



**Environmental
Protection
Agency**

State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

**Division of Environmental Response
and Revitalization**

Notification of Regulated Waste



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Notification of Regulated Waste Activity Booklet

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Introduction

Notification of Regulated Waste Activity

Instructions and Form

This booklet is designed to help you determine if you are subject to requirements under the state's regulated waste laws for notifying the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) of your regulated waste activities. Regulated wastes are hazardous wastes as defined by Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-51, universal wastes as defined by OAC Chapter 3745-273, and used oil as defined by OAC Chapter 3745-279.

The instructions contained in this booklet will assist you in obtaining an EPA Identification (ID) Number by completing and submitting EPA Form 9029 for initial notifications or in revising your notification of regulated waste activity information if you are required to submit a subsequent notification. If you are regulated but do not comply with the state's regulated waste notification requirements, you may be subject to civil penalties.

Note: *Although this booklet contains information and instructions for completing an EPA Form 9029, it should not be considered a substitute for OAC regulations. Rather, this booklet serves as a supplement to the regulations and provides additional information not contained in OAC regulations. As a handler of regulated wastes, you are responsible for learning and complying with all the requirements that apply to you and your regulated waste activities.*

Other sources available to help with your questions and provide information on Ohio EPA regulations:

- **Ohio EPA Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization (DERR) web site for regulated waste rules:** [Notification of Regulated Waste Activity | Ohio Environmental Protection Agency](#)
- **Ohio EPA DERR Hazardous Waste Compliance Assurance Section** can answer questions about Ohio's regulated waste rules: (614) 644-2924
- **Ohio EPA's Answer Place**, a searchable database where you can find answers to frequently asked questions, or submit questions for agency personnel to answer: [Find Answers \(custhelp.com\)](#)
- **U.S. EPA RCRA Online:** This is a searchable database designed to enable users to locate documents, including publications and other outreach materials that cover a wide range of RCRA issues and topics. <https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcraonline/>
- **U.S. EPA website for RCRA regulations:** This website has a list of quick links that enable you to find information about federal RCRA regulations. <https://www.epa.gov/rcra>
- **U.S. EPA National Compliance Assistance Clearinghouse:** The Clearinghouse is a comprehensive source of compliance assistance information and resources. Use web links to Federal, State, local, and other compliance assistance providers to find the tools you need. Visit the Clearinghouse at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/clearinghouse.html>
- **U.S. EPA [Resources for Small Business](#):** 1-800-368-5888
- **Your Trade Association**

When do You File an Initial Notification?

If you do not currently have an EPA Identification Number and you handle regulated waste, you must submit an initial notification. Please refer to information contained in this booklet to help you determine whether you handle a regulated waste, whether any exemptions or exclusions apply to you, and how you should file EPA Form 9029. Circumstances under which you should submit an initial notification include:

1. If you generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of regulated wastes. Refer to Section 1 for further information and a description of exclusions or exemptions; or
2. If you recycle hazardous wastes. (Recyclable materials are defined as hazardous wastes that are recycled.) The recycling process itself is exempt from regulation, but you must notify Ohio EPA and obtain an EPA ID Number prior to recycling recyclable materials. Refer to Section 1 for further information and a description of exemptions; or
3. If you are a large quantity handler of universal waste. Refer to Section 2 for further information and a description of exemptions. (Notification is required for people who have not previously notified Ohio EPA of their regulated waste activities or who have not already sent a notification to Ohio EPA as required by OAC rule 3745-273-32); or
4. If you transport, process, re-refine, burn, or market off-specification used oil for energy recovery. Refer to Section 3 for further information and for a description of exemptions. (Notification is required for people who have not previously notified Ohio EPA of their regulated waste activities or have not notified under OAC Chapter 3745-279 or under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart E, which was replaced by 40 CFR Part 279.)
5. If you are an eligible academic entity opting into OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 for managing laboratory hazardous wastes and you have never submitted site identification information (EPA 9029).
6. If you are an Electronic Manifest Broker that has a contractual relationship and elects to use the system to obtain, complete and transmit an electronic manifest format supplied by the EPA electronic manifest system for handlers of hazardous wastes.
7. If your business moves to another location and you are still conducting activities regulated under Subtitle C.
8. If you are a recognized trader arranging for export or import of hazardous waste, including those managed under the alternate standards of OAC Chapters 3745-266 and 3745-273; or an exporter or importer of spent lead acid batteries (SLABS).
9. If you are a very small quantity generator, VSQG, (formerly known as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator) that is applying for an EPA ID# that is opting into the Episodic Generator provisions outlined in OAC rules 3745-52-230 through 3745-52-233; the Episodic Generator Addendum form must be completed along with the Site ID Form (EPA 9029).
10. If you are a VSQG and would like to take advantage of managing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals as a healthcare facility or reverse distributor as outlined in OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510.

When do You File a Subsequent Notification?

Even if you have previously submitted an initial notification and have received an EPA ID Number, you may be required to submit a subsequent notification. Please refer to Sections 1 through 3 and 5 of this booklet for information on when and how to complete a subsequent notification. In general, you should submit a subsequent notification under the following circumstances:

1. If the contact (or contact information) for your site changes; or
2. If the name and/or ownership of your site changes; or
3. If an additional owner has been added or replaced since you submitted your initial notification; or
4. If the type of RCRA Subtitle C activity you conduct changes; or

5. If you have previously submitted site identification information and are an eligible academic entity opting into or withdrawing from OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 for managing laboratory hazardous wastes, you must use this form to notify Ohio EPA; or
6. If you are an LQG who is or will be receiving and consolidating hazardous wastes from VSQGs under the control of the same "person" as outlined in OAC 3745-50-10; or
7. If you were/are an LQG who is closing your entire facility or optionally closing a central accumulation area (CAA); or
8. If you are a healthcare facility or reverse distributor wanting to manage hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under the provisions outlined in OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510; or
9. If you are an SQG who is required to notify between 09/01/2017 and 09/01/2021 and every four years thereafter in accordance with the SQG Renotification rule OAC 3745-52-18(D)(1).

What if You Move or Go Out of Business?

If your business moves to another location or no longer generates regulated waste, you should notify Ohio EPA in writing to deactivate the existing EPA ID Number. EPA ID Numbers are site-specific, which means they are assigned to the site location rather than the occupant. If your business moves and will still generate regulated waste, you must complete a new EPA Form 9029 to apply for a number at the new location.

Companies requesting deactivation may be subject to the Cessation of Regulated Operations Program (CRO). Information on CRO can be found on [Ohio EPA's web page](#). If you have any questions about the CRO Program, contact our office at (614) 644-2924.

How to Determine if You Must Notify Ohio EPA of Your Regulated Hazardous Waste Activities

All persons who generate, transport, recycle, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to notify Ohio EPA of their hazardous waste activities. These persons must obtain an EPA ID Number unless their waste has been excluded from regulation or their hazardous waste has been exempted as outlined below. Notification requirements are found in OAC Chapters 3745-52, 3745-53, 3745-54, 3745-65, 3745-273 and 3745-279.

In addition to the discussion below, you will need to refer to OAC Chapter 3745-51 to help you determine if the waste you handle is both a solid waste and a hazardous waste that is regulated under the state's hazardous waste laws. After reading these instructions, if you still need help in making this determination contact DERR's Hazardous Waste Compliance Assurance Section at (614) 644-2924. To determine if you handle a waste that is also a hazardous waste and regulated under the state's hazardous waste laws, ask yourself the following questions.

Do I Handle a Waste?

OAC rule 3745-51-02 defines "waste" as any discarded material that is not excluded by paragraph (A) of OAC rule 3745-51-04 or that is not excluded by the variance granted by OAC rules 3745-50-23 and 3745-50-24. A discarded material is any material which is:

1. Abandoned, as explained by OAC rule 3745-51-02(B); or
2. Recycled, as explained by OAC rule 3745-51-02(C); or
3. Considered inherently waste-like as explained by OAC rule 3745-51-02(D); or
4. A military ammunition identified as a waste as explained by OAC rule 3745-266-202.

If you do not handle a waste, you do not need to notify Ohio EPA.

Has My Waste Been Excluded from the Regulations under OAC Rule 3745-51-04?

The list of general exclusions can be found in OAC rule 3745-51-04. If the waste that you handle has been excluded, either by rule or special variance, then you do not need to notify Ohio EPA for that waste. If your waste was not excluded from regulation, you need to determine if it is a hazardous waste that Ohio EPA regulates. Ohio EPA regulates a waste as hazardous waste in two ways:

1. By specifically listing the waste as a hazardous waste and assigning it a unique EPA Hazardous Waste Code Number; or
2. By regulating it because it possesses any of four hazardous waste characteristics and assigning it a generic EPA Hazardous Waste Code Number.

Is My Waste Specifically Listed as a Hazardous Waste?

OAC rules 3745-51-30 through 33 identify certain wastes that Ohio EPA has specifically listed as hazardous. Persons who handle listed hazardous waste are subject to regulation and must notify Ohio EPA of their hazardous waste activities unless they are exempted as discussed below. Refer to these regulations to see if your waste is included as a "listed hazardous waste." If you are handling a newly regulated hazardous waste and have already notified Ohio EPA prior to that hazardous waste being regulated and already have an EPA ID Number, you do not need to submit a subsequent notification for that newly regulated hazardous waste unless otherwise required by newly adopted regulations.

Does My Waste Possess a Hazardous Characteristic?

Even if your waste is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste, it may still be hazardous because it exhibits certain hazardous characteristics. These characteristics are:

1. Ignitability;
2. Corrosivity;
3. Reactivity; and
4. Toxicity.

OAC rules 3745-51-20 through 24 explain each of the characteristics and outline the testing procedures you should use to determine if your waste meets these characteristics. Persons who handle characteristic hazardous waste that is regulated must notify Ohio EPA of their activities unless they are exempted, as discussed below. If you are handling a newly regulated hazardous waste and have already notified Ohio EPA prior to that hazardous waste being regulated **and already have an EPA ID Number**, you do not need to submit a subsequent notification for that newly regulated hazardous waste unless otherwise required by newly adopted regulations.

How to Determine if You Must Notify Ohio EPA of Your Universal Waste Handling Activities

In accordance with OAC rules 3745-273-30 through 40, Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste who accumulate a total of 5,000 kilograms (11,000 lbs) or more of universal wastes at any time are required to notify Ohio EPA of their universal waste activities and obtain an EPA ID Number, unless they have previously notified Ohio EPA of their hazardous waste activities. Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste must notify Ohio EPA of their universal waste activities and obtain an EPA ID Number before meeting or exceeding the 5,000-kilogram storage limit.

Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste are exempt from these notification requirements, but you may optionally inform Ohio EPA that you conduct this activity when notifying for other reasons.

Note: Please refer to the regulations in OAC Chapter 3745-273 to ensure that you are aware of all the requirements that apply to your universal waste handling activities.

How to Determine if You Must Notify Ohio EPA of Your Used Oil Management Activities

Under OAC rules 3745-279-40 through 75, persons who transport used oil, process or re-refine used oil, burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery, or market used oil fuel, are required to notify Ohio EPA and obtain an EPA ID Number, unless they are exempt as outlined below. Off-specification used oil may be burned for energy recovery in an industrial furnace, boiler, or hazardous waste incinerator subject to regulation under OAC rule 3745-279-61.

Used oil transporters, used oil processors/re-refiners, off-specification used oil burners, and used oil fuel marketers who have an EPA ID Number, but have not previously notified Ohio EPA of their hazardous waste activities or notified under OAC Chapter 3745-279, must notify Ohio EPA to identify their used oil management activities.

Note: Please refer to the regulations in OAC Chapter 3745-279 to ensure that you are aware of all the requirements that apply to your used oil management activities.

Who is exempt from used oil notification requirements?

