



## Instructions for Completing the Notification for Hazardous or Industrial Waste Management Form (TCEQ-00002)

### Who must complete these forms?

- recycler of industrial or hazardous waste
- commercial transporter, transfer facility of industrial Class 1 waste or hazardous waste
- anyone who disposes of industrial waste or hazardous waste at their own facility
- anyone who generates more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste in a calendar month
- anyone who generates 2.2 pounds or more of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month
- anyone who generates more than 220 pounds of industrial Class 1 waste in a calendar month

### What is in this package?

1. Line-by-line instructions
2. Codes necessary to complete the form

***Are you interested in updating your Notice of Registration electronically?***

**Please contact the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS) support staff at 512/239-6925**

**or**

**Create an account today at:**

**<https://www6.tceq.state.tx.us/steers/>**

## Instructions for Completing TCEQ-00002

### READ THIS CAREFULLY:

This form is designed to be used for Initial Notifications as well as Subsequent Notifications to add Waste Streams, On-site Waste Management Units, or both. To obtain all forms, call TCEQ Publications at 512/239-0028 or visit our Web site, [www.tceq.com](http://www.tceq.com), go to "Forms and Publications," and "Forms Database." Enter the appropriate form number.

#### **For an Initial Notification:**

1. Complete this form, the Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400), and for hazardous waste handling, EPA RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Site Form (EPA 8700-12).
2. Make enough copies of Part II. Waste Stream Notification, to identify each **waste** generated at your site.
3. Make enough copies of Part III. Waste Management Unit Notification, to identify each **waste management unit** at your site.
4. Your site will be assigned a Solid Waste Registration Number; if handling hazardous waste, an EPA Identification Number will also be assigned.
5. The Solid Waste Registration Number and EPA ID Number are site specific. If the company moves to a new site location, an Initial Notification must be submitted and new registration numbers assigned for the new site. (Do not use numbers assigned to another site address.)

#### **For a Subsequent Notification to add one or more Waste Streams:**

1. Complete Items 1–7 in Part II, Section A, to identify the facility.
2. Under "Notification Type," check **Update**.
3. Go to Section B, Waste Stream Information. Complete only this section.
4. Make enough copies of Part II to identify each waste stream that you are adding to your existing Notice of Registration.

#### **For a Subsequent Notification to add one or more On-site Waste Management Units:**

1. Complete Items 1–7 in Part III, Section A, to identify the facility.
2. Under "Notification Type," check **Update**.
3. Go to Section B. Waste Management Unit Information. Complete only this section.
4. Make enough copies of Part III to identify each waste management unit you are adding to your existing Notice of Registration.

#### **To correct or update information on the Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400):**

Complete a new Core Data Form. (According to its instructions, you may complete **only** the items that have changed.)

# Part I. General Registration Information

## Section A. Notification Type and Registration Numbers

1. **Notification Type:** Check the box that applies to the type of notification.
  - “**Initial**” means that this is the first registration for this company or facility at this site address.
  - “**Update**” means that this site already has a Notice of Registration on file with us at this site address and you are adding one or more waste streams, one or more on-site waste management units or changing contact information.
  
2. **Solid Waste Registration Number:** Enter the 5-digit number assigned to this site. For an Initial Notification, leave this item blank.
  
3. **EPA Identification Number:** Enter the 12-digit number assigned to this site by the US Environmental Protection Agency.
  - For an Initial Notification, leave this item blank.
  - If the site does not generate or handle hazardous waste, an EPA Identification Number is not required. Leave this item blank.
  - If the company is a **transporter** located in another state and shipping waste into Texas, enter the EPA Identification Number assigned to your facility in your home state.
  
1. **Customer Reference Number:** If the customer has already been assigned this number by the TCEQ Central Registry Program, enter the number here. If you do not have a customer reference number, leave this item blank and submit a completed Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400) with this notification.
  
2. **Regulated Entity Number:** If this site (or company, in the case of a transporter) has already been assigned this number by the TCEQ Central Registry Program, enter the number here. If the site does not have a regulated entity reference number, leave this item blank and submit a completed Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400) with this notification.

## Section B. Company Information

1. **Company Name:** Legal company name as registered with the Texas Secretary of State.
  
2. **Site Name:** Can be the same name as Question 1, or Doing Business As (DBA).
  
3. **Registration Type:** This question pertains to your waste activities. Check all the categories that apply.
  
4. **Site Contact Information:** Individual who represents your facility for waste management issues. Please include telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address, if available.
  
5. **Billing Contact information:** Individual or organization that acts as representative for accounts payable issues and who will receive TCEQ invoices.
  
6. **Waste Handler Status:** This applies to your facility—not your disposal company. Check all the categories that apply.

## Section C. Generator Information

If your facility **does not** fit the definition of a “Generator,” skip to Section D.

