

Appendix B Definitions

Appliance: Any device that contains and uses a Class I or Class II substance as a refrigerant and that is used for household or commercial purposes, including any air conditioner, refrigerator, chiller, or freezer.

Cartridge Filter: A discrete filter unit containing both filter paper and activated carbon that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in installing this device.

Characteristic Waste: The characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity that identify hazardous waste.

Chemical Warfare Agent: A substance that because of its chemical properties is used in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate humans or animals or deny use of indigenous resources.

Container: Any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

Designated Facility: A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF) that is identified on a manifest as the destination of a hazardous waste shipment. The facility must have an appropriate permit, have interim status, or be regulated under specific recycling requirements.

Nonattainment Area: Any area designated as being in nonattainment with the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone pursuant to rulemaking under section 107(d)(4)(A)(ii) of the CAA.

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

EPA Hazardous Waste Number: The number assigned by USEPA to each hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, and to each characteristic identified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C.

Facility: All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements of the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (i.e., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combination of them).

Federally Enforceable: All limitations and conditions enforceable by the Administration, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR, requirements within any applicable state implementation plan, and any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR.

Generator: Any person or group whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR 261 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulations.

Good Management Practice (GMP): A practice that, although not mandated by law, is encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

Hazardous Waste: A solid waste, not specifically excluded from the restrictions of Federal regulation (42 USC 6901), that meets the criteria listed in 40 CFR 261 or is specifically named as a hazardous waste in Federal regulations.

Household Waste: Includes material discarded by single and multiple residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing.

Incinerator: Any furnace used in the process of burning solid waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter.

Infectious Waste: 1. Equipment, instruments, utensils, and fomites of a disposable nature from the rooms of patients who are suspected to have or have been diagnosed as having a communicable disease and who must therefore be isolated as required by public health agencies. 2. Laboratory waste, such as pathological specimens and disposable fomites (any substance that may harbor or transmit pathological organism). 3. Surgical operating room pathological specimens and disposable fomites attendant thereto and similar disposable materials from outpatient areas and emergency rooms.

Landfill: A disposal facility or a part of a facility where waste is placed in or on land and that is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, or a cave.

Hazardous Waste Management: The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

Material-Tracking System: Each generator developing an in-house system to ensure that all hazardous materials and wastes are controlled from purchase to release or disposal in order to reduce loss and spillage.

Medical Waste: When defined as applicable to municipal waste combustors, any solid waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in production or testing of biological agents. Medical waste does not include hazardous waste identified under RCRA-C or any household waste as defined in RCRA, subpart C.

Off-Specification Used Oil: Used oil burned for energy recovery and any fuel produced from used oil that exceeds the following allowable limits:

Arsenic	5 ppm max.
Cadmium	2 ppm max.
Chromium	10 ppm max.
Lead	100 ppm max.
Flash Point	100 °F min.
Total halogens	4000 ppm max.

Particulate Emissions: Any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material, except uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air.

Pollution Prevention: Source reduction and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources, or protection of natural resources by conservation. Recycling, energy, treatment, and disposal are not included in the definition of pollution prevention. However, some practices commonly described as “in-process recycling” may qualify as pollution prevention. Examples might include solvent recycling, metal recovery from a spent plating bath, and recovery of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Qualifying Recycling Program: Organized operations that require concerted efforts to (a) divert or recover scrap or waste from waste streams; (b) identify, segregate, and maintain the integrity of the recyclable materials to maintain or enhance the marketability of the material.

Recyclable Material: Material that normally has been or would be discarded (such as scraps and waste) and material that may be reused after undergoing some type of physical or chemical processing. Recyclable materials may include discarded materials that have undergone demilitarization or mutilation at an installation before being transferred to the property disposal office for sale. Recyclable materials do not include (1) precious-metal-bearing scrap; (2) those items that may be used again for their original purpose or functions without any special processing, such as used vehicles, vehicle or machine parts, bottles (not scrap glass), electrical components, and unopened containers of unused oil or solvent.

Recycling: The process by which recovered materials are transformed into new or usable products.

Resource Recovery Facility: Any physical plant that processes residential, commercial, or institutional solid waste biologically, chemically, or physically and recovers useful products (such as shredded fuel, combustible oil or gas, steam, metal, or glass) for resale or reuse.

Sludge: Any solid, semisolid, 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.

Source Reduction: Any practice that reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or emitted to the environment (including fugitive emissions) before recycling, treatment, or disposal. The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution or raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, and inventory control.

Source Separation: The setting aside of recyclable materials at their points of generation by the generator.

Sump: Any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and the troughs or trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste TSDFs, except that as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, “sump” means any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a collection and removal system or a leak-detection system for subsequent removal from the system.

Treatability Study: A study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine one or more of the following:

- Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process
- What pretreatment, if any, is required
- The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment
- The efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes
- The characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process

Treatment: Any method, technique, or process (including neutralization) designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste.

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 is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

Volatile Organic compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.