1. **Persons who burn on-specification used oil fuel:** Used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery and that meets the specification provided under OAC rule 3745-279-11 is exempt from the regulations. However, the person who first claims that the used oil meets the specification is subject to notification as a used oil fuel marketer and certain other requirements (see OAC rules 3745-279-70 through 75). The burner of fuel that meets the specification in OAC rule 3745-279-11 is not required to notify.
2. **Used oil generators** are not required to notify Ohio EPA.
3. **Used oil generators operating used oil-fired space heaters:** Persons who burn only used oil that they generate (or used oil received from household do-it yourself used oil changers) in used oil-fired space heaters are exempt from the notification requirement provided that the device is vented to the outdoors and the device is not designed to have a capacity greater than 0.5 million BTU/hour.

How to Determine if You Must Notify Ohio EPA of Your Academic Laboratory Hazardous Waste Activities

The academic laboratory rules are an alternative set of generator requirements for managing laboratory hazardous waste at eligible academic entities. Generators that are eligible academic entities with laboratories may elect to opt into OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 and manage their laboratory hazardous waste under these rules in lieu of 3745-52-15(A)(6)(c) (or 3745-52-14 for very small quantity generators (formerly known as conditionally exempt small quantity generators)). In order for eligible academic entities (see definition) to opt into OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 or subsequently withdraw from them, they must use the Site ID Form to notify Ohio EPA. Refer to 3745-52-203 (opt in) and 3745-52-204 (withdraw).

How to Determine if You Must Notify Ohio EPA of Your Pharmaceutical Hazardous Waste Activities

Complying with OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510 is mandatory for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals at reverse distributors and all healthcare facilities (except healthcare facilities that are very small quantity generators, formerly known as conditionally exempt small quantity generators). In Ohio, healthcare facilities and reverse distributors must notify Ohio EPA of these pharmaceutical activities using the Site ID Form (EPA 9029). If a healthcare facility that is a VSQG chooses to operate under OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510, it also must notify using the Site ID Form.

A healthcare facility that is co-located within a larger facility that is not a healthcare facility (e.g., a clinic at a military base, school, or manufacturer), must notify that it is operating as a healthcare facility under OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510 unless the entire site is a VSQG.

1. Healthcare Facility

You are a healthcare facility if you are lawfully authorized to –

(1) Provide preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance or palliative care, and counseling, service, assessment or procedure with respect to the physical or mental condition, or functional status, of a human or animal or that affects the structure or function of the human or animal body; or

(2) Distribute, sell, or dispense pharmaceuticals, including over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, homeopathic drugs, or prescription pharmaceuticals. This definition includes, but is not limited to, wholesale distributors, third-party logistics providers that serve as forward distributors, military medical logistics facilities, hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, health clinics, physicians' offices, optical and dental providers, chiropractors, long-term care facilities, ambulance services, pharmacies, long-term care pharmacies, mail-order pharmacies, retailers of pharmaceuticals, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals. This definition does not include pharmaceutical manufacturers, reverse distributors, or reverse logistics centers.

2. Reverse Distributor

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

Healthcare facilities that are no longer a large quantity generator or small quantity generator may withdraw from managing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510. There is a box on the Site ID Form to indicate this. Reverse distributors may NOT withdraw from this rule.

How to Determine if You Must Notify Ohio EPA of Your Episodic Generation Hazardous Waste Activities

Under OAC rules 3745-52-230 through 3745-52-233 if you are a VSQG or a small quantity generator (SQG) taking advantage of the episodic generator event provision, you must notify Ohio EPA. This provision allows a VSQG or an SQG to generate additional quantities of hazardous waste - temporarily exceeding its normal generator category limits - and still maintain its existing generator category, provided it complies with the specified conditions identified in OAC rules 3745-52-230 through 3745-52-233.

The generator may use this provision once per calendar year with the ability to petition for a second event. However, if the first event is planned, the petition must be for a second event that is unplanned, or vice-versa. It is recommended you review the regulations at OAC rules 3745-52-230 through 3745-52-233 to understand what is required of an episodic generator should you choose to take advantage of this petition process.

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

If you are taking advantage of this provision, you must complete the Addendum to the Site Identification Form for Episodic Generation. Information to be completed includes:

- The type of episodic event (i.e., planned or unplanned),
- The name and telephone number of an emergency contact at the site,
- The beginning or start date of the episodic event, and expected completion date (no later than 60 days from the beginning date),
 - NOTE: If the event is planned, a notification must be submitted to Ohio EPA no later than 30 days prior to the event or it will not qualify for the episodic provisions

- NOTE: If the event is unplanned, a notification must be submitted to Ohio EPA within 72 hours of the event or it will not qualify for the episodic provisions
- The reason for the episodic event (event description),
- Identification of the applicable federal waste codes, and
- The estimated total quantity of hazardous wastes that will be generated as a result of the episodic event. Each waste that will be generated during the event needs to be listed on the form.
- NOTE: When completing a Site ID Form which will include the Episodic Generator Addendum, the generator size required in item 9.A.1 should be the normal one for the site, not the size applicable to the episodic event.

How to Determine if You Must Notify Ohio EPA of Large Quantity Generator Consolidation of Hazardous Waste from Very Small Quantity Generators

The 2020 Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Final Rule allows LQGs to receive and consolidate hazardous wastes from VSQGs if the VSQGs are under the control of the same “person” as defined in OAC 3745-50-10.

“Control,” for the purposes of this section, means the power to direct the policies of the generator, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise. Contractors who operate generator facilities on behalf of a different person as defined in OAC 3745-50-10 are not be deemed to “control” such generators.

If you are an LQG taking advantage of the provision found at OAC 3745-52-17(F) you must notify (or re-notify) Ohio EPA using the LQG Consolidation of Hazardous Waste from VSQGs Addendum Form. Information to be completed for each VSQG you are receiving hazardous waste from includes:

- EPA Identification number (if applicable),
- the site name,
- address,
- contact name, and
- telephone number

How to Determine if You Must Notify Ohio EPA of Large Quantity Generator Site Closure for a Central Accumulation Area (CAA) or Entire Facility

The 2020 Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Final Rule requires LQGs to notify Ohio EPA no later than 30 days prior to closing their facility. They must also notify Ohio EPA within 90 days after closing the facility and having complied with the closure performance standards of OAC 3745-52-17(A)(8)(c), or notify Ohio EPA that they cannot meet the closure performance standards. Optionally, an LQG may notify they are closing a Central Accumulation Area.

The closure notification requirement applies to facilities that were an LQG on or after 10/05/2020, the effective date of OAC rule 3745-52-17(A)(8), even if their generator size changes.

How to File EPA Form 9029 - RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification

The instructions and a screen-fillable Word version of the Site ID Form can be obtained on [DERR's Notification web page](#). To obtain more information, please call (614) 644-2924 or reach out to one of the people listed on the Contact tab on the Notification web page.

Initial Notifications

If you do not currently have a U.S. EPA Identification Number and you handle a regulated waste, you must submit an initial notification for your regulated waste activities. Please refer to Sections 1 through 3 of this booklet for more information on whether you must notify Ohio EPA of these regulated waste activities. You can satisfy this initial notification requirement by completing and signing the Site ID Form (EPA Form 9029) and mailing it along with an Addendum (if applicable) to Ohio EPA at the address listed on the top left corner of page 1 of the form.

Subsequent Notifications

Even if you have submitted an initial notification and have received an EPA ID Number, you may be required to submit a subsequent notification. Please refer to information contained in Sections 1 through 3 and Section 5 of this booklet for instructions on when and how to complete a subsequent notification.

Filing Electronically

U.S. EPA's **myRCRAid** service within the **RCRAInfo Industry Application** allows you to directly enter facility information to submit either an initial or subsequent notification. Ohio EPA has opted to make myRCRAid available for Ohio's regulated facilities, so you no longer have to fill out and sign paper forms. Please visit [DERR's Notification web page](#) to find out more.

How Many Forms Should I File?

A person who is subject to the hazardous waste, universal waste, or used oil management regulations under Ohio's regulated waste laws should submit one notification (Site ID Form) per site. Submission of an Addendum form along with the Site ID Form depends on the activities being conducted. If you manage laboratory waste under OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 you should submit one notification per site (i.e., EPA ID number) using the Site ID Form. If you conduct any regulated waste activity at more than one RCRA site, you must submit a separate notification for each site.

If you only transport regulated wastes and do not generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes; do not qualify as a large quantity handler of universal wastes; or do not process/re-refine used oil, burn off-specification used oil fuel, or market used oil fuel, you may submit one notification that covers all activities your company conducts. This notification should be sent to the State where your company has its headquarters or principal place of business. However, if you are a transporter who also engages in one or more of the regulated waste activities listed above, you must submit a separate notification for each RCRA site using the Site ID Form.

Where Should I Send My Completed Form?

Please mail the **completed and signed original** EPA Form 9029 to:

Ohio EPA – DERR
HW Information Management Section
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049

For courier deliveries use:

Ohio EPA – DERR
HW Information Management Section
50 W. Town Street, Suite 700
Columbus, Ohio 43215

After your completed notification is received and processed, you will be sent an acknowledgment that will include your EPA ID number. You should use this number on all communications with Ohio EPA regarding your regulated waste activities.

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

WHO MUST SUBMIT THIS FORM

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

- Initial Notification of Regulated Waste Activity
- Subsequent Notification of Regulated Waste Activity
- As part of a First or Revised RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application
- As part of a Hazardous Waste Biennial Report
- Notification for eligible academic entities opting into or withdrawing from managing laboratory hazardous wastes pursuant to OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216
- Notification that the site recycles hazardous waste received from off-site facilities and the hazardous waste is placed into the recycling process within 72 hours of arriving at the facility pursuant to OAC rule 3745-51-06(C)(3)
- If you are a recognized trader arranging for export or import of hazardous waste or an exporter or importer of spent lead acid batteries (SLABs)
- Notification for an eligible VSQG or SQG taking advantage of the episodic generator event provision in OAC rules 3745-52-230 through 3745-52-233
- Notification for an LQG to receive and consolidate hazardous wastes from VSQGs if the VSQGs are under the control of the same “person” as defined in OAC 3745-50-10.
- Current or former LQGs who are required to notify Ohio EPA no later than 30 days prior to closing their facility and who must also notify Ohio EPA within 90 days after closing the facility that they have complied with the closure performance standards of OAC 3745-52-17(A)(8)(c), or notify Ohio EPA that they cannot meet the closure performance standards
- Notification for a healthcare facility or reverse distributor wanting to manage hazardous waste pharmaceuticals under the provisions outlined in OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510
- Notification for a facility that will begin managing, is still managing, or will stop managing hazardous secondary material under 3745-50-23, 3745-51-04(A)(23), (24), (25), or (27).

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

The Site ID Form provides site-specific information about your facility and is used to obtain an EPA Identification Number. The Site ID Form also provides updated information for items that have changed at your site and verifies the information for those items that remain unchanged.

HOW TO FILL OUT THIS FORM

Complete the following Site ID Form items, as applicable to your facility:

- Section 1 - your reason for submitting the form
- Section 2 - your site's EPA ID number, if this is a subsequent notification
- Section 3 - the name of your site
- Section 4 - the physical location of your site
- Section 5 - the land type of your site
- Section 6 - the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code(s) for your site
- Section 7 - the name, title, address, phone number, fax, and e-mail of a contact person at your site
- Section 8 – name, address, and phone number of the legal owner(s) and name of the operator(s) of your site
- Section 9 - your site's regulated waste activities (mark all that apply)
- Section 10 - hazardous waste codes applicable to waste generated at your site (required if Items 9.A. 1 (a-c), 4, 5, or 6 are “Yes”)
- Section 11 – your site's universal waste activities (mark all that apply)
- Section 12 – your site's used oil activities (mark all that apply)
- Section 13 – your site's notification for opting into or withdrawing from the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals (if applicable to your site, please mark only one)
- Section 14- your site's notification for opting into or withdrawing from managing laboratory hazardous wastes (if applicable to your site, please mark only one)

- Section 15- your site's notification for opting in, continuing, or withdrawing from managing hazardous secondary material
- Section 16- comments related to Sections 1-14 or any special circumstances related to the filing of the Report
- Section 17- certification that the information you provided throughout the form is truthful, accurate, and complete

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS for SITE ID FORM

Section 1: Reason for Submittal

Place an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate whether this form is your Initial Notification (i.e., this is your first-time submitting site identification information to obtain an EPA Identification (ID) Number for this location); a Subsequent Notification (to update your site identification information); or a component of a First or a Revised Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application.

