazardous Wastewater Managed On-site and Ultimately Discharged

For each hazardous wastewater managed on-site and ultimately discharged:

- With or without prior treatment to a surface water, in accordance with an NPDES permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act; or
- With or without pretreatment to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), in accordance with 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; or
- With or without prior treatment to an underground injection well, in accordance with a permit issued pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act,

Fill out only **one** GM form, and use only Management method codes H134 (Deepwell/underground injection), H135 (discharge to sewer/POTW, or discharge to surface water under NPDES). Note that the quantity reported for these Management methods should be the quantity of wastewater entering the pretreatment system, which may or may not be the quantity actually discharged to the POTW, injection well, or surface water. These codes should be the only management codes used, regardless of what treatment the wastewaters receive prior to discharge. **Note that any sludges or other non-wastewaters generated from the treatment of wastewaters should still be reported if they are hazardous using a separate GM form.**

RCRA Hazardous Wastes Managed in Units Exempt from RCRA Permitting Requirements

Do not count RCRA hazardous wastes treated in units that are exempt from RCRA permitting requirements if, required to file an annual hazardous waste report. If you determine that your Site is required to file the report, you must report these wastes and any on-site process systems, exempt or permitted, that manage them. Among reportable process systems are wastewater treatment units and elementary neutralization units that are exempt from RCRA permitting requirements.

RCRA-Radioactive Mixed Wastes

By themselves, source material, special nuclear material, or by-product materials (See VI. Definitions), as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U. S. Code 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, and is not excluded under 371.1(d)(7) as of September 3, 2005, as well as under the Atomic Energy Act (DOE, NRC, and EPA)

regulations, and is to be reported in the annual hazardous waste report.

Requirements for Filers Who Must File Hazardous Waste Reduction Plans (HWRP)

The waste streams or aggregated waste stream categories identified in Hazardous Waste Reduction Plans and updates must reference (by form and page number) the waste streams defined in the annual hazardous waste report. Facilities who are required to file a HWRP are identified in V. Definitions. In some cases, a HWRP may require a level of detail for waste stream definition which is more precise than is required in the annual hazardous waste report. In this case, use the same level of detail in the annual hazardous waste report as used in the HWRP. In other words, the level of detail required by the HWRP, if your site is required to file, is the minimum acceptable level of detail for waste stream definition to be used in the annual hazardous waste report. Please note that this only applies to waste streams generated during the reporting year.

Supplemental or Continuation Pages

If the response to any question requires more space than provided on the form, a supplemental form may be provided for the additional information. It is not necessary to duplicate the original form in its entirety. However, the supplemental page must include the original page number followed by a letter (i.e., 1a, 2b, etc.) and the Site name and EPA ID Number as well as the information to be continued. The following fields may be continued on supplemental or continuation pages:

- Site ID Form: Additional comments
- Form GM: EPA Hazardous Waste Codes
  On-site Systems
  Off-site information
- Form WR: EPA Hazardous Waste Codes

Universal Wastes

Wastes generated or managed as universal wastes (see definitions) according to the requirements of Subpart 374-3 are not required to be included in your hazardous waste report, unless you are a Destination Facility, as defined in the universal waste regulations, Subpart 374-3.

Wastes from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG)

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 response burden, you may aggregate these wastes across generating sites, in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. All the wastes must have the same EPA Waste Code (Form WR, Box B), State Hazardous Waste Code (Form WR, Box C), Form Code (Form WR, Box G), and Management Method Code (Form WR, Box H).

2. Wastes received from different States must be reported separately. In Form WR, 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 CESQG sites in the State of New York (NY) could be aggregated onto a single Form WR Waste Section, entered in Box D as "NYCESQG." State of New Jersey would be entered as NJCESQG, State of Vermont would be entered as VTCESQG, etc.

In Box E, report the total quantity of wastes received from the shipping State that share a common EPA Hazardous Waste Code, State Hazardous Waste Code, Form Code, and Management Method Code.

Wastes Shipped to or Received from Foreign Countries

You must report all wastes shipped to a foreign facility or received by your facility from a foreign site. In place of the EPA Identification Number for the foreign facility, use FC followed by the name of the country; i.e.; FCCANADA. In either case, note the name and address of the facility in the Comments Section.

VIII. EXCLUDED WASTES

Waste Category	Waste Description
Acid	Potentially recyclable spent sulfuric acid that is used to produce virgin sulfuric acid. To be exempt, the acid must not be accumulated speculatively as defined in 371.1(a)(1).
Agriculture, Irrigation	Irrigation return flow.