1. **Generator Type:** Generators are grouped into one of three categories based on their business activities. Choose the category that best describes your business type. Check “Railroad Commission” if the business activity that generates this hazardous waste is regulated by the Texas Railroad Commission. For assistance in determining whether your facility is industrial or non-industrial, see Appendix G.
2. **Hazardous Waste Generation Status:** This question refers to the amount of hazardous waste generated at your site in a calendar month. Check the box that applies to your hazardous waste generation.

## Section D. Receiver Information

The questions in this section refer to facilities that accept or manage industrial waste from off-site sources. According to Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Section 335.2, this practice might require a permit.

If your facility **does not** fit the definition of a “Receiver,” skip to Section E.

1. **Facility Category:** Check the box that best describes the way in which your facility receives industrial waste. (See Appendix A. Definitions, for an explanation of the terms “commercial,” “captive,” and “captured.”)
2. **Class of Waste Received for treatment, storage or disposal:** This applies to the waste that your facility receives from off-site, not waste generated on-site. Check **all** types of waste that apply.
3. **If you receive waste from off-site and recycle it at your site, see TCEQ Form 0524 “Notification Form for Receiving and Recycling Hazardous or Industrial Waste”.**

## Section E. Transporter Information

If your facility **does not** fit the definition of a “Transporter,” skip to Section F, “Certification of Company Information”.

To transport *hazardous* waste you must have an EPA identification number. See EPA RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form (EPA 8700-12).

1. **Carrier Classification:** Answer “Yes” or “No” to each question.
  - a. Do you transport for hire?
  - b. Do you transport your own waste?
  - c. Is this site a transfer facility? (See Appendix A. Definitions.)

- 2. Type of waste transported:** This pertains to hazardous and/or industrial waste only. Please check all the categories that apply. *To register as a transporter of municipal sludge, medical waste, used oil, or used tires, call the IHW/MSW Registration Team at (512) 239-6832.*

## Section F. Certification of Company Information

Preparer, please print and sign your name in the spaces provided. In doing so, you are certifying that the information on this form is complete and accurate. Enter the date that you signed the form and a telephone number where we can reach you if we have any questions about the information included on this form.

## Part II. Waste Stream Notification

### Section A. Notification Type and Registration Numbers

- 1. Notification Type:** Check the box that applies to the type of notification.
  - **“Initial”** means that this is the first registration for this company or facility at this site address.
  - **“Update”** means that this site already has a Notice of Registration on file with us at this site address and you are adding one or more waste streams, one or more on-site waste management units or changing contact information.
- 2. Solid Waste Registration Number:** Enter the 5-digit number assigned to this site. For an Initial Notification, leave this item blank.
- 3. EPA Identification Number:** Enter the 12-digit number assigned to this site by the US Environmental Protection Agency.
  - For an Initial Notification, leave this item blank.
  - If the site does not generate or handle hazardous waste, an EPA Identification Number is not required. Leave this item blank.
  - If the company is a **transporter** located in another state and shipping waste into Texas, enter the EPA Identification Number assigned to your facility in your home state.
- 4. Customer Reference Number:** If the customer has already been assigned this number by the TCEQ Central Registry Program, enter the number here. If you do not have a customer reference number, leave this item blank and submit a completed Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400) with this notification.
- 5. Regulated Entity Number:** If this site (or company, in the case of a transporter) has already been assigned this number by the TCEQ Central Registry Program, enter the number here. If the site does not have a regulated entity reference number, leave this item blank and submit a completed Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400) with this notification.
- 6. Company Name:** Legal company name as registered with the Texas Secretary of State.
- 7. Site Name:** Can be the same as Question 6, or Doing Business As (DBA).

## Section B. Waste Stream Information

For information on identifying waste streams, read *Guidelines for the Classification & Coding of Industrial & Hazardous Waste*, TCEQ publication RG-022. To find this publication on our Web site ([www.tceq.com](http://www.tceq.com)), go to “Form & Publications, then “Publications Catalog” and request number 022. You may also order a copy from TCEQ Publications (telephone 512/239-0028; fax 512/239-4488).

1. **Texas Waste Code:** The Texas Waste Code consists of 8 digits, for example:

Sequence Number + Form Code + Classification = Texas Waste Code  
0001 + 201 + H = 0001201H

**Sequence Number:** The waste sequence number is 4 digits assigned by the generating company, and uniquely identifies the waste stream on your Notice of Registration (NOR). These sequence numbers range from 0001 to 9999. No letters are allowed.

- **Assignment of sequence numbers.** If this is the first waste stream, we recommend that you use 0001 for the first sequence number, followed by 0002, 0003, 0004, and so on. However, you may use any 4-digit combination you prefer as long as that number is not already assigned to another waste stream on your NOR.
- **Never assign the same sequence number to two waste streams.**

**Form Code:** From Appendix B, select the **Texas form code** that best describes this waste stream. The form code is always 3 digits.