- **To obtain or update an EPA ID Number for hazardous waste, universal waste or used oil activities (Initial or Subsequent notification).** If your waste activity is regulated under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitle C, and the rules promulgated pursuant to the Act (specifically 40 CFR Parts 260–299 or OAC Chapters 3745-50 through 3745-279), you must submit this form to notify Ohio EPA of your regulated waste activities and obtain an EPA Identification Number. You must use this form to submit a subsequent notification if your site already has an EPA ID number and you wish to change information (e.g., generator status, new site contact person, new owner/operator, new mailing address, updated regulated waste activity, etc.).
- **As a component of the Biennial Hazardous Waste Report.** If you are required to submit a Biennial Hazardous Waste Report indicating the amount of hazardous waste you generate, treat, recycle, dispose, ship off-site, or receive from off-site, you must fill out this form as part of the report. A Site ID Form submitted with a Biennial Hazardous Waste Report is equivalent to a Subsequent Notification.
- **Notifying that Regulated Activity is No Longer Occurring at your Site.** If you are no longer conducting ANY of the RCRA Subtitle C regulated hazardous waste activities listed on the Site Identification Form, then you can choose this Reason for Submittal to deactivate your EPA ID number.
- **As a component of a First RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application.** If your site is planning to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site in a unit that is not exempt from obtaining a hazardous waste permit, you must submit this form as part of the Part A permit application. Also, if the activity this site was engaged in (treatment, storage, or disposal) became newly regulated under RCRA Subtitle C, and the rules promulgated pursuant to the Act (specifically 40 CFR Parts 260-299 or OAC Chapters 3745-50 through 3745-279), you must submit this form as part of the Part A permit application. There are two forms in a Part A Permit Application, the Ohio EPA Site ID Form and U.S. EPA's Hazardous Waste Permit Part A Form at the end of this PDF: https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/documents/part_a.pdf
- **As a component of a Revised RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application.** If you must submit a revised Part A permit application to reflect changes that have occurred at your site, you must submit this form as part of your revised Part A permit application. Examples of site changes requiring a revised Part A submission include managing new wastes not identified in the first Part A submission or changes to existing waste treatment processes. When submitting a revised Part A application, please include the Amendment number in the appropriate space. There are two forms in a Part A Permit Application, the Ohio EPA Site ID Form and U.S. EPA's Hazardous Waste Permit Part A Form at the end of this PDF: https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/documents/part_a.pdf

Section 2: Site EPA ID Number

Provide the 12-character EPA ID Number for this site in Section 2. If this is your Initial Notification for this site, leave this section blank.

Sections 3 and 4: Site Name and Location

Provide the legal name of your site and a complete **location** address. List the public or commercial name of your site (i.e., the full name that commonly appears on invoices, signs, or other business documents). Please note that the address you give for Section 4, Site Location, must be a physical address, *not a post office box or route number*.



NOTE: A new EPA ID Number is required if you change the location of your facility.

Section 5: Site Land Type

Place an "X" in the box that best describes the land type of your site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Indian, Municipal, State, or Other. If the Land Type is Municipal but also qualifies as Indian, County, or District, choose that type instead of Municipal.

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

At a minimum, Box A of this section must be completed. Completing Boxes B-D is not mandatory but is recommended if applicable. Referencing the latest NAICS codes at the [U.S Census Bureau's website](http://www.census.gov/naics/), report the 6-digit code (i.e., most specific description) available for your business; if not, use the 5-digit code. Do not enter any four (4) or less digit codes.

Box A Provide the current 5 or 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code that **best** describes the primary products or services provided by your site.

Boxes B - D List other NAICS codes that describe the primary products and services provided by your site.

Section 7: Site Contact Person

Enter the name, title, business telephone number, e-mail, fax number, and mailing address of the person who should be contacted regarding the information submitted in the Site ID Form. E-mail address and fax number are optional but they provide other means by which Ohio EPA can communicate with you. If the contact person's mailing address is the same as the facility location, you can simply write "Same as location" in the Street or P.O. Box entry.

Section 8: Legal Owner and Operator of the Site

This section should be used to indicate all owners and operators of this site. The Comments section or additional sheets can be used if there are multiple owners/operators to report.

Name of Site's Legal Owner: Provide the name of your site's legal owner(s). This includes owner(s) of the building(s) and land. Please review these definitions:

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

Person – An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation, (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

If an additional owner has been added or a new owner has replaced the previous owner since the site's initial notification, provide information on the new owner(s).

Date Became an Owner: Indicate the year, month, and day on which the above person or entity became the owner of your site. If you are unsure of the exact date, please make an educated guess.

Owner Type: Place an "X" in the box that best describes the owner type. If the Owner Type is Municipal but also qualifies as Indian, County, or District, choose that type instead of Municipal.

Owner Address: Enter the owner's address, including the street or P.O. Box, city, state, country, and zip code. If the owner address is the same as the site location, you can write "same as location" in the street box and leave the other address boxes blank.

Additional Owner Information: Enter the e-mail and telephone number of the legal owner (optional).

Name of Site's Operator: Provide the name and address of your site's operator. Please review these definitions:

Operator – The person responsible for the overall operation of a RCRA site. Note: This is the legal entity which controls the RCRA site operation rather than the plant or site manager. This is usually a company or business name but may be an individual. See **Person**.

Person – An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation, (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

If the operator is the same as the owner, you may write "same as owner" and leave the other boxes blank.

Date Became an Operator: Indicate the year, month, and day on which the above person became the operator of your site. If you are unsure of the exact date, please make an educated guess.

Operator Type: Place an "X" in the box that best describes the operator type. If the Operator Type is Municipal but also qualifies as Indian, County, or District, choose that type instead of Municipal.

Operator Address: Enter the operator's address, including the street or P.O. Box, city, state, country, and zip code. If the operator address is the same as the site location, you can write "same as location" in the street box and leave the other address boxes blank.

Additional Operator Information: Enter the e-mail and telephone number of the operator (optional).

	NOTE: A subsequent notification is required when the owner/operator of a site changes. Because an EPA ID Number is site-specific, the new owner will keep the existing EPA ID Number for that location. If the business moves to another location, the owner or operator must notify the EPA of this change. In this instance, a new EPA ID Number will be assigned because the business has changed locations.
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Section 9: Type of Hazardous Waste Activity

You must complete all of Section 9 as applicable to the regulated hazardous waste activities conducted at the site. A checked box means your site is currently conducting the activity. An unchecked box means your site does not conduct or no longer conducts the activity. Note that if no activity boxes are marked and the site is not undergoing a formal closure or Corrective Action, the EPA ID Number will be inactivated.

Hazardous Waste Activities: Mark an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate which hazardous waste activities are currently being conducted at this site.

- 1. Generator of Hazardous Waste:** If the site generates a hazardous waste that is listed in OAC rules 3745-51-31 through 3745-51-33 or is identified by one or more hazardous waste characteristic(s) contained in OAC rules 3745-51-21 through 3745-51-24, place an "X" in the appropriate box for the quantity of non-acutely hazardous waste that is generated per calendar month. *Do not mark any of the boxes in Item 1 if the site is not currently a generator.*

NOTE: When completing a Site ID Form which will include the Episodic Generator Addendum, the generator size required in item 9.A.1 should be the normal one for the site, not the size applicable to the episodic event.

a. LQG: Large Quantity Generator

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

- i. Generates, in any calendar month, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) or more of RCRA non-acute hazardous waste; **or**
- ii. Generates, in any calendar month, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or
- iii. Generates, in any calendar month, more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

b. SQG: Small Quantity Generator

This site is a SQG if, in the reporting year, the site meets **all** of the following criteria:

- i. Generates, in any calendar month, 100 kg (220 lbs.) but less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste; **and**
- ii. Generates in any calendar month, less than or equal to 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste; **and**
- iii. Generates, in any calendar month, less than or equal to 100 kg (220 lbs.) of any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill of acute hazardous waste.

OR, the site is a SQG if it:

- i. Meets i) and iii) of the Very small quantity generator criteria (see below), but
- ii. Is storing more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste on-site. If the site accumulates, at any time, more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste, the site must apply for an EPA ID Number using this form.

c. VSQG: Very Small Quantity Generator (formerly known as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator)

This site is a VSQG if the site does **all** of the following:

- i. Generates, in any calendar month, less than or equal to 100 kg (220 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste in any calendar month; **and**
- ii. Generates, in any calendar month, less than or equal to 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous wastes; **and**
- iii. Generates, in any calendar month less than or equal to 100 kg (220 lbs.) of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill of acute hazardous waste.

	NOTE: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine if a waste is a RCRA hazardous waste, or if it is excluded from regulation. For assistance, contact DERR at (614) 644-2924 or access resources available at DERR's Hazardous Waste website.
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In addition, mark an "X" in the following appropriate box(es) to indicate other generator activities occurring at this site. (Check all boxes that apply.)

d. Temporary Generator

Mark an "X" in the box if the site is normally not a generator of hazardous waste but is currently generating hazardous waste only as the result of a one-time, non-recurring, temporary event that is not related to normal production processes. In other words, short-term temporary generators produce hazardous waste from a particular activity for a limited time and then stop generating hazardous waste all together. If you mark "X", you must provide an explanation of your short-term or one-time generation in Section 15 - Comments.

e. Episodic Generator

Mark an "X" in the box if you are a VSQG or SQG that will be generating additional quantities of hazardous waste—temporarily exceeding its normal generator category limits— and is still maintaining its existing generator category, provided it complies with the specified conditions identified in OAC rules 3745-52-230 through 3745-52-233. **Notification for a planned event must be made at least 30 days prior, and for unplanned event, within 72 hours of the occurrence.**

Please refer to the item-by-item instructions on page 22 on how to complete the Addendum.

- 2. Hazardous Waste Report Generator Status:** This section should remain blank if the Site ID Form is not being submitted as part of a Hazardous Waste Report.

	NOTE: Questions about updates to EPA ID Number information should be directed to the Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization at (614) 644-2924. If your ownership or regulated activities change (e.g., you downgrade your generator status), please submit a Subsequent Notification. If you want to inactivate an EPA ID Number that is no longer needed, please send a written request to DERR as soon as possible or submit a Site ID Form with the Reason for Submittal as Notifying that Regulated Activity is No Longer Occurring at your Site.
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- 3. Transporter of Hazardous Waste:** Place an "X" in all boxes that apply.

a. Transporter

You transport hazardous waste within the United States. Ohio's regulations for hazardous waste transporters are found in OAC Chapter 3745-53. If your site transports hazardous waste from your location using a fleet ID only, not the site-specific ID, do not mark this box.

b. Transfer Facility (at your site)

You are a hazardous waste transfer facility, at your site, if you hold manifested hazardous waste(s) at your site for a period of ten (10) days or less while the waste is in transit. Ohio's regulations for hazardous waste transfer facilities are found in OAC rule 3745-53-12.

- 4. Treater, Storer, or Disposer of Hazardous Waste (at your site):** If the site treats, stores, or disposes of regulated hazardous waste, place an "X" in this box. *A hazardous waste permit is required for this activity.* The Ohio EPA's regulations for owners or operators of hazardous waste sites are found in OAC Chapters 3745-54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 218, and 248.