Cement Kiln Dust	Waste from a cement kiln.
Chromium, Leather Tanning	A waste which is considered hazardous because: (1) it is listed due to the presence of chromium or (2) it has failed the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure due to chromium's presence. This waste must also meet the criteria for exclusion listed in 371.1(e)(2)(ix).
Drilling Fluid	A drilling fluid, produced water, or other waste associated with the exploration for or the development or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy.
Emission Control Waste	Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, or flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels.
Fertilizer	Solid waste generated from growing and harvesting of agriculture crops or raising of animals (including production of manure), where the waste is returned to the soil as a fertilizer.
Household	Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel), or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreation areas).
 **NOTE:**	A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste shall not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of, or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under RCRA if that facility: (1) receives and burns only household wastes (from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources) and commercial or industrial solid waste that does not contain hazardous waste and (2) does not accept hazardous wastes and the owner or operator of the facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are neither received nor burned in the facility.

Mining A solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals. (This includes phosphate rock and overburden from the mining of uranium ore.)

Mining, In situ Material subjected to in situ mining techniques in which the material is not removed as part of the extraction process.

Mining, Overburden Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

Nuclear By-product, source, or special nuclear material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq and 6 NYCRR Part 383. From the Atomic Energy Act, these terms are defined as follows:

"By-product material" means: (1) any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to 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.

"Source material" means: (1) uranium, thorium, or any other material which is determined by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of 42 U.S.C 2091 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" means: (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 42 U.S.C. 2071 and 6 NYCRR Part 383, 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.

NOTE: 
If the material described above is mixed with a hazardous waste, the material is regulated under RCRA as well as under the Nuclear Regulatory Act and is to be reported in the Hazardous Waste Report, unless it is excluded under 371.1(d)(7) effective September 3, 2005.

Petroleum-contaminated Media and Debris	Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure in 6NYCRR Part 371.3(e) (EPA Hazardous Waste Codes D018 through D043 only) and are subject to the corrective action regulations under 40 CFR 280.
Precipitation Runoff	Runoff generated by the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.
Pulping Liquor	Potentially recyclable pulping liquor (black liquor) reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace, so long as the material is reused in the pulping process and is not accumulated speculatively as defined in 371.1(a)(1).
Sewage, Domestic	Domestic sewage -- any untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system.
Sewage, Mixture	Any mixture of domestic sewage and other wastes that passes through a sewer system to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).
Wastewater, Point Source Discharge	Industrial wastewater discharge that is subject to regulation under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.
Wood, Wood Products	A solid waste consisting of discarded wood or wood products which fails the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (but is not considered hazardous for any other reason) and is generated by persons who utilize the arsenical-treatment wood and wood products for these materials' intended end uses.

IX. CODES

A. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

INFORMATION ON THE EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES CAN BE FOUND IN 6 NYCRR PART 371 ON THE WEB AT:

http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/2491.html

B. NEW YORK STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

Code	Waste description
B001	PCB Oil (concentrated) from transformers, capacitors, etc.
B002	Petroleum oil or other liquid containing 50 ppm or greater of PCB's, but less than 500 ppm PCBs. This includes oil from electrical equipment whose PCB concentration is unknown, except for circuit breakers, reclosers and cable.
B003	Petroleum oil or other liquid containing 500 ppm or greater of PCB's.
B004	PCB articles containing 50 ppm or greater of PCB's, but less than 500 ppm PCB's, excluding small capacitors. This includes oil-filled electrical equipment whose PCB concentration is unknown, except for circuit breakers, reclosers and cable.
B005	PCB articles, other than transformers, that contain 500 ppm or greater of PCB's, excluding small capacitors.
B006	PCB transformers. "PCB transformers" means any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCB or greater.
B007	Other PCB wastes, including contaminated soil, solids, sludges, clothing, rags and dredge material.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE NEW YORK STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES CAN BE FOUND IN 6 NYCRR PART 371 ON THE WEB AT http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/2491.html

C.SOURCE CODES

Source codes describe the type of process or activity (i.e., source) from which a hazardous waste was generated.