**Class Code:** Circle the appropriate waste classification—H, 1, 2, or 3. If you need more information about class codes, read *Guidelines for the Classification & Coding of Industrial & Hazardous Waste*, TCEQ publication RG-022. To order, see the box at the beginning of this Section.

- All **Class 3** notifications **must** be accompanied by classification documentation.

2. **Waste Description and Generating Process:** This description should include:

- what the waste is
- how the waste was generated
- names of chemicals in the waste

**Example:** *Spent solvent from degreasing operation in tool production. Steel blocks are machined to a specific shape then rinsed with the solvent prior to painting. Waste is a mixture of mineral spirits and metal shavings.*

3. **Date of Generation:** Provide the date this waste was first generated, in month, day, year format.
4. **Origin Code:** In the list provided on the form, check the box next to the generating process or activity that best describes this waste stream.
5. **New Chemical Substance:** This is defined under the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act, Title 15 United States Code, Section 2606(9). If you check “Yes” and the waste is

Class 2 or Class 3, attach copies of all information, documentation and rationale used to classify the waste.

6. **Waste Management Location:** Check either “Off-site” or “On-site” if the waste is managed in **only** one of these locations. Check **both** of these boxes if the waste is managed on-site and then sent off-site for treatment, storage or disposal. For on-site waste management, also provide the 3-digit number of the waste management unit where the waste is treated, stored, or disposed. If more than six waste management units are used for this waste stream, list the waste management unit sequence numbers on an additional page.

For an Initial Notification, leave the 3-digit on-site waste management unit number blank. You will be asked to cross-reference the waste stream and waste management unit in Section B, “Waste Management Unit Information.”

7. **Is this waste recycled? See TCEQ Form 0525 “Generator Notification Form for Recycling Hazardous or Industrial Waste”.**

•Questions 8–13 pertain to hazardous waste only.  
•If this waste is nonhazardous, skip Questions 8–13 and go directly to Section C. Certification of Waste Stream Information.

8. **EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers:** These numbers are always four characters long and will begin with a D, F, P, K, or U. (Sometimes these numbers are referred to as EPA Hazardous Waste Codes.) If you have more than 10 waste numbers, please continue on a separate page. See Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 261 for the list of EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers.
9. **NAICS Code:** Enter the North American Industry Classification System Code that best describes the product, service, or manufacturing process associated with the generation of this waste.

**A good source for NAICS codes is your local Chamber of Commerce. You can also find these codes on the Web at: [www.naics.com](http://www.naics.com).**

10. **Source Code:** Enter the source code that best describes the production, service, or waste management process associated with the generation of this waste. See Appendix C. Source Codes.
11. **Mixed Radioactive Waste:** Check “Yes” if this hazardous waste is mixed with nuclear source material, special nuclear material, or nuclear by-product material. If not, check “No.”
12. **System Type Code:** The system type code describes how the waste is managed. See Appendix D. System Type Codes. (Only fill out System Type Code if you selected Origin Code 5 from the table in question 4 of this section.)
13. **EPA Form Code:** From Appendix E, select the **EPA form code** that best describes this waste stream. The form code is always 3 digits.

## Section C. Certification of Waste Stream Information

Preparer: print and sign your name in the spaces provided. In doing so, you are certifying that the information on this form is complete and accurate. Enter the date that you signed the form and a telephone number where we can reach you if we have questions about the information.

## Part III. Waste Management Unit Notification

### Section A. Notification Type and Registration Numbers

1. **Notification Type:** Check the box that applies to the type of notification.
  - “**Initial**” means that this is the first registration for this company or facility at this site address.
  - “**Update**” means that this site already has a Notice of Registration on file with us at this site address and you are adding one or more waste streams, one or more on-site waste management units or changing contact information.
2. **Solid Waste Registration Number:** Enter the 5-digit number assigned to this site. For an Initial Notification, leave this item blank.
3. **EPA Identification Number:** Enter the 12-digit number assigned to this site by the US Environmental Protection Agency.
  - For an Initial Notification, leave this item blank.
  - If the site does not generate or handle hazardous waste, an EPA Identification Number is not required. Leave this item blank.
4. **Customer Reference Number:** If the customer has already been assigned this number by the TCEQ Central Registry Program, enter the number here. If you do not have a customer reference number, leave this item blank and submit a completed Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400) with this notification.
5. **Regulated Entity Number:** If this site (or company, in the case of a transporter) has already been assigned this number by the TCEQ Central Registry Program, enter the number here. If the site does not have a regulated entity reference number, leave this item blank and submit a completed Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400) with this notification.
6. **Company Name:** Legal company name as registered with the Texas Secretary of State.
7. **Site Name:** Can be the same as Question 6, or Doing Business As (DBA).