Do not mark this box if any of the following conditions are true for your facility:

- This facility does not receive hazardous waste from other generators and ships all waste off-site for management within the regulatory timeframe.
- This facility is only involved with on-going post-closure activities, corrective actions under HSWA, or a consent order under a non-traditional permit or without a RCRA permit being required.
- Receives waste from off-site but does not store greater than 10 days before re-shipping (i.e., transfer facility).

	NOTE: If your site is a destination facility for universal wastes in addition to being a treatment, storage, or disposal facility for other RCRA hazardous wastes, check both this box and Section 11 Item 2 below.
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5. Recycler of Hazardous Waste: If the site recycles regulated hazardous wastes (recyclable materials) **from other off-site generators**, place an "X" in this box. Ohio's regulations for owners or operators of sites that recycle hazardous waste are found in OAC rule 3745-51-06. A hazardous waste permit may be required for this activity. You also may be subject to other Federal and State regulations.

- Mark an "X" in box 5.a. if the facility is a Recycler who stores hazardous waste prior to recycling.
- Mark an "X" in box 5.b. if the facility is a Recycler who does not store hazardous waste prior to recycling.
- Mark an "X" in box 5.c. for 72-Hour Recycler if the facility conducts this activity pursuant to OAC rule 3745-51-06(C)(3). **If the facility is notifying as a 72-Hour Recycler for the first time, you must provide a description of the recycling process in the comments section per OAC 3745-51-06(C)(3)(a)(i). If the site has already notified Ohio EPA regarding its 72-Hour Recycler status, but then a change in the recycling process or cease of recycling operations occurs, you must again renotify Ohio EPA of these changes.**

	NOTE: If your site, in addition to being a recycling site for hazardous waste, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste, check both this box and Item 4 above. If your site is a destination facility for universal wastes in addition to being a recycling site for other RCRA hazardous wastes, check both this box and Section 11 Item 2 below.
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6. Exempt Boiler and/or Industrial Furnace:

- a. If the site burns small quantities of hazardous waste in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace in accordance with the conditions in OAC rule 3745-266-108, place an "X" in the box to indicate that the site qualifies for the Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption.
- b. If the site burns hazardous wastes in a smelting, melting, or refining furnace solely for metals recovery, as described in OAC rule 3745-266-100(D), or to recover economically significant amounts of precious metals, as described in OAC rule 3745-266-100(G), mark an "X" in the box to indicate that the site qualifies for the Smelting, Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption.

7. Underground Injection Control: If the site generates, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste and there is an underground injection well located at your site, place an "X" in the box. Ohio's regulations for owners or operators of underground injection wells are found in OAC rule 3745-34-09.

8. Receives Hazardous Waste from Off-site (at your site): If you 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 box.

9. United States Importer of Hazardous Waste: Mark an "X" in the box if you import hazardous waste from a foreign country into the United States. Refer to OAC rules 3745-52-10(D) and 3745-52-80 for additional information.

10. Recognized Trader: Place an "X" in the boxes that apply if you are a recognized trader, defined in OAC rule 3745-50-10(R)(1) as a person domiciled in the United States, who acts to arrange and facilitate transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery or disposal operations, either by purchasing from and subsequently selling to United States and foreign facilities, or by acting under arrangements with a United States waste facility to arrange for the export or import of the waste. Mark all that apply.

- a. Importer
- b. Exporter

11. Importer/Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries (SLABs): Place an "X" in the boxes that apply if you are an importer or exporter of spent lead-acid batteries (SLABs) being managed domestically under OAC rule 3745-266-80. Mark all that apply.

- a. Importer
- b. Exporter

- 12. Electronic Manifest Broker:** Place an “X” in the box if you are a person as defined in OAC rule 3745-50-10 that elects to use the electronic manifest system to obtain, complete and transmit an electronic manifest format supplied by the EPA electronic manifest system under a contractual relationship with a hazardous waste generator.
- 13. LQG Consolidation of Hazardous Waste from VSQGs:** Place an “X” in the box if you are an LQG that receives and consolidates hazardous wastes from VSQGs who are under the control of the same “person” as defined in OAC 3745-50-10.

You **must** complete the Addendum to the Site Identification Form for LQG Consolidation of Hazardous Waste from VSQGs providing **all** the following information for **each** VSQG you are consolidating waste from:

Note: Each time that you subsequently notify, the LQG Consolidation Addendum must be provided with a current list of VSQG(s) if this activity continues. This includes when submitting the Biennial Hazardous Waste Report. There is a specific GM Form Source Code G51 to be used for VSQG hazardous waste received from off-site, so records should be kept in a way that makes it possible for you to report it separately from LQG waste generated on-site.

- 14. LQG Site Closure for a Central Accumulation Area (CAA) (notification is optional) or Entire Facility (notification is required):** Complete applicable boxes a-d if you are/were an LQG who is required to notify Ohio EPA no later than 30 days prior to closing your facility, an LQG who must notify Ohio EPA within 90 days after closing your facility, or an LQG who is optionally closing a Central Accumulation area.

Please refer to the item-by-item instructions on page 23 on how to complete the Addendum.

Applicability Notes:

- If at any time on or after the 10/05/2020 effective date of OAC rule 3745-52-17 (Conditions for exemption for LQGs that accumulate hazardous waste), a generator meets the definition of an LQG and accumulates hazardous waste on-site in any units subject to closure performance standards, the generator is subject to the closure notification requirements of OAC rule 3745-52-17(A)(8)(c).
- Former LQGs that are no longer LQGs as of 10/05/2020 are still subject to the applicable closure standards for the hazardous waste management units which accumulated hazardous waste.

Information about generator closures can be found in Section 1.10 of the Closure Plan Review Guidance for RCRA Facilities located [here](#).

Overall, you will submit a minimum of two notifications as the facility progresses through the closure process.

- a. Mark an “X” in either the Central Accumulation area box or the Entire Facility box designating which your facility is closing
- b. List the date your facility expects to close the CAA or Entire Facility in mm/dd/yyyy format
- c. If the expected date has changed, list the new date your facility plans to close either a CAA or Entire Facility in mm/dd/yyyy format
- d. List the date your facility closed a CAA or the Entire Facility in mm/dd/yyyy format
 1. Place an “X” in the box if your facility is in compliance with the closure performance standards outlined in OAC 3745-52-17(A)(8)(c)
 2. Place an “X” in the box if your facility is not in compliance with the closure performance standards outlined in OAC 3745-52-17(A)(8)(c)

Section 10: Waste Codes for Federally Regulated Hazardous Wastes

Sites involved in hazardous waste activities should complete this section, with the exception of hazardous waste transporters. A healthcare facility operating under OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510 is not required to list the waste codes for its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. Waste code reporting on the Site ID Form is required for sites

with any of the following activities: *Hazardous Waste Generator, TSD facility, Recycler of Hazardous Waste, or Exempt Boiler and/or Industrial Furnace.*

If you handle hazardous wastes at your site that are described in OAC Chapter 3745-51, enter the appropriate 4-digit code(s) in alphanumeric order in the box(es) provided. A list of waste codes is available through a [link](#) on the Notification of Regulated Waste Activity web page.

	NOTE: If you handle more hazardous wastes than will fit under Section 10, please continue listing the hazardous waste codes on an extra sheet. Attach any additional sheets to the Site Identification Form.
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Section 11: Universal Waste Activities

Refer to OAC Chapter 3745-273 for Ohio's regulations covering universal waste. *Only Handlers of Universal Waste or Destination Facilities should complete this section.*

In Ohio there are federally defined Universal Wastes as well as state defined. To obtain more information about universal waste requirements, call the Hazardous Waste Compliance and Inspection Support Unit at (614) 644-2924 or visit [Ohio EPA's Universal Waste website](#).

1. Handler of Universal Waste:

- a. **Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (LQHUW):** The site is a LQHUW if it accumulates a total of 5,000 kg (11,000 lbs) or more of any universal wastes (calculated collectively) at any time. Mark an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate the type(s) of universal wastes the site manages.
- b. **Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (SQHUW):** The site is a SQHUW if it accumulates a total of less than 5,000 kg (11,000 lbs) of any universal wastes (calculated collectively) at any time. Notification to the Ohio EPA of this activity is optional.

	NOTE: If your site is only a Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste and does not fall under any other source of regulated activity, notifying and or obtaining an ID number is not required. Refer to pages 6-11 to see if your site is required to notify for any other regulated activity.
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2. **Destination Facility:** Mark an "X" in the box if you treat, dispose of, or recycle universal wastes on-site. A hazardous waste permit is required if you treat or dispose of universal wastes; a permit may be required if you recycle universal wastes.

	NOTE: If your site, in addition to being a destination facility for universal wastes, is also a treatment, storage, or disposal facility for other RCRA hazardous wastes, check both this box and Section 9 Item 4. In addition, if your site recycles other RCRA hazardous wastes, check both this box and Section 9 Item 5 above.
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Section 12: Used Oil Activities

Mark an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate which used oil management activities are taking place **at this site**. Ohio's regulations for used oil management are found in OAC Chapter 3745-279.

1. **Used Oil Transporter:** If "Yes" place an "X" in all that apply. The regulations for used oil transporters and transfer facilities are found in OAC rules 3745-279-40 through 3745-279-47.
 - a. **Transporter**
You transport used oil within the United States.
 - b. **Transfer Facility (at your site)**
You own or operate a used oil transfer facility.

2. **Used Oil Processor and/or Re-Refiner:** If “Yes” mark all that apply. The regulations for processors or re-refiners of used oil are found in OAC rules 3745-279-50 through 3745-279-59.
 - a. **Processor**
You process used oil.
 - b. **Re-Refiner**
You refine used oil.
3. **Off-Specification Used Oil Burner:** If the site burns off-specification used oil fuel, place an "X" in the box to indicate this used oil management activity.
4. **Used Oil Fuel Marketer:** If “Yes” mark all that apply. If either of these boxes is marked, you must also notify as a used oil transporter, used oil processor and/or re-refiner, or off-specification used oil fuel burner, unless you are a used oil generator. (Used oil generators are not required to notify.)
 - a. **Marketer Who Directs Shipment of Off-Specification Used Oil to Off-Specification Used Oil Burners**
You are a marketer who directs shipment of off-specification used oil to off-specification used oil burners. The regulations for off-specification used oil are found in OAC rules 3745-279-70 to 3745-279-75.
 - b. **Marketer Who First Claims the Used Oil Meets the Specification**
You are the first to claim that used oil meets the used oil specification established in OAC rule 3745-279-11.

Section 13: Pharmaceutical Activities

Notification for opting into or withdrawing from the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals pursuant to OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510: These rules are mandatory for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals at all healthcare facilities (except healthcare facilities that are VSQGs) and reverse distributors. Healthcare facilities and reverse distributors must notify Ohio EPA of these pharmaceutical activities using the Site ID Form. If a healthcare facility that is a VSQG chooses to operate under OAC rules 3745-266-500 through 3745-266-510, it also must notify using the Site ID Form.

1. **If you are opting into or currently operating** under OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals place an “X” in only one of the following:
 - a. **Healthcare Facility**
 - b. **Reverse Distributor**
2. **If you are withdrawing from operating** under OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals place an “X” in the box

Section 14: Eligible Academic Entities with Laboratories

Notification for opting into or withdrawing from managing laboratory hazardous wastes pursuant to OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216: These rules are an optional alternative set of requirements for eligible academic entities with laboratories. Certain generators (i.e., eligible academic entities defined under (1) below) are eligible to operate under OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 for management of their hazardous wastes in laboratories in lieu of 3745-52-15(A)(6)(c) (or 3745-52-14 for VSQGs). Eligible academic entities with laboratories that generate hazardous waste that elect to opt into 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216, are currently operating under these rules, or subsequently withdraw must complete this section to meet the notification requirements of 3745-52-203 or 3745-52-204.