Code	Source Code Group
Wastes from Ongoing Production and Service Processes	
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)
G04	Etching (using caustics or other methods to remove layers)
G05	Metal forming and treatment (pickling, heat treating, etc.)
G06	Painting and coating (manufacturing, building, or maintenance)
G07	Product and by-product processing (direct flow of wastes from chemical manufacturing or processing)
G08	Removal of spent process liquids or catalysts (bulk removal of waste from chemical manufacturing or processing)
G09	Other production or service-related processes (specify in comments)
Other Intermittent Events or Processes	
G11	Discarding off-specification or out-of-date chemicals or products (unused chemicals or products)
G12	Lagoon or sediment dragout and leachate collection (large scale operation in open pits, ponds or lagoons)
G13	Cleaning out process equipment (periodic sludge or residual removal from enclosed processes including internal scrubbing)
G14	Removal of tank sludge, sediments or slag (periodic sludge or residual removal from storage tanks including internal scrubbing)
G15	Process equipment change-out or discontinuation of equipment use (final materials and residuals removal)
G16	Oil changes and filter or battery replacement (automotive, machinery)
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 collectors, etc.)
G22	Laboratory analytical wastes (used chemicals)
G23	Wastewater treatment (sludge, filter cake, etc.)
G24	Solvent or product distillation as part of a production process. Does not include batch treatment in a separate process.
G25	Hazardous waste management - indicate management method
G26	Leachate collection (from landfill operations)
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
G62	Hazardous waste received from a foreign country

D. MANAGEMENT METHOD CODES

Management Method codes describe the type of hazardous waste management system used to treat or dispose a hazardous waste.

Code	Management Method Code Description
Reclamation and Recovery	
H010	Metals recovery including retorting, smelting, chemical, etc.
H011	Mercury recovery (include mercury retorting, bulb/lamp crushing and mercury vapor.
H015	Deployment/deactivation of airbag waste followed by metals recovery
H020	Solvents recovery (distillation, extraction, etc.)
H039	Other recovery or reclamation for use including acid regeneration, organics recovery, etc. (specify in comments)
H041	Open burning/open detonation (should be permitted under Subpart X with process code X01)
H050	Energy recovery at this Site – used as fuel (includes on-site fuel blending before energy recovery; report only this code)
H061	Fuel blending prior to energy recovery at another site (waste generated on-site or received from off-site)

Destruction or Treatment Prior to Disposal at Another Site		
Code	**Management Method Code Description**	**Comparison to previous 2012 Codes**
H040	Incineration – thermal destruction other than use as a fuel (includes any preparation prior to burning)	*[No change]*
H070	Chemical treatment (reduction/destruction/oxidation/precipitation)	Includes previous H071, H073, H075, H076, and H077
H081	Biological treatment; immediate treatment in an exempted wastewater treatment unit with discharge to a NPDES-POTW	*[No change]*
H090	Polymerization (LDR standard as treatment method)	
H100	Physical treatment only (adsorption/absorption/separation/stripping/dewatering); immediate treatment in an exempted unit with discharge to a NPDES-POTW	Includes previous H082, H083, H101, H103, H123, and H124
H110	Stabilization prior to land disposal at another site (encapsulation/stabilization/fixation)	Includes previous H111 and H112
H120	Combination of chemical, biological, and/or physical treatment; immediate treatment in an exempted unit with discharge to a NPDES-POTW	New code
H121	Neutralization only (no other treatment)	*[No change]*
H122	Evaporation (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)	*[No change]*
H129	Other treatment (specify in comments)	*[No change]*

Disposal	
H131	Land treatment or application (to include on-site treatment and/or stabilization)
H132	Landfill or surface impoundment that will be closed as landfill (to include on-site treatment and/or stabilization)
H134	Deepwell or underground injection (with or without treatment)
H135	Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES (with prior storage – with or without treatment)

Storage and Transfer	
H141	Storage, bulking, and/or transfer off site – no treatment/recovery (H010-H129), fuel blending (H061), or disposal (H131-H135) at this Site **Do not use this code on Form GM, Section 1, Box D, or in Section 2**

E. FORM CODES

Form codes describe the general physical and chemical characteristics of a hazardous waste.

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 with no acute hazardous waste
W002	Contaminated debris: paper, clothing, rags, wood, empty fiber or plastic containers, glass, piping, other solids (usually from construction, demolition, cleaning, remediation)
W004	Lab packs containing acute hazardous waste
W005	Waste Pharmaceuticals managed as hazardous waste
W006	Airbag waste (airbag modules or airbag inflators managed as hazardous waste)
W301	Contaminated soil (usually from spill cleanup, demolition or remediation)
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, thermostats, CRTs, etc.)
W512	Sediment or lagoon dragout, drilling or other muds
W801	Compressed gases
	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 SPDES or POTW discharges)
W103	Spent concentrated acid (5% or more)
W105	Acidic aqueous wastes less than 5% acid <dilute 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)

Code	Form Code Group
	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 managed as hazardous waste
W209	Paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish (fluid - not dried out or sludge)
W210	Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids and adhesives (fluid - but not sludge)
W211	Paint thinner or petroleum distillates
W219	Other organic liquid (specify in comments)
	Inorganic Solids - Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content and low-to-moderate water content; not pumpable
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)
W403	Solid resins, plastics or polymerized organics
W405	Explosives or reactive organic solids
W406	Dried paint (paint chips, filters, air filters, other)
W409	Other organic solids (specify in comments)
	Inorganic Sludges - Waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content and low organic content; mostly pumpable
W501	Lime and/or metal hydroxide sludges and solids with no cyanides (not contaminated muds)
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)
W519	Other inorganic sludges (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 soils)