### Section B. Waste Management Unit Information

1. **Unit Sequence Number:** The unit sequence number consists of 3 digits that uniquely identify this waste management unit on your NOR. These sequence numbers range from 001 to 999. No letters are allowed.
  - **Assignment of sequence numbers.** If this is the first waste management unit, we recommend that you use 001 for the first sequence number, followed by 002, 003, 004, and so on. However, you may use any 3-digit combination you prefer as long as that number is not already assigned to another waste management unit on your NOR.
  - **Never assign the same sequence number to two different waste management units.** Even if a waste management unit becomes inactive, do not re-assign its sequence number to another unit.

2. **Unit Type Code:** Select the correct unit type code from the list provided in Appendix F. Unit Type Codes.
3. **Capacity:** If this is a permitted waste management unit, provide the amount of waste the waste management unit will hold. Use the abbreviation for the unit of measure as listed below: If the waste management unit is not permitted, leave the capacity blank.

<b>Units of Measure</b>			
<b>For:</b>	<b>Use:</b>	<b>For:</b>	<b>Use:</b>
gallons	(G)	tons	(T)
liters	(L)	cubic feet	(F)
pounds	(P)	cubic yards	(Y)
surface acres	(A)	kilograms	(K)
unit (each)	(U)		

4. **Unit Description:** Include any information that helps identify this waste management unit—for example, the type of waste management unit, its purpose, or its physical location.

*Example: Storage tank south of yellow building.*

5. **Is this waste management unit permitted?:** Check “Yes” or “No.”
- 5a. **IHW Permit Number:** If you answered “Yes” to Item 5 and the waste management unit has a RCRA Hazardous Waste Permit, enter the permit number.
- 5b. **UIC Permit Number:** If you answered “Yes” to Item 5 and the waste management unit has an underground injection control (UIC) permit, enter the permit number.
6. **Unit Registration Status:** Is the waste management unit active, inactive, not yet built, or under construction? Check the category that applies.
7. **Unit Regulatory Status:** Select the correct regulatory status by placing a check in the appropriate box to the left of the description. Refer to 40 CFR Section 260.10 and 30 TAC Sections 335.2 and 335.24 for an explanation of terms.
8. **System Type Code:** The system type code describes how the waste is managed in this waste management unit. See Appendix D. System Type Codes.

If this waste management unit **does not** manage waste from an off-site source, skip Question 9 and continue to Question 10.

9. **Type of off-site waste managed in this unit:** If your facility receives waste from an off-site source, place a check in one or more of the boxes to indicate the type of waste received.
10. **List the waste streams generated on-site and managed in this waste management unit:** Identify your wastes by the 8-digit Texas Waste Code in the boxes provided. If you

manage more than six waste codes in this waste management unit, please continue on a separate page.

### **Section C. Certification of Waste Management Unit Information**

Preparer, print and sign your name in the spaces provided. In doing so, you are certifying that the information on this form is complete and accurate. Enter the date that you signed the form and a telephone number where we can reach you if we have questions.

#### **Mail all completed registration forms**

(i.e., Notification for Hazardous or Industrial Waste Management, TCEQ 00002; TCEQ Core Data Form, TCEQ 10400; EPA RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form, EPA 8700-12)

**Texas Commission on Environmental Quality  
Permitting and Registration Support Division  
Registration and Reporting Section, MC 129  
PO Box 13087  
Austin TX 78711-3087**

## Appendix A. Definitions

These definitions have been provided to you for informational purposes. They are not the “legal” definitions. Legal definitions may be found in 30 TAC Chapter 335 and 40 CFR Part 260-299.

**captive:** A facility that accepts waste from only related (within the same corporation) off-site generators.

**captured:** Receiver that is located within the property boundaries of the generators it receives waste from.

**CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations

**Class 1:** Any industrial waste that may pose a danger or potential danger to human health or the environment. Class 1 waste is defined in 30 TAC §335.505 and §335.508.

**Class 2:** Any industrial waste that cannot be described as hazardous, Class 1 or Class 3. Class 2 waste is defined in 30 TAC §335.506.

**Class 3:** Nonliquid waste that does not react with other materials and does not dissolve (e.g., go into solution). May include brick, glass, and various types of plastic or rubber. Class 3 waste is defined in 30 TAC §335.507.

**commercial:** Any facility that accepts wastes for a charge but is not a captured or captive facility.

**disposal:** The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any waste into or on any land or water.

**disposal facility:** A facility where waste is placed for final disposition.

**generator:** Any person, by site, who produces municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste; any person who possesses municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste to be shipped to any other person; or any person whose act first causes the solid waste to become subject to regulation under this chapter. For the purposes of this regulation, a person who generates or possesses Class 3 wastes only shall not be considered a generator.

**hazardous waste:** These are identified by the EPA in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261.

**industrial:** See Appendix G “What Is an Industrial Facility?”.

**non-industrial:** See Appendix G “What Is an Industrial Facility?”.

**permitted facility:** A facility which has received written TCEQ authorization to construct and operate certain specified waste management activities or units.