NOTE	Eligible academic entities with laboratories must complete a separate Site ID Form for each site (i.e., EPA ID number) that is managing hazardous waste under OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216. All laboratories with the same EPA ID number will be regulated under these rules. If eligible academic entities with laboratories withdraw from regulation under the academic laboratory rules, all laboratories with the same EPA ID number associated with the withdrawal will be regulated under 3745-52-15(A)(6)(c) requirements (or 3745-52-14 for VSQGs).
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1. **Opting into or currently operating under OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 for the management of hazardous wastes in laboratories:** Place an “X” in this box if you are an eligible academic entity and you elect to opt into or are currently operating under OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 for the hazardous wastes generated in your laboratories. If you place an “X” in this box, you must place an “X” in at least one of the following to indicate your type of eligible academic entity. Place an “X” in all that apply:
 - a. **College or University.** You are an eligible college or university if you are a private or public, post-secondary, degree-granting, academic institution, that is accredited by an accrediting agency listed annually by the U.S. Department of Education.
 - b. **Teaching Hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university:** You are an eligible teaching hospital if you are a hospital that trains students to become physicians, nurses, or other health personnel and is either: (1) owned by a college or university, or (2) has a master affiliation agreement and program letter of agreement, as defined by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, with an accredited medical program or medical school.
 - c. **Non-profit Institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university:** You are an eligible non-profit institute if you are an organization that conducts research as its primary function and files as a non-profit organization under the tax code of 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) and is either: (1) owned by a college or university, or (2) has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university that establishes a relationship between institutions for the purposes of research and/or education and is signed by authorized representatives from each institution. A relationship on a project-by-project or grant-by-grant basis is not considered a formal written affiliation agreement.
2. **Withdrawing from OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 for the management of hazardous wastes in laboratories:** Place an “X” in this box if you have previously elected to opt into OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 and are now withdrawing from participation in this optional set of alternative requirements for hazardous waste generation in laboratories. Withdrawing generators will automatically revert to regulation under 3745-52-15(A)(6)(c) requirements (or 3745-52-14 for VSQGs).

Section 15: Hazardous Secondary Material (HSM)

Place an “X” in the “Yes” box if you are notifying under OAC rule 3745-50-16 that you will begin managing, are still managing, or will stop managing hazardous secondary material under OAC rules 3745-50-23, 3745-51-04(A)(23), (24), (25), or (27). Otherwise, place an “X” in the “No” box.

NOTE: If you mark “Yes,” you must fill out the Addendum to the Site ID Form: Notification of Hazardous Secondary Material Activity.

Please refer to the item-by-item instructions on page 23 on how to complete the Addendum.

Section 16: Comments

Use this space as needed to provide additional information for Items 1-10 as well as any special circumstances related to the assignment of the EPA ID Number. If the need for the EPA ID is temporary, please explain the circumstances in this section. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Section 17: Certification

This certification must be signed and dated by the generator(s), owner(s), operator(s), responsible official(s) or authorized representative(s) of the site. See OAC rule 3745-50-42 for more information on signatories in general. An “authorized representative” is a person responsible for the overall operation of the site or an operational unit (i.e., a plant manager or superintendent, or a person of equivalent responsibility).

The name and title of the certifier(s) should be legibly printed in the second column. The email address and date of signature should be provided in the second row. If additional space is needed for a second certifier, use an additional copy of this page.



NOTE: All Site ID Form submissions must include this certification with an original signature to be considered complete.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS for EPISODIC GENERATOR ADDENDUM

You must fill out this Addendum if you are a VSQG or SQG taking advantage of the provision in OAC rules 3745-52-230 through 3745-52-233 allowing you to generate additional quantities of hazardous waste—temporarily exceeding your normal generator category limits — and still maintain your existing generator category, if complying with the specified conditions including management standards, completing the event, and removing all hazardous waste from the site within sixty (60) days.

Examples of planned episodic events include tank cleanouts, short-term construction projects, short-term site remediation, equipment maintenance during plant shutdowns, removal of excess chemical inventories, and site and production process decommissions by a new operator. Unplanned episodic events, which Ohio EPA expects would be less frequent, include production process upsets, product recalls, accidental spills, or “acts of nature,” such as a tornado, hurricane, or flood. Generators conducting episodic events must notify with the type of event (planned or unplanned), an emergency contact and phone number, the start and end date of the episodic event (must be sixty (60) days or fewer apart), a description of the event, waste codes of wastes being generated, and the expected amount of waste to be generated.

ITEMS 1 & 2: Planned/ Unplanned Event

Indicate whether the event being conducted is planned or unplanned. Furthermore, indicate the reason for the planned or unplanned event. If none of the reasons listed apply, mark “Other” and describe the event in Item 15 of the Site ID Form.

ITEMS 3 & 4: Emergency Contact Information

Provide an emergency contact phone number and contact name for the individual who should be contacted regarding the information relating to this episodic event.

ITEMS 5 & 6: Beginning and End Dates

Provide the estimated start date and end date of the event. The event must be complete within sixty (60) days of the start date.

WASTES 1-3

For each waste stream produced as a result of the episodic event, provide a description of the waste generated, the estimated quantity generated, and the applicable hazardous waste codes. If necessary, attach a separate sheet of paper. Remember to enter your site’s EPA Identification Number in the top left-hand corner of each sheet.

ITEM 7: Waste Description

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

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

ITEM 8: Estimated Quantity

Provide an estimated quantity, in pounds, of hazardous waste to be generated as a result of the episodic event

ITEM 9: Hazardous Waste Codes

Provide the waste codes for the hazardous wastes you expect to generate during the episodic event.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS for the LQG CONSOLIDATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM VSQG ADDENDUM

You must fill out this Addendum if you are an LQG taking advantage of the new provision at OAC 3745-52-17(F) allowing you to consolidate hazardous wastes from VSQGs under the control of the same person (as defined in OAC 3745-50-10). For each VSQG that the LQG is receiving hazardous waste from, the LQG must identify the EPA Identification Number, if applicable, the name of the site, the site address, contact name, phone number, and email address.

ITEM 1: EPA ID NUMBER

Provide the EPA Identification Number for the VSQG whose waste you are consolidating, if applicable. A VSQG may have an EPA ID Number, because it may have been an SQG or LQG at one time, or for another reason. If the VSQG does not have an EPA ID Number, leave this blank.

ITEM 2: Site Name

Provide the legal name of the VSQG.

ITEMS 3-6: Site Location

Provide the complete location address for the VSQG. Please note that the address must be a physical address, not a post office box or route number.

ITEMS 7-9: Contact Information

Enter the telephone number, name of the individual who should be contacted for information about the VSQG, and their email address.

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS for the HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIAL (HSM) ADDENDUM

You must fill out this Addendum if you are or will be managing excluded HSM in compliance with OAC rules 3745-50-23, 3745-51-04(A)(23), (24), (25), or (27) or have stopped managing excluded HSM in compliance with the exclusion(s) and do not expect to manage any amount of excluded HSM under the exclusion(s) for at least one year. **Do not include any information regarding your hazardous waste activities in this section.**



NOTE: You must submit a completed Site ID Form, including this Addendum, prior to operating under the exclusion(s) and by March 1 of each even-numbered year thereafter using the Site ID Form as pursuant to OAC rule 3745-50-16. Persons who must satisfy this notification requirement can submit this information at the same time as their Biennial Hazardous Waste Report (which is also due by March 1 of each even-numbered year).

If you stop managing hazardous secondary material in accordance with the exclusion(s) and do not expect to manage any amount of hazardous secondary material under the exclusion(s) for at least one year, you must also submit a completed Site ID Form, including this Addendum, within thirty (30) days pursuant to OAC rule 3745-50-16.

ITEM 1: Reason for Notification

1. Facility will begin managing excluded hazardous secondary material as of (mm/dd/yyyy)
 - a. Place an "X" in the box if you are notifying that you will begin managing HSM under the exclusion(s).
 - i. Facilities must notify prior to operating under the exclusion(s)
 - ii. If you are placing an "X" in this box, list the date when you will begin managing HSM under OAC rules 3745-50-23, 3745-51-04(A)(23), (24), (25), or (27).
2. Facility is still managing excluded hazardous secondary material/ re-notifying as required by March 1st of each even numbered year.
 - a. Place an "X" in the box if you are re-notifying that you are still managing HSM under the exclusion(s).
3. Facility has stopped managing excluded hazardous secondary material as of (mm/dd/yyyy) and is notifying as required.
 - a. Place an "X" in the box if you are notifying that you have stopped managing hazardous secondary material under the exclusion(s) and do not expect to manage any amount of hazardous secondary material for at least one year (pursuant to OAC rule 3745-50-16(b)).
 - i. If you are placing an "X" in this box, list the date when you have stopped managing HSM.
 - ii. Facilities must notify within 30 days of when they stopped managing hazardous secondary material. You are considered to have stopped managing hazardous secondary material if: (1) you stop managing hazardous secondary material completely (e.g., you cease operations); (2) you choose to manage the hazardous secondary material as hazardous waste; (3) you undergo closure and request release from financial assurance per OAC rules 3745-51-143(h) or 3745-55-43; or (4) you temporarily suspend management of hazardous secondary material for at least one year.
 - iii. Only place an "X" in this box if you have stopped managing all hazardous secondary material under the exclusion(s). For example, if your facility only stopped managing one hazardous secondary material, but continued to manage another hazardous secondary material, you would leave this box blank since your facility continues to manage some amount of hazardous secondary material.
 - iv. If you submit a notification that you have stopped managing hazardous secondary material, you do not need to re-notify (unless you choose to manage hazardous secondary material again, in which case you would have to submit a notification prior to managing). After submitting a stop notification, you can leave the Addendum blank for subsequent submissions, including any subsequent Hazardous Waste Report submissions.

ITEM 2: Description of Excluded Hazardous Secondary Material (HSM) Activity

In the table provided on the Addendum to the Site Identification Form, list your appropriate facility code, each waste code for the hazardous secondary material you manage, the estimated and actual quantities, in short tons, for each hazardous secondary material, and the appropriate land-based code for how you manage the hazardous secondary material. **Do not include any information regarding your hazardous wastes in this section.** See examples below on how to answer this question.

1. **Facility Code:** Using the nationally defined Facility Codes enter the appropriate 2-digit code(s) that correctly describes your facility. If more than one code applies to your facility, enter each 2-digit code on a separate row. Each hazardous secondary material should be reported by facility code.

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

Under Generator Exclusion (OAC rule 3745-51-04(a)(23))	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Facility Code Description</u>
01	HSM Generator reclaiming HSM “on-site”: This code applies if you generate and reclaim hazardous secondary material at your generating facility.
02	HSM Generator transferring HSM to reclaimer within the “same company”: This code applies if you generate hazardous secondary material and send the material for reclamation to a different facility that is either controlled by you or controlled by the same person that controls your generating facility.
03	Reclaimer receiving HSM from HSM generator within the “same company”: This code applies if you receive and reclaim hazardous secondary material from a different facility that either controls you or is controlled by the same person that controls you.
04	Tolling Contractor reclaiming HSM pursuant to a tolling contract: This code applies if you are a tolling contractor that reclaims hazardous secondary material pursuant to a written contract with a toll manufacturer.
05	Toll Manufacturer managing HSM pursuant to a tolling contract: This code applies if you generate and send hazardous secondary material for reclamation to a tolling contractor pursuant to a written contract.
Transfer-Based Exclusion (OAC rule 3745-51-04(a)(24))	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Facility Code Description</u>
06	HSM Generator transferring HSM off-site to a domestic reclamation facility: This code applies if you generate and send hazardous secondary material for reclamation to an off-site domestic reclamation facility.
07	Reclaimer receiving HSM from off-site: This code applies if you reclaim hazardous secondary material received from an off-site hazardous secondary material generator or other facility and you certify that you have financial assurance per OAC rule 3745-50-16.
08	Intermediate facility receiving HSM from off-site: This code applies if you receive hazardous secondary material from an off-site hazardous secondary material generator or another facility, you store it for more than ten days, and you certify that you have financial assurance per OAC rule 3745-50-16. This code does not apply if you generate or reclaim the hazardous secondary material.