Code	Form Code Group
W604	Paint or ink sludges, still bottoms in sludge form (not contaminated soils)
W606	Resins, tars, polymer or tarry sludge (not contaminated soils)
W609	Other organic sludge (specify in comments)

F.WASTE MINIMIZATION CODES

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

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

I. *The facility initiated waste minimization efforts prior to 2015 and continued these efforts during the reporting year for this hazardous waste*		
Code	**Description**	**Examples**
A	Continued initiatives to reduce quantity and/or toxicity of this waste	• Improved production/synthesis processes, e.g., increased efficiency in product usage/product formulation, used less toxic or non-hazardous ingredients, modified product composition, or implemented technology conversion. • Modified equipment, layout, and/or piping, e.g., longer auto bath analyzers, wastewater treatment system upgraded. • Undertook inventory control/waste management processes or safety/good operating practices, e.g., materials shelf-life control, clearinghouse for materials exchange, better labeling procedures, improved maintenance scheduling/record keeping/procedures, control production schedule to minimize equipment and feedstock changeovers, bulk systems that replace drums, improved storage, spill/leak/accident prevention, cleaning/degreasing, etc.
B	Continued initiatives to recycle the waste either on-site or off-site	The waste was used, reused, or reclaimed as a result of a change in the product formulation, product's chemical ingredients, or equipment; materials management process with a goal of sustainable use of materials, etc.

II. ***The Facility <u>initiated waste minimization efforts during the reporting year</u> for this hazardous waste***		
C	Implemented new initiatives to reduce quantity and/or toxicity of this waste	See examples above for Code A
D	Implemented new initiatives to recycle the waste either on-site or off-site	See examples above for Code B
III. ***The facility examined or attempted waste minimization efforts for this hazardous waste, but determined it was impracticable to implement these efforts; or the facility did not attempt waste minimization efforts for this waste***		
N	Waste minimization efforts found to be economically or technically impracticable	Economic constraints or not economically feasible; technical limitation of manufacturing operations, problems preventing or halting efforts (e.g., concern of declined product quality); not appearing to be feasible due to regulatory issues (e.g., permitting requirements or burdens); lack of available technology, etc.
X	No waste minimization efforts were implemented for this waste	The waste was received from off-site and was not generated at this location; the waste is infrequently generated.

G. COUNTY CODES

County Name	County Code		County Name	County Code
ALBANY	NY001		NIAGARA	NY063
ALLEGANY	NY003		ONEIDA	NY065
BRONX	NY005		ONONDAGA	NY067
BROOME	NY007		ONTARIO	NY069
CATTARAUGUS	NY009		ORANGE	NY071
CAYUGA	NY011		ORLEANS	NY073
CHAUTAUQUA	NY013		OSWEGO	NY075
CHEMUNG	NY015		OTSEGO	NY077
CHENANGO	NY017		PUTNAM	NY079
CLINTON	NY019		QUEENS	NY081
COLUMBIA	NY021		RENSSELAER	NY083
CORTLAND	NY023		RICHMAND	NY085
DELAWARE	NY025		ROCKLAND	NY087
DUTCHESS	NY027		ST LAWRENCE	NY089
ERIE	NY029		SARATOGA	NY091
ESSEX	NY031		SCHENECTADY	NY093
FRANKLIN	NY033		SCHOHARIE	NY095
FULTON	NY035		SCHUYLER	NY097
GENESEE	NY037		SENECA	NY099
GREENE	NY039		STEUBEN	NY101
HAMILTON	NY041		SUFFOLK	NY103
HERKIMER	NY043		SULLIVAN	NY105
JEFFERSON	NY045		TIOGA	NY107
KINGS	NY047		TOMPKINS	NY109
LEWIS	NY049		ULSTER	NY111
LIVINGSTON	NY051		WARREN	NY113
MADISON	NY053		WASHINGTON	NY115
MONROE	NY055		WAYNE	NY117
MONTGOMERY	NY057		WESTCHESTER	NY119
NASSAU	NY059		WYOMING	NY121
NEW YORK	NY061		YATES	NY123

X. HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT FORMS

Site Identification (Site ID) Form - www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8770.html
Appendix B Waste Generation and Management (GM) Form - www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8770.html
Appendix C Waste Received (WR) Form - www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8770.html