**recycled:** A material is “recycled” if it is used, reused, or reclaimed.

**recycler:** Anyone who is using, reusing, or reclaiming a “recycled” material.

**sludge:** Any waste generated from a wastewater treatment plant (except for treated effluent), water-supply treatment plant, or air pollution control device.

**storage:** The holding of waste for a temporary period.

**TAC:** Texas Administrative Code

**totally enclosed treatment facility:** A facility for the processing of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during processing. An example is a pipe in which acid waste is neutralized.

**transfer facility:** Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous or industrial solid waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

**transporter:** Any person who conveys or transports municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste by truck, ship, pipeline, or other means.

**TSDF:** Treatment, storage, and disposal facility.

**treatment:** To apply to contaminated media a process that significantly reduces the toxicity, volume, or mobility of contaminants.

**universal waste:** Any of the hazardous wastes defined as universal waste under TAC §335.261(b)(13)(F) (relating to Universal Waste Rule) that are managed under the universal waste requirements of Subchapter H, Division 5 of this chapter (relating to Universal Waste Rule).

**used oil:** Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and, as a result of such use, is contaminated.

**wastewater treatment unit:** A device which:

(A) is part of a wastewater treatment facility subject to regulation under either the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), 33 United States Code, §§466 *et seq.*, §402 or §307(b), as amended;

(B) receives and processes or stores an influent wastewater which is a hazardous or industrial solid waste, or generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous or industrial solid waste, or processes or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous or industrial solid waste; and

(C) meets the definition of tank or tank system as defined in TAC §335.

## Appendix B. Texas Form Codes

### LAB PACKS—Lab packs of mixed wastes, chemicals, lab wastes

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
001	Lab pack of old chemicals only
002	Lab pack of debris only
003	Mixed lab packs
004	Lab pack containing acute hazardous wastes
009	Other lab pack (Specify in Comments)

### LIQUIDS—Inorganic and organic liquids

**Inorganic Liquids:** Waste that is primarily inorganic and highly fluid (e.g., aqueous), with low suspended inorganic solids and low organic content

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
101	Aqueous waste with low solvents
102	Aqueous waste with low other toxic organic
103	Spent acid with metals
104	Spent acid without metals
105	Acidic aqueous waste
106	Caustic solution with metals but no cyanides
107	Caustic solution with metals and cyanides
108	Caustic solution with cyanides but no metals
109	Spent caustic
110	Caustic aqueous waste
111	Aqueous waste with reactive sulfides
112	Aqueous waste with other reactive (e.g., explosives)
113	Other aqueous waste with high dissolved solids
114	Other aqueous waste with low dissolved solids
115	Scrubber water
116	Leachate
117	Waste liquid mercury
119	Other inorganic liquids (Specify in Comments)
198	Nonhazardous photographic chemical wastes (inorganic)
199	Brine solution that could also bear the form code 113

**Organic Liquids:** Waste that is primarily organic and is highly fluid, with low inorganic solids content and low-to-moderate water content

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
201	Concentrated solvent-water solution
202	Halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvent
203	Nonhalogenated solvent
204	Halogenated/nonhalogenated solvent mixture
205	Oil-water emulsion or mixture
206	Waste oil
207	Concentrated aqueous solution of other organic
208	Concentrated phenolics
209	Organic paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish
210	Adhesives or epoxies
211	Paint thinner or petroleum distillates
212	Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids
219	Other organic liquids (specify in Comments)
296	Ethylene glycol based antifreeze
297	Nonhazardous liquids containing greater than or equal to (>) 50 and less than (<) 500 ppm PCBs
298	Nonhazardous liquids containing greater than or equal to (≥) 500 ppm PCBs
299	Nonhazardous photographic chemical waste (organic)

## **SOLIDS—Inorganic or organic solids**

**Inorganic Solids:** Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content and low-to-moderate water content; not pumpable

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
301	Soil contaminated with organic
302	Soil contaminated with inorganics only
303	Ash, slag, or other residue from incineration of wastes
304	Other "dry" ash, slag, or thermal residue
305	"Dry" lime or metal hydroxide solids, chemically "fixed"
306	"Dry" lime or metal hydroxide solids, not "fixed"
307	Metal scale, filings, or scrap
308	Empty or crushed metal drums or containers
309	Batteries or battery parts, casings, cores
310	Spent solid filters or absorbents
311	Asbestos solids and debris
312	Metal-cyanide salts/chemicals
313	Reactive cyanide salts/chemicals
314	Reactive sulfide salts/chemicals
315	Other reactive salts/chemicals
316	Other metal salts/chemicals
319	Other waste inorganic solids (specify in Comments)
388	Empty or crushed glass containers
389	Nonhazardous sandblasting waste
390	Nonhazardous concrete/cement/construction debris
391	Nonhazardous dewatered wastewater treatment sludge
392	Nonhazardous dewatered air pollution control device sludge
393	Catalyst waste
394	Nonhazardous solids containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 50 ppm and less than ( $<$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
395	Nonhazardous solids containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
396	Nonhazardous electrical equipment/devices containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 50 ppm and less than ( $<$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
397	Nonhazardous electric equipment/devices containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
398	Nonhazardous soils containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 50 ppm or less than ( $<$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
399	Nonhazardous soils containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 500 ppm PCBs