Imports and Exports (OAC rules 3745-51-04(a)(24) and (25))	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Facility Code Description</u>
09	HSM Generator exporting HSM to a foreign entity for reclamation: This code applies if you generate and plan to send hazardous secondary material for reclamation to a foreign entity for reclamation and will meet the notice and consent procedures in OAC rule 3745-50-16.
10	HSM Generator importing HSM from a foreign entity to send to another U.S. facility for reclamation: This code applies if you import hazardous secondary material from a foreign entity and send the material to a different U.S. reclamation facility.
11	HSM Generator importing HSM from a foreign entity for reclamation: This code applies if you import hazardous secondary material from a foreign entity and reclaim the material at your facility.
Non-waste Determinations and Solid Waste Variances (OAC rule 3745-50-23)	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Facility Code Description</u>
14	Variance for Materials that are Accumulated Speculatively: This code applies if you operate under an approved variance from EPA or your State for materials that are accumulated speculatively without sufficient amounts being recycled (see OAC rule 3745-50-24).
15	Variance for Materials that are Reclaimed and then Reused within the Original Production Process: This code applies if you operate under an approved variance from EPA or your State for materials that are reclaimed and then reused as feedstock within the original production process in which the materials were generated (see OAC rule 3745-50-24(b)).
16	Variance for Materials that are Partially Reclaimed: This code applies if you operate under an approved variance from EPA or your State for materials that have been partially-reclaimed but must be reclaimed further before recovery is completed if the partial reclamation has produced a commodity-like material (see OAC rule 3745-50-24(c)).
17	[Reserved]
18	[Reserved]
19	[Reserved]
20	Non-waste determination for HSM reclaimed in a continuous industrial process: This code applies if you operate under an approved non-waste determination from EPA or your State for hazardous secondary material which is reclaimed in a continuous industrial process (see OAC rule 3745-50-15(b))
21	Non-waste determination for HSM that are indistinguishable from a product or intermediate: This code applies if you operate under an approved non-waste determination from EPA or your State for hazardous secondary materials which is indistinguishable in all relevant aspects from a product or intermediate (see OAC rule 3745-50-15(c)).

	<p>NOTE: If you list more codes or manage more hazardous secondary material than will fit in the table under Item 2, please continue the Site Identification Form under Item 18 – Comments, or on an extra sheet. Remember to include your EPA Identification Number on the top of each page.</p> <p>For a list of the nationally-defined Hazardous Waste Codes, please click here.</p>
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2. **Waste Code(s) for HSM:** Use the box provided to enter the appropriate 4-digit hazardous waste code(s) that would apply to your hazardous secondary material if you managed it as hazardous waste (i.e., the waste code(s) that would apply if you did not manage your material in accordance with OAC rules 3745-50-23, 3745-51-04(A)(23), (24), (25), or (27).

3. Estimate Short Tons of Excluded HSM to be Managed Annually: In the box provided, enter your estimated quantity (using short tons) of hazardous secondary material you expect to manage annually. Convert all physical quantities (e.g., gallons, cubic yards, kilograms, metric tons, etc.) to short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 pounds) and round to the nearest ton (no decimals).

NOTE: Your estimated quantity should be for the entire amount of hazardous secondary material to be reclaimed NOT just the quantity of constituent or product reclaimed.

4. Actual Short Tons of Excluded HSM Manages During the Most Recent Odd-Numbered Year: Report the quantity (using short tons) of each hazardous secondary material you actually managed during the most recent odd-numbered year. For example, if you are submitting this notification on February 20, 2018, enter the amount you actually managed during 2017 (i.e., the quantity you managed from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017). Convert all physical quantities (e.g., gallons, cubic yards, kilograms, metric tons, etc.) to short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 pounds) and round to the nearest ton (no decimals). If this is your initial notification, enter "0."

NOTE: Your actual quantity should be for the entire amount of hazardous secondary material that was send for reclamation NOT just the quantity of constituent or product reclaimed.

5. Land-based Unit Code: Using the nationally defined Land-based Unit Codes, enter in the 2-digit code that best describes the land-based unit you use or will use to manage the hazardous secondary material. If you do not use any land-based units, enter "NA." If you use the code "OT" (Other), please describe your land-based unit in Item 18 – Comments. If more than one land-based unit code applies to a hazardous secondary material, list is separately using another row.

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

Definitions

The following definitions are included to help you understand and complete EPA Form 9029. They are not a substitute for reading the regulations. You can access Ohio's current and proposed Hazardous Waste, Universal Waste, and Used Oil rules and laws from DERR's website [here](#).

72-Hour Recycler Owners or operators of facilities that recycle (i.e., use, reuse or reclaim according to OAC rule 3745-51-01) hazardous waste received from off-site facilities if the hazardous waste is placed into the recycling process within 72 hours of arriving at the facility. These recyclers do not need a storage permit but are subject to the requirements contained in OAC rule 3745-51-06(C)(3) including biennial reporting.

Academic Laboratory Rules An alternative set of generator requirements for managing laboratory hazardous waste at eligible academic entities. Generators that are eligible academic entities with laboratories may elect to opt into OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 and manage their laboratory hazardous waste under these rules in lieu of 3745-52-15(A)(6)(c) (or 3745-52-14 for VSQGs). In order for eligible academic entities (see definition) to opt into or subsequently withdraw from the academic laboratory rules, they must use the Site ID Form to notify Ohio EPA. Refer to 3745-52-203 (opt in) and 3745-52-204 (withdraw).

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

Generators of more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of 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 their waste for up to 180 days before shipping it off-site. If the nearest treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility to which they can send their waste is more than 200 miles away, they may accumulate their waste for 270 days. See OAC rule 3745-52-16.

Acute Hazardous Waste Any hazardous waste with an EPA Hazardous 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. See OAC rule 3745-52-14(A)(3).

Authorized Representative The person responsible for the overall operation of the site or an operational unit (i.e., part of a site), e.g., superintendent or plant manager, or person of equivalent responsibility. See OAC rule 3745-50-42.

Authorized State A State that has obtained authorization from EPA to direct its own RCRA program. Ohio is an authorized state.

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

1. The unit has physical provisions for recovering and exporting energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases;
2. The unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) are of integral design (i.e., they are physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit);

3. The unit continuously maintains an energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel;
4. The unit exports and utilizes at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis (excluding recovered heat used internally in the same unit, for example, to preheat fuel or combustion air or drive fans or feedwater pumps); or
5. The unit is one which the Director has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in OAC rule 3745-50-25

By-product Radioactive Material

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

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 Hazardous Waste Code in the range D001 to D043. Each of these four characteristics is defined in OAC rules 3745-51-20 through 3745-51-24.

Delisted Wastes

Site-specific wastes that are excluded from regulation. A waste at a particular generating site may be excluded or delisted from the lists of hazardous waste in OAC rules 3745-51-30 through 3745-51-33 by petitioning the Ohio EPA Director for a regulatory amendment.

Destination Facility for Universal Waste

A facility that treats, disposes, or recycles universal waste on-site. A hazardous waste permit is required if you treat or dispose of universal wastes; a permit may be required if you recycle universal wastes.

Disposal

The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste into or on any land or water or air so that such hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters, except where such activity constitutes "storage" or "treatment" as defined in OAC Rule 3745-50-10.

Electronic Manifest Broker

A person as defined in OAC rule 3745-50-10 that elects to use the electronic manifest system to obtain, complete and transmit an electronic manifest format supplied by the EPA electronic manifest system under a contractual relationship with a hazardous waste generator.

Eligible Academic Entity

A college or university, or a non-profit research institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university, or a teaching hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university pursuant to OAC rules 3745-52-200 through 3745-52-216 (see 3745-52-200).

EPA Identification Number (EPA ID)	The number assigned by the EPA to each hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility; United States importer of hazardous waste; United States recognized trader arranging for import or export of hazardous waste, including those hazardous wastes managed under the alternate standards of Chapter 266 of the Administrative Code or the universal waste standards of Chapter 273 of the Administrative Code; United States exporter or importer of spent lead-acid batteries for recycling; mixed waste (hazardous and radioactive) generator; recycler of hazardous waste; exempt boiler and/or industrial furnace burning or processing hazardous waste; large quantity handler of or destination facility for universal wastes; disposer of hazardous waste with an underground injection permit; used oil transporter, used oil processor/re-refiner, off-specification used oil fuel burner, used oil fuel marketer; eligible academic entity managing laboratory hazardous waste under the academic laboratory rules; or site undergoing corrective action. Ohio EPA is the authorized implementer for the EPA ID assignment program in Ohio.
Episodic Generator	An episodic generator is either a VSQG or an SQG who, as a result of a planned or unplanned episodic event, generates a quantity of hazardous waste in a calendar month sufficient to cause the facility to move into a more stringent generator category. NOTE: When completing a Site ID Form which will include the Episodic Generator Addendum, the generator size required in item 9.A.1 should be the normal one for the site, not the size applicable to the episodic event.
Excluded Wastes	Wastes excluded from regulation under OAC rule 3745-51-04 and OAC rule 3745-51-03(C)(2).
Hazardous Secondary Material (HSM)	A secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste under OAC rule 3745-51. Facilities managing hazardous secondary material under OAC rules 3745-50-23, 3745-51-04(A)(23), (24), (25), or (27) must complete the Addendum to the Site Identification Form: Notification for Managing Hazardous Secondary Material.
Hazardous Waste	By-product of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. It is a waste that possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists ("listed waste"). A hazardous waste is regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. The regulatory definition of hazardous waste is found in OAC Chapter 3745-51.
Hazardous Waste Codes	The number (or code) assigned to each hazardous waste listed in OAC rules 3745-51-31 through 3745-51-33 and to each characteristic identified in OAC rules 3745-51-21 through 3745-51-24. The codes consist of one letter (D, F, P, U, or K) and three numbers. A list of the EPA Hazardous Waste Codes can be found on the Notification of Regulated Waste Activity webpage .
Hazardous Waste Generator	Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Chapter 3745-51 of the Administrative Code or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to the hazardous waste rules.
Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility	Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held for 10 days or less during the normal course of transportation [OAC Rule 3745-50-10(A)(132)].
Hazardous Waste Transporter	A person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, road, or water [OAC Rule 3745-50-10(A)(135)].

Hazardous Waste Treatment	Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such hazardous waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the hazardous waste, or so as to render such hazardous waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, storage, or reduction in volume [OAC Rule 3745-50-10(A)(137)]. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or composition of hazardous waste so as to render it non-hazardous.
Healthcare Facility	You are a healthcare facility if you are lawfully authorized to – (1) Provide preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance or palliative care, and counseling, service, assessment or procedure with respect to the physical or mental condition, or functional status, of a human or animal or that affects the structure or function of the human or animal body; or (2) Distribute, sell, or dispense pharmaceuticals, including over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, homeopathic drugs, or prescription pharmaceuticals. This definition includes, but is not limited to, wholesale distributors, third-party logistics providers that serve as forward distributors, military medical logistics facilities, hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, health clinics, physicians' offices, optical and dental providers, chiropractors, long-term care facilities, ambulance services, pharmacies, long-term care pharmacies, mail-order pharmacies, retailers of pharmaceuticals, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals. This definition does not include pharmaceutical manufacturers, reverse distributors, or reverse logistics centers.
Incineration	Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials; or a treatment technology involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures (e.g., burning sludge to remove the water and reduce the remaining residues to a safe, non-burnable ash which can be disposed safely on land, in some waters, or in underground locations).
Industrial Furnace	Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy: cement kilns; lime kilns; aggregate kilns; phosphate kilns; coke ovens; blast furnaces; smelting, melting and refining furnaces; titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors; methane reforming furnaces; pulping liquor recovery furnaces; combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid; halogen acid furnaces, as defined under industrial furnace in OAC rule 3745-50-10; and such other devices as the U.S. EPA Administrator may add to this list.
Interim (Permit) Status	Period during which the owner/operator of an existing TSD facility is treated as having been issued a RCRA permit even though he/she has not yet received a final determination. An existing facility should have automatically qualified for interim status if the owner/operator filed both timely "notification" and the first part (Part A) of the RCRA permit application. Interim status continues until a final determination is made to issue or deny the permit. Owner/operator of new facilities cannot by definition qualify for interim status; rather, they need a RCRA permit prior to beginning construction of a hazardous waste management facility.
Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of Hazardous Waste	A generator who generates any of the following amounts in a calendar month: (a) Generates, in any calendar month, (including quantities imported by importer site) 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; or (b) Generates, in a calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than, 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or

- (c) Generates, in a calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill of any RCRA acute hazardous waste.