**Organic Solid:** Waste that is primarily organic and solid, with low-to-moderate inorganic content and water content; not pumpable

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
401	Halogenated pesticide solid
402	Nonhalogenated pesticide solid
403	Solids resins or polymerized organic
404	Spent carbon
405	Reactive organic solid
406	Empty fiber or plastic containers
407	Other halogenated organic solids (specify in Comments)
409	Other nonhalogenated organic solids (specify in Comments)
488	Wood debris
489	Petroleum contaminated solids
490	Sandblasting waste
491	Dewatered biological treatment sludge
492	Dewatered sewage or other untreated biological sludge
493	Catalyst waste
494	Solids containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 50 ppm and less than ( $<$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
495	Solids containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
496	Electrical equipment/devices containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 50 ppm and less than ( $<$ ) 500 ppm PCBs

- 497 Electrical equipment/devices containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
- 498 Soils containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 50 ppm and less than ( $<$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
- 499 Soils containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 500 ppm PCBs

## SLUDGE—Inorganic or organic sludge

**Inorganic Sludge:** Waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content and low organic content and pumpable

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
501	Lime sludge without metals
502	Lime sludge with metals/metal hydroxide sludge
503	Wastewater treatment sludge with toxic organic
504	Other wastewater treatment sludge
505	Untreated plating sludge without cyanides
506	Untreated plating sludge with cyanides
507	Other sludge with cyanides
508	Sludge with reactive sulfides
509	Sludge with other reactive
510	Degreasing sludge with metal scale or filings
511	Air pollution control device sludge (e.g., fly ash, wet scrubber sludge)
512	Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with organic
513	Sediment or lagoon dragout contaminated with inorganics only
514	Drilling mud
515	Asbestos slurry or sludge
516	Chloride or other brine sludge
519	Other inorganic sludge (specify in Comments)
597	Catalyst waste
598	Nonhazardous sludge containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 50 ppm and less than ( $<$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
599	Nonhazardous sludge containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 500 ppm PCBs

**Organic Sludge:** Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic solids content and water content, and pumpable

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
601	Still bottoms of halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvents or other organic liquids
602	Still bottoms of nonhalogenated solvents or other organic liquids
603	Oily sludge
604	Organic paint or ink sludge
605	Reactive or polymerizable organic
606	Resins, tars, or tarry sludge
607	Biological treatment sludge
608	Sewage or other untreated biological sludge
609	Other organic sludge (specify in Comments)
695	Petroleum-contaminated sludge other than still bottoms and oily sludge
696	Grease
697	Catalyst waste
698	Nonhazardous sludge containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 50 ppm and less than ( $<$ ) 500 ppm PCBs
699	Nonhazardous sludge containing greater than or equal to ( $\geq$ ) 500 ppm PCBs

## GAS—Inorganic or organic gases

**Inorganic Gas:** Waste that is primarily inorganic with a low organic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
701	Inorganic gas

**Organic Gas:** Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic content and is a gas at atmospheric pressure

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
801	Organic gas

## PLANT REFUSE

**Note:** In order to be considered for one of these two plant refuse designations, a waste must pass **both** of these two tests:

**1. The waste must be a Class 2 waste.** This means that a proper classification determination must be performed for each item that a facility is considering as one of the plant refuse designations. A waste cannot “become” Class 2 solely because it has been designated as a plant refuse waste. Hazardous and Class 1 wastes are not eligible for designation as one of the plant refuses.

**2. The waste must meet the definition of the selected plant refuse term.**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Waste Description</i>
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902	Supplemental plant production refuse—Class 2 waste from production, manufacturing, or laboratory operations. The total amount of the supplemental plant production refuse must not exceed 20 percent of the annual average of the total plant refuse (form code 999) volume or weight, whichever is less.
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999	Plant trash—Class 2 waste that originates in the facility offices or plant production area, is composed of paper, cardboard, linings, wrappings, paper and/or wooden packaging materials, food wastes, cafeteria waste, glass, aluminum foil, aluminum cans, aluminum scrap, stainless steel, steel, iron scrap, plastics, Styrofoam, rope, twine, uncontaminated rubber, uncontaminated wooden materials, equipment belts, wiring, uncontaminated cloth, metal bindings, empty containers with a holding capacity of five gallons or less, uncontaminated floor sweepings, and/or food packaging, and is produced as a result of plant production, manufacturing, laboratory, general office, cafeteria, or food services operations. Includes personal cosmetics generated by facility personnel, but not cosmetics generated as a result of manufacturing or plant production operations.
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## Appendix C. Source Codes

### Code Description

G01	Dip, flush or spray rinsing
G02	Stripping and acid or caustic cleaning
G03	Plating and phosphating
G04	Etching
G05	Metal forming and treatment (pickling, heat treating, etc.)
G06	Painting and coating
G07	Product and by-product processing
G08	Removal of spent process liquids or catalysts
G09	Other production or service-related processes
G11	Discarding off-specification or out-of-date chemicals or products
G13	Cleaning out process equipment
G14	Removal of tank sludge, sediments or slag
G15	Process equipment change-out or discontinuation of equipment
G16	Oil changes and filter or battery replacement
G19	Other one-time or intermittent processes
G21	Air pollution control devices (baghouse dust, etc.)
G22	Laboratory analytical wastes (used chemicals)
G23	Wastewater treatment (sludge, filter cake, etc.)
G24	Solvent or product distillation recovery (sludge, waste)
G25	Hazardous waste management
G26	Storage and disposal unit leachate collection
G32	Cleanup of spill residues
G33	Leak collection and floor sweeping
G41	Closure of hazardous waste management unit under RCRA
G42	Corrective action at a solid waste management unit under RCRA
G43	Remedial action or emergency response under Superfund
G44	State program or voluntary cleanup
G45	Underground storage tank cleanup
G49	Other remediation

## Appendix D. System Type Codes

### Code Description

H010	Metals recovery including retorting, smelting, chemical, etc.
H020	Solvents recovery
H039	Other recovery or reclamation for reuse including acid regeneration recovery, etc.
H040	Incineration - thermal destruction other than use as a fuel
H050	Energy recovery at this site - use as fuel includes on-site fuel blending
H061	Fuel blending prior to energy recovery at another site
H071	Chemical reduction with or without precipitation
H073	Cyanide destruction with or without precipitation
H075	Chemical oxidation
H076	Wet air oxidation
H077	Other chemical precipitation with or without pre-treatment
H081	Biological treatment with or without precipitation
H082	Adsorption (as the major component of treatment)
H083	Air or steam stripping
H101	Sludge treatment
H103	Absorption (as the major component of treatment)
H111	Stabilization or chemical fixation prior to disposal at another site
H112	Macro-encapsulation prior to disposal at another site
H121	Neutralization only
H122	Evaporation
H123	Settling or clarification
H124	Phase separation
H129	Other treatment
H131	Land treatment or application (to include on-site treatment and/or stabilization)
H132	Landfill or surface impoundment that will be closed as landfill (to include on-site treatment and/or stabilization)
H134	Deepwell or underground injection (with or without treatment)
H135	Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES (with prior storage - with or without treatment)
H141	Storage, bulking, and/or transfer off-site - no treatment/recovery, fuel blending, or disposal at this site

## Appendix E. EPA Form Codes

### Code Description

W001	Lab packs with no acute hazardous waste
W002	Contaminated debris: paper clothing, rags, wood, empty fiber containers, glass, piping, other solids
W004	Lab packs containing acute hazardous waste
W101	Very dilute aqueous waste containing more than 99% water
W103	Spent concentrated acid
W105	Acidic aqueous wastes less than 5% acid
W107	Aqueous waste containing cyanides
W110	Caustic aqueous waste without cyanides
W113	Other aqueous waste or wastewaters
W117	Waste liquid mercury
W119	Other inorganic liquid (hazardous only)
W202	Concentrated halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvent
W203	Concentrated non-halogenated (e.g., non-chlorinated) solvent
W204	Concentrated halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixture
W205	Oil-water emulsion or mixture
W206	Waste oil
W209	Paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish
W210	Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids and adhesives
W211	Paint thinner or petroleum distillates
W219	Other organic liquid
W301	Contaminated Soil
W303	Ash
W304	Slags, drosses, and other solid thermal residues
W307	Metal scale, filings or scrap (Including metal drums)
W309	Batteries, battery parts, cores, casings
W310	Filters, solid absorbents, ion exchange resins and spent carbon
W312	Cyanide or metal cyanide bearing solids, salts or chemicals
W316	Metal Salts or chemicals not containing cyanides
W319	Other inorganic solids
W320	Electrical devices (lamps, thermostats, CRTs, etc.)
W401	Pesticide solids
W403	Solid resins, plastics or polymerized organics
W405	Explosives or reactive organic solids
W409	Other organic solids
W501	Lime and/or metal hydroxide sludges and solids with no cyanide
W503	Gypsum sludges from wastewater treatment or air pollution control
W504	Other sludges from wastewater treatment or air pollution control
W505	Metal bearing sludges (including plating sludge) not containing cyanides
W506	Cyanide-bearing sludges
W512	Sediment or lagoon drag out, drilling or other muds
W519	Other inorganic sludges
W603	Oily Sludge
W604	Paint or ink sludges, still bottoms in sludge form
W606	Resins, tars, polymer or tarry sludge
W609	Other organic sludge
W801	Compressed gases
W902	Class 2 supplemental plant production refuse