Listed Wastes	Wastes specifically named in OAC rules 3745-51-31 through 3745-51-33. 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 Hazardous Waste Codes beginning with the letters F, P, U, or K.
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (LQHUW)	A universal waste handler (as defined in OAC rule 3745-273-09) who accumulates 5,000 kg (11,000 lbs) or more total of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, or lamps – calculated collectively) at any time. This designation is retained through the end of the calendar year in which the 5,000-kg limit is met or exceeded.
Management, or Hazardous Waste Management	Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste (OAC rule 3745-50-10).
Manifest, Uniform Hazardous Waste	The shipment document EPA form 8700-22 and, if necessary, Form 8700-22A, originated and signed by a generator in accordance with the instructions included in the appendix to 40 CFR Part 262. The “cradle-to-grave” paperwork must accompany a shipment of hazardous waste as it moves from the generator to the transporter and eventually to the hazardous waste management facility.
Mixed Waste	Waste that contains both hazardous and source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act (AEA), RCRA section 1004(41), 42 U.S.C. 6903 (63 <u>FR</u> 17414; April 9, 1998).
Municipality	A city, village, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, Indian tribe or authorized Indian tribal organization, designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act, or any other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.
OAC	Acronym for Ohio Administrative Code. Ohio's hazardous waste rules are located in Chapters 3745-50 to 3745-279 of the OAC and are comparable to the federal rules located in 40 CFR Parts 260 to 279.
Off-Site Facility	A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal area that is located at a place away from the generating site.
Off-Specification Used Oil Burner	A site where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in OAC rule 3745-279-11 (off-specification used oil) is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in 3745-279-61(A).
Off-Specification Used Oil Fuel	Used oil fuel that does not meet the specification provided under OAC rule 3745-279-11.
On-site Facility	A facility which has a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal area that is located on the generating site.
On-Specification Used Oil Fuel	Used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under OAC rule 3745-279-11.

Operator	The person responsible for the overall operation of a RCRA site. Note: This is the legal entity which controls the RCRA site operation rather than the plant or site manager. This is usually a company or business name, not an individual. See Person .
Owner	The person who owns a RCRA site or part of a RCRA site. Note: This includes the owner(s) of the building(s) and/or land. This may be an individual, company, or business name. See Person .
Person	An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (40 CFR 270.2). It is the Federal statute that regulates the generation, treatment, storage, disposal, recycling, and/or transportation of solid and hazardous waste.
RCRA Permit	A complete RCRA permit is comprised of an operating permit for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal, and a corrective action permit addressing releases from solid waste management units. To apply for a permit, a site must file a two-part application (Part A and Part B). A facility is not considered to have a complete RCRA permit until both parts have been issued.
RCRA Subtitle C Site (RCRA Site or Site)	<p>The physical plant or location at which one or more of the following regulated waste activities occurs: the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes; recycling of hazardous wastes; United States importer of hazardous waste; mixed waste (hazardous and radioactive) generator; exempt boiler and/or industrial furnace burning or processing hazardous waste; large quantity handler of or destination facility for universal wastes; disposing hazardous waste with an underground injection permit; the transportation (and temporary storage during transportation), processing/re-refining, burning, or marketing of used oil; eligible academic entity managing laboratory hazardous waste under the academic laboratory rules; or undergoing corrective action.</p> <p>A site may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units. For entities that only transport regulated wastes, the term site refers to the headquarters of that entity's operations.</p>
Reclamation	The processing or regeneration of a material to recover a usable product. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents. See OAC rule 3745-51-01(C)(4).
Recognized Trader	A person domiciled in the United States, who acts to arrange and facilitate transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery or disposal operations, either by purchasing from and subsequently selling to United States and foreign facilities, or by acting under arrangements with a United States waste facility to arrange for the export or import of the waste, as defined in OAC rule 3745-50-10(R)(1).
Recycling	<p>Use, reuse, or reclamation of a material (OAC rule 3745-51-01(C)(7)). A material is "used or reused" if it is either:</p> <p>(1) Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (e.g., distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process) (3745-51-01(C)(5)). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as</p>

separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary material); or

(2) Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (e.g., spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

Residual

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

Responsible Official

A responsible official is defined in OAC rule 3745-50-42(A). Permit applications and reports must be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this rule, a "responsible corporate officer" means:
 - (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making or decision-making functions for the corporation, or
 - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than two hundred fifty persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this rule, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:
 - (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., regional administrator of U.S. EPA).

Reverse Distributor

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

Sludge

Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant [OAC Rule 3745-50-10(A)(114)].

Small Quantity Generator (SQG) of Hazardous Waste

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

- (1) Generates, in any calendar month, more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) but less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste; **and**
- (2) Generates, in any calendar month, less than or equal to 1 kilogram (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste listed in 3745-51-31 or 3745-51-33(E) of the Administrative Code; **and**

- (3) Generates, in any calendar month, less than or equal to 100 kilograms (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 3745-51-31 or 3745-51-33(E) of the Administrative Code.

Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (SQHUW)

A universal waste handler (as defined in OAC rule 3745-273-09) who accumulates less than 5,000 kg (11,000 lbs) of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, or lamps – calculated collectively) at any time. Notification to the Ohio EPA of this activity is optional.

Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption

The persons who burn small quantities of hazardous waste in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace, in accordance with OAC rule 3745-266-108, are conditionally exempt from regulation for that activity.

Smelting, Melting, and Refining Furnace Exemption

Under OAC rule 3745-266-100(C), owners or operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces that process hazardous wastes solely for metals recovery are conditionally exempt from regulation, except for 3745-266-101 and 3745-266-112, provided they comply with limited requirements set forth in 3745-266-100(C). Similarly, 3745-266-100(F) provides that owners or operators of smelting, melting and refining furnaces that process hazardous wastes for the recovery of precious metals are conditionally exempt from regulation, except for 3745-266-112 provided they comply with limited requirements specified in 3745-266-100(F).

Solid Waste

Any garbage, refuse, or sludge, or other materials not excluded under OAC rule 3745-51-04(A). Exclusions include, for example, domestic sewage and any mixture of other wastes that pass through a sewer system to a publicly owned treatment works (POTWs); industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act; irrigation return flows; nuclear materials defined by the Atomic Energy Act; and in situ mining materials. Wastewaters being collected, stored, or treated before discharge and sludges generated by wastewater treatment are not excluded. Hazardous waste is defined as a subset of solid waste.

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 Hazardous Waste Codes F001 through F005.

Source Material

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

Special Nuclear Material

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

Source Reduction

"Source reduction" means any practice that: (1) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and (2) reduces impact on public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or

contaminants. The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control. Source reduction does not include any practice that alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the provision of a service.

Storage	Temporary holding of hazardous waste until it is treated, disposed, or stored elsewhere. Storage methods include containers, tanks, waste piles, and surface impoundments [OAC Rule 3745-50-10(A)(122)].
Superfund	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 solid waste emergency and long-term removal remedial activities of EPA.
Surface Impoundment	A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily from earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) that is designed to accumulate liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and that is not an injection well [OAC Rule 3745-50-10(A)(124)].
Temporary Generator	A site that was not a hazardous waste generator until a one-time, non-recurring, temporary event occurred that is not related to normal production processes. In other words, short-term temporary generators produce hazardous waste from a particular activity for a limited time and then cease conducting that activity and revert back to non-hazardous waste generator.
Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD or TSDF)	A facility that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste. A hazardous waste permit is required for this activity.
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	The subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. Underground injection wells are regulated under both the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (see 40 CFR Part 148).
United States Importer	Any person who imports hazardous waste from a foreign country into the United States. This does not include hazardous waste shipped from a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, United States territory or protectorate.
Universal Waste	Any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of OAC Chapter 3745-273: <i>batteries</i> , as described in OAC rule 3745-273-02; <i>pesticides</i> , as described in OAC rule 3745-273-03; <i>mercury containing equipment</i> , as described in 3745-273-04; <i>lamps</i> , as described in OAC rule 3745-273-05; <i>aerosol cans</i> , as described in OAC rule 3745-273-06; <i>paint and paint related wastes</i> , as described in OAC rule 3745-273-09; and <i>antifreeze</i> , as described in OAC rule 3745-273-09.
Used Oil	Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

Used Oil Fuel Marketer	<p>Any person who conducts either of the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their site to an off-specification used oil burner; or (2) First claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in OAC rule 3745-279-11.
Used Oil Management Activities	<p>For the purposes of the Site ID Form, includes used oil transportation; used oil processing and re-refining; burning off-specification used oil fuel; and used oil fuel marketing.</p>
Used Oil Processing	<p>Chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of, fuel oils, lubricants, or other used oil-derived products. Processing includes but is not limited to: blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation, and re-refining.</p>
Used Oil Processor	<p>A site that processes on-specification or off-specification used oil.</p>
Used Oil Re-Refiner	<p>A site that produces lubricating oils and greases, industrial fuel, asphalt extender, gasoline, and other products from on-specification or off-specification used oil.</p>
Used Oil Transfer Facility	<p>Any transportation-related facility, including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours during the normal course of transportation and not longer than 35 days. Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under OAC rules 3745-279-50 through 3745-279-59.</p>
Used Oil Transporter	<p>Any person who transports used oil, any person who collects used oil from more than one generator and transports the collected oil, and owners and operators of used oil transfer facilities. Used oil transporters may consolidate or aggregate loads of used oil for purposes of transportation but, with the following exception, may not process used oil. Used oil transporters may conduct incidental processing operations that occur in the normal course of used oil transportation (e.g., settling and water separation), but that are not designed to produce (or make more amenable for production of) used oil-derived products or used oil fuel.</p> <p>Formerly referred to as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator, this is a generator who generates less than or equal to the following amounts in a calendar month:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 100 kg (220 lbs) of RCRA hazardous waste; and 2) 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous wastes listed in 3745-51-31 or 3745-51-33(E); and 3) 100 kg (220 lbs.) of any residue or contaminated soil, waste, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill of any acute hazardous waste.

**Waste
Minimization**

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

EPA Hazardous Waste Codes for Waste Streams Commonly Generated by Small Businesses

Ohio EPA recognizes that generators of small quantities of hazardous waste, many of which are small businesses, may not be familiar with the manner in which hazardous waste materials are identified in the Ohio Administrative Code. In order to aid small businesses in determining the EPA hazardous waste codes for their hazardous wastes that are needed to complete EPA Form 9029, two appendices are enclosed.

Appendix 1 lists 18 general industry categories that contain small businesses. For each of these categories, commonly generated hazardous wastes are identified. Appendix 2 lists EPA hazardous waste codes for each hazardous waste stream identified in Appendix 1.

To use these appendices:

- Locate your industry in Appendix 1 to identify the hazardous waste streams common to your activities.
- Find each of your hazardous waste streams in Appendix 2 and review the more detailed descriptions of typical hazardous wastes to determine which hazardous waste streams actually result from your activities.
- If you determine that a hazardous waste stream does apply to you, report the 4-digit EPA hazardous waste code in Section 10 of the Site ID Form.