W999 Class 2 plant trash

## Appendix F. Unit Type Codes

### Code Unit Description

01	Surface Impoundment
02	Sump
03	Waste Pile
04	Incinerator
05	Open Controlled Incineration Area
06	Boiler
07	Industrial Furnace (Energy Producing)
08	Thermal Processing Unit (Not Incinerator)
09	Landfill
10	Land Treatment Unit
11	Injection Well
13	Tank
14	Container Storage Area
16	Distillation/Solvent Recovery Unit
17	Wastewater Treatment Plant
18	Tank (Surface)
19	Tank (Sub-surface)
22	Miscellaneous Storage Containers
23	Containment Building
24	Waste Compactor
25	Drip Pad
26	Filter
27	Pump

## Appendix G. What Is An Industrial Facility?

Industrial facilities may face additional regulations that do not apply to nonindustrial facilities. Therefore, it is very important to be able to determine whether or not a facility is industrial or nonindustrial.

### INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY DEFINED

You have an industrial facility if you engage in any of the following activities:

- you make a product for wholesale according to an organized plan and with a division of labor;
- change materials by processing\* them, or
- substantially support\*\* either of those activities.

If you are involved in any of these industrial activities, all wastes that your facility produces are industrial waste ... even office trash.

\* Repackaging by itself is not considered an industrial activity.

\*\* Substantially supportive activities include such activities as transporting products or chemicals to another location so they can become part of a manufacturing operation (for example, transporting refined petroleum chemicals to be used to produce plastics). They do not include activities that are not directly supportive, such as transporting vending machine snacks to a company that manufactures plastics.

### EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Apparel and accessories manufacturers	Intermediate product/chemical storage facilities
Cabinet and/or furniture manufacturers	Mining operations
Ceramic floor and wall tile manufacturers	Mobile home construction
Chemical and allied products manufacturers	Oil and/or chemical refineries
Electric generating plants	Product testing facilities
Electronic assembly facilities	Product research and development
Electroplating operations	Sawmills and planing mills
Fabricated metal products facilities	Slaughterhouses
Formulating operations (e.g., mixing operations)	Wineries

## EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL NONINDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

(Note: If one or more of the following facilities or activities is located on a site considered industrial, wastes from the facility or activity are considered industrial wastes. For example, wastes from a printing operation located on an industrial facility's site are considered industrial wastes.)

Artisans (e.g., custom furniture, custom art)	Household hazardous waste collection
Automobile dealers	Lawn and gardening services
Commercial printers (e.g., business cards, forms)	Meat packaging only (no slaughtering)
Concrete ready mix plants	One-hour eyeglass facilities
Crude oil and natural gas pipelines	Petroleum distributors only
Custom cabinetmakers	Photographic studios
Distribution of electricity (no generation)	Public transportation
Distribution of goods	Publishers/printers/newspapers
Dry cleaning facilities	Repair services
Funeral homes	Retail stores and outlets
Furniture refinishing services	Schools
Gasoline stations	Telecommunications
Grocery and convenience stores	Veterinary services
Health care and allied services	

## DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL AND NONINDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

	INDUSTRIAL	NONINDUSTRIAL
BAKERIES/FOOD SERVICES	facility produces goods for wholesale	only sells to the general public
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	does not apply (not considered industrial)	nonindustrial due to their nature and purpose
LABORATORIES	located on an industrial site  provides services mainly for production purposes	services provided for the general public (e.g., a laboratory only testing fecal coliform for households would be considered nonindustrial.)  services provided to both industrial and nonindustrial customers
WAREHOUSES	located on an industrial site or the materials are to undergo further processing	located on a nonindustrial site and the materials being stored are not to undergo further processing
MACHINE OPERATIONS	machining occurs on an industrial site  machining results in production of new parts  machining results in remanufactured parts and occurs according to an organized plan and a division of labor	repairs parts for the general public (e.g., automobile engines)
RECYCLING OPERATIONS	recycles industrial materials  recycling results in the production of a product (e.g., smelting, plastic lumber)	recycles only nonindustrial materials and does not make products (e.g., city collection centers)  separates or combines nonindustrial materials for recycling
TRANSPORTATION	transportation of unfinished goods or goods to be put into a manufacturing process (e.g., shipments of chemicals to manufacturing operation)	transportation of finished products that are not to undergo further processing (e.g., products to a grocery store or service station)  transportation of people