The industries and hazardous waste streams described here do not provide a comprehensive list but rather serve as a guide to potential small businesses in determining which of their wastes, if any, are hazardous. Except for the pesticide category, this insert does not include EPA hazardous waste codes for commercial chemical products that are hazardous when discarded unused. These chemicals and their EPA hazardous waste codes are listed in OAC rules 3745-51-30 through 33.

If the specific hazardous waste code that should be applied to your hazardous waste stream is unclear, please refer to OAC Chapter 3745-51. Copies of OAC Chapter 3745-51 and other Ohio EPA regulations are available at most libraries and on DERR's Web Site [here](#).

In those cases where more than one hazardous waste code is applicable, all should be used. If you have any questions, or if you are unable to determine the proper EPA hazardous waste codes for your hazardous wastes, contact DERR's Hazardous Waste Compliance Assistance at (614) 644-2924.

Appendix 1

Typical Hazardous Waste Streams Produced by Small Quantity Generators

LABORATORIES

Acids/Bases, Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Ignitable Wastes, Reactives, Solvents

PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Acids/Bases, Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Ink Sludges, Spent Plating Wastes, Solvents

PESTICIDE END USERS AND APPLICATION

Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Services, Pesticides, Solvents

CONSTRUCTION

Acids/Bases, Ignitable Wastes, Solvents

EQUIPMENT REPAIR

Acids/Bases, Ignitable Wastes, Lead Acid Batteries, Solvents

FURNITURE/WOOD MANUFACTURING & REFINISHING

Ignitable Wastes, Solvents

OTHER MANUFACTURING (textiles, plastics, leather)

Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Solvents

LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS

Dry Cleaning Filtration Residues, Solvents

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL SHOPS

Acids/Bases, Ignitable Wastes, Pesticides, Reactives, Solvents

BUILDING CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Acids/Bases, Solvents

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Acids/Bases, Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Ignitable Wastes, Lead Acid Batteries, Solvents

WOOD PRESERVING

Preserving Agents

MOTOR FREIGHT TERMINALS AND RAILROAD

Acids/Bases, Transportation, Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Ignitable Wastes, Lead Acid Batteries, Solvents

FUNERAL SERVICES

Solvents (formaldehyde)

METAL MANUFACTURING

Acids/Bases, Cyanide Wastes, Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Ignitable Wastes, Reactives, Solvents, Spent Plating Wastes

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

Acids/Bases, Cyanide Wastes, Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Ignitable Wastes, Reactives, Solvents

CLEANING AGENTS AND COSMETICS

Acids/Bases, Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Ignitable Wastes, Pesticides, Solvents

FORMULATORS

Acids/Bases, Cyanide Wastes, Heavy Metals/Inorganics, Ignitable Wastes, Pesticides, Reactives, Solvents

Appendix 2

Typical Hazardous Waste Streams and EPA Hazardous Waste Codes

ACIDS/BASES:

Acids, bases or mixtures having a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, or liquids that corrode steel at a rate greater than 0.25 inches per year, are considered to be corrosive (for a complete description of corrosive wastes, see OAC rule 3745-51-22, Characteristic of Corrosivity). All corrosive materials and solutions have the EPA hazardous waste code D002. The following are some examples of the more commonly used corrosives:

Examples of Corrosive Waste Streams	
Acetic Acid	Oleum
Ammonium Hydroxide	Perchloric Acid
Chromic Acid	Phosphoric Acid
Hydrobromic Acid	Potassium Hydroxide
Hydrobromic Acid	Sodium Hydroxide
Hydrofluoric acid	Sulfuric Acid
Nitric Acid	

DRY CLEANING FILTRATION RESIDUES:

Cooked powder residue (perchloroethylene plants only), still residues and spent cartridge filters containing perchloroethylene or valclene are hazardous and have an EPA hazardous waste code of F002. Still residues containing petroleum solvents with a flash point less than 140°F are also considered hazardous and have an EPA hazardous waste code of D001.

HEAVY METALS/INORGANICS:

Heavy Metals and other inorganic waste materials exhibit the characteristic of TCLP Toxicity and are considered hazardous if the extract from a representative sample of the waste has any of the specific constituent concentrations as shown in OAC rule 3745-51-24, Table 1. This may include dusts, solutions, wastewater treatment sludges, paint wastes, waste inks, and other such materials which contain heavy metals/inorganics (note that wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations containing nickel and cyanide are identified as F006). The following are TCLP Toxic:

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code
Arsenic	D004
Barium	D005
Cadmium	D006
Chromium	D007
Lead	D008
Mercury	D009
Selenium	D010
Silver	D011

IGNITABLE WASTES:

Ignitable wastes include any flammable liquids, non-liquids, and contained gases that have a flashpoint less than 140°F (for a complete description of ignitable wastes, see OAC rule 3745-51-21, Characteristic of Ignitability). Examples are spent solvents (see also solvents), solvent still bottoms, ignitable paint wastes (paint removers, brush cleaners and stripping agents), epoxy resins and adhesives (epoxies, rubber cements and marine glues), and waste inks containing flammable solvents. Unless otherwise specified, all ignitable wastes have an EPA hazardous waste code of D001.

Some commonly used ignitable compounds are:

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code
Acetone	F003
Benzene	D001
n-Butyl Alcohol	F003
Chlorobenzene	F002
Cyclohexanone	F003
Ethyl Acetate	F003
Ethylbenzene	F003
Ethyl Ether	F003

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code
Ethylene Dischloride	D001
Methanol	F003
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	F003
Petroleum Distillates	D001
Xylene	F003

INK SLUDGES CONTAINING CHROMIUM AND LEAD:

This includes solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead. All ink sludges have an EPA hazardous waste code of K086.

LEAD ACID BATTERIES:

Used lead acid batteries should be reported on the notification form only if they are not recycled. Used lead acid batteries that are recycled do not need to be counted in determining the quantity of waste that you generate per month, nor do they require a hazardous waste manifest when shipped off your premises. (Note: Special requirements do apply if you recycle your batteries on your own premises -- see OAC rule 3745-58-70.)

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code
Lead Dross	D008
Spent Acids	D002
Lead Acid Batteries	D008, D002

ORGANIC WASTES:

See OAC rule 3745-51-24, Table 1 - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic, for a list of constituents and regulatory levels.

PESTICIDES:

Pesticides, pesticide residues, washing and rinsing solutions and dips which contain constituent concentrations at or above Toxicity Characteristic regulatory levels (see OAC rule 3745-51-24) are hazardous waste. Pesticides that have an oral LD50 toxicity (rat) < 50 mg/kg, inhalation LC50 toxicity (rat) < 2 mg/L or a dermal LD 50 toxicity (rabbit) < 200 mg/kg, are hazardous materials. The following pesticides would be hazardous waste if they are technical grade, unused and disposed. For a more complete listing, see OAC rules 3745-51-32 through 33 for specific listed pesticides, discarded commercial chemical products, and other wastes, wastewaters, sludges, and by-products from pesticide production.

(Note that while many of these pesticides are no longer in common use, they are included here for those cases where they may be found in storage.)

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code
Aldicarb	P070
Aldrin	P004
Amitrole	U011
Arsenic Pentoxide	P011
Arsenic Trioxide	P012
Cacodylic Acid	U136
Carbamic Acid, Methylnitroso-Ethyl Ester	U178
Chlordane	U036
Copper Cyanides	P029
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	U066
1,2-Dichloropropane	U083
1,3-Dichloropene	U084
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid	U240
DDT	U061
Dieldrin	P037
Dimethoate	P044
Dimethylcarbamoyl Chloride	U097
Dinoseb	P047
Disodium Monmomethane arsonate	P020
Disulfoton	D004
Endosulfan	P039
Endrin	P050
Ethylmercuric Chloride	P051

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code
Famphur	D009
Nepthachlor	P097
Hexachlorobenzene	P059
Kepone	U127
Lindane	U142
2-Methoxy Mercuric Chloride	U129
Methosychlor	D009
Methyl Parathion	D014
Monosodium Methanearsonate	P071
Nicotine	D004
Parathion	P075
Pentachloronitrobenzene	P089
Pentachlorophenol	U185
Phenylmercuric Acetate	U242
Phorate	D009
Strychnine	P094

SOLVENTS:

Spent solvents, solvent still bottoms or mixtures containing solvents are often hazardous. This includes solvents used in degreasing and paint-brush cleaning, and distillation residues from reclamation. The following are some commonly used hazardous solvents (see also Ignitable Wastes for other hazardous solvents, and OAC rule 3745-51-31 for most listed hazardous waste solvents):

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code
Benzene	D001
Carbon Disulfide	F005
Carbon Tetrachloride	F001
Chlorobenzene	F002
Cresois	F004
Cresylic Acid	F004
O-Dichlorobenzene	F002
Ethanol	D001
Ethylene Dichloride	D001
Isobutanol	F005
Isopropanol	D001
Kerosene	D001
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	F005
Methylene Chloride	F001 (Sludges), F002 (Still Bottoms)
Naphtha	D001
Nitrobenzene	F004
Petroleum Solvents (Flash-point less than 140F)	D001
Pyridine	F005
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	F001 (Sludges), F002 (Still Bottoms)
Tetrachloroethylene	F001 (Sludges), F002 (Still Bottoms)
Toluene	F005
Trichloroethylene	F001 (Sludges), F002 (Still Bottoms)
Trichlorofluoromethane	F002
Trichlorotribluoroethen	F002
White Spirits	D001

REACTIVES:

Reactive wastes include reactive materials or mixtures which are unstable, react violently with or form explosive mixtures with water, generate toxic gases or vapors when mixed with water (or when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 in the case of cyanide- or sulfide-bearing wastes), or are capable of detonation or explosive reaction when irritated or heated (for a complete description of reactive wastes, see OAC rule 3745-51-23, Characteristic of Reactivity). Unless otherwise specified, all reactive wastes have an EPA hazardous waste code of D003. The following materials are commonly considered to be reactive:

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code
Acetyl Chloride	D003
Chromic Acid	D003
Cyanides	D003
Organic Peroxides	D003
Perchlorates	D003
Permanganates	D003
Hypochlorites	D003
Sulfides	D003

SPENT PLATING AND CYANIDE WASTES:

Spent plating wastes contain cleaning solutions and plating solutions with caustics, solvents, heavy metals and cyanides. Cyanide wastes may also be generated from heat treatment operations, pigment production and manufacturing of anti-caking agents. Plating wastes are generally Hazardous Waste Codes F006-F009. Heat treatment wastes are generally Hazardous Waste Codes F010-F012. See OAC rule 3745-51-31 for a more complete description of plating wastes.

UNIVERSAL WASTES:

If the facility generates any of the following, it has the option of managing said items under the Universal Waste Rules outlined in OAC Chapter 3745-273: *batteries*, as described in OAC rule 3745-273-02; *pesticides*, as described in OAC rule 3745-273-03; *mercury containing equipment*, as described in 3745-273-04; *lamps*, as described in OAC rule 3745-273-05; *aerosol cans*, as described in OAC rule 3745-273-06; *paint and paint related wastes*, as described in OAC rule 3745-273-09; and *antifreeze*, as described in OAC rule 3745-273-09. These wastes when managed under the alternative Universal Waste Rules do not count toward determination of the generator size. These wastes do not need to be manifested as hazardous waste either. For more information, please visit Ohio EPA’s Universal Waste [webpage](#).

WOOD PRESERVING AGENTS:

Compounds or mixtures used in wood preserving, including the wastewater treatment sludge from wastewater treatment operations, are considered hazardous wastes. Bottom sediment sludges from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote or pentachlorophenol are hazardous and have an EPA hazardous waste code of K001. In addition, wastewaters, process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from certain wood preserving processes are also hazardous wastes and carry EPA hazardous waste codes F032, F034 or F035, depending on the contaminants they contain. Unless otherwise indicated, specific wood preserving components are as follows:

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s)
Chromated Copper Arsenate	D004, F035
Creosote	K001, F034
Pentachlorophenol	K001, F032