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- Out-of-state generators or importers of record must fill out a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (TCEQ-00311) and place their EPA ID number in Box 1 of this form.
  - In Box B of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, use one of the generic numbers for identifying the country or state of origin. For example: F0061 for hazardous and or nonhazardous industrial waste imported from Mexico, D0022 for Louisiana (Appendix H gives these codes). For more information about manifesting imported industrial and hazardous waste, see 40 CFR Section 262.20(a) and 30 TAC 335.58.
  - OUTS must be used as the 4-digit sequence number of the Texas waste code in Box I of the manifest.

## Notifications about Alternate Analytical Methods

Generators who propose an alternate analytical method must validate their alternate method by demonstrating that it is equal to or superior in accuracy, precision, and sensitivity to the corresponding EPA-approved methods for analytical testing given in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, SW-846, and EPA-600/4-79/020.

In making this demonstration, the generator must provide TCEQ, at a minimum, the following documentation:

- a full description of the proposed method (including all equipment and reagents to be used);
- a description of type of waste and *waste matrices* to be analyzed (for definitions of terms in italics, see Chapter 8);
- comparative results of the proposed method and corresponding SW-846 or *ASTM* method;
- a complete assessment of interferences with the proposed method (see, for example, *matrix interference* in Chapter 8);
- a description of quality control procedures; and
- additional information as needed and/or requested by TCEQ to adequately review the proposed alternate method.

## TCEQ and EPA Forms

### How to Order

Notification forms can be obtained in several ways:

- Contact the [TCEQ regional office](#) near you.
- Visit the [TCEQ Form Search](#) and type in the form number. (The instructions for form TCEQ-00002 are in a separate download file).

### How to Access STEERS

- Visit the [State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System \(STEERS\)](#) to access an application package.
- Call the STEERS Help Line at 512-239-6925.

### Currently Available Forms

Notification forms available at the time of this printing include the following:

- The hazardous or industrial waste “**Initial Notification Form,**” used for initial notification about a site, and adding a waste stream to your Notice of Registration (see Chapter 6) or when recording a 6-digit waste code into one or more 8-digit waste codes. (form number: **TCEQ-00002**)
- The “**Hazardous or Industrial Waste Management Unit Form,**” used when adding information about a waste management unit to a Notice of Registration. (form number: **TCEQ-00002**)
- The “**Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest,**” used by generators and transporters of hazardous waste and by owners or operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities for both inter- and intrastate transportation. (form number: **TCEQ-00311**—Only order form available on the Web)
- The “**One-Time Shipment Request ... for Shipment of Class 1, 2, 3 and EPA Hazardous Waste,**” used by unregistered generators, not by generators that already have a site’s Notice of Registration. (form number: **TCEQ-00757**)
- The EPA “**Notification of Regulated Waste Activity**” form, used when notifying EPA of a federally regulated hazardous waste activity—for example, the generation of hazardous waste. (form number: **EPA 8700-12**—Available on the Web as part of TCEQ-00002)

# Management of Mechanical Shredding Wastes

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The regulations on mechanical shredding waste can be found in 30 TAC Section 335.508 (Classification of Specific Industrial Solid Wastes).

Wastes generated by the mechanical shredding of automobiles, appliances, or other items of scrap, used, or obsolete metals are handled according to the provisions of the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act, Health and Safety Code, Section 361.019 (Vernon Pamphlet 1992), until TCEQ develops specific standards for the

classification of this waste and ensures adequate disposal capacity.

These provisions say that you can dispose of mechanical shredding wastes in a municipal landfill facility authorized to accept Class 1 and 2 industrial solid wastes, if the shredding waste:

- contains no free liquids, and
- is not a hazardous waste.

As mentioned earlier, TCEQ may establish other requirements.

# Definitions of Terms

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For readers' convenience, this chapter gives the full version of some abbreviations and brief descriptions of some important terms used in this guidance document. Full, official definitions can be found in the sources cited. Nothing in this chapter takes the place of any definitions in laws, rules, or regulations.

**Acutely hazardous wastes** (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs) Parts 261.31–33 and subject to the exclusion established in 40 CFR Part 261.5: EPA hazardous waste numbers F020, F022, F023, F026, and F027)—A subset of *listed hazardous wastes* that carry the “H” code; they are considered very harmful to human health and the environment.

**ASTM**—American Society for Testing and Material

**CFR**—Code of Federal Regulations

**Characteristically hazardous waste** (40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C)—Any waste that exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity as defined by the EPA in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart C. These are often referred to as the “D” wastes. (Also see Chapter 3 of this guidance document.)

**Class 1 waste** [30 TAC Section 335.1(14)]—Any waste or mixture of waste that, because of its concentration or physical or chemical characteristics is toxic; corrosive; flammable; a strong sensitizer or irritant; a generator of sudden pressure by decomposition, heat, or other means; or may pose a substantial present or potential danger to human health or the environment when improperly processed, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. (The checklist in Chapter 3 takes you through the process of distinguishing hazardous waste from nonhazardous Class 1 waste.)

**Class 2 waste** [30 TAC Section 335.1(15)]—Any individual waste or combination of waste that cannot be described as hazardous waste or as nonhazardous Class 1 or Class 3 waste.

**Class 3 waste** [30 TAC Section 335.1(16)]—Waste that is *inert* and *essentially insoluble* (see definitions of terms in italics), usually including but not limited

to materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, certain plastics, rubber, and similar materials that are not readily decomposable.

**Classification code** (30 TAC Section 335.503)—This last digit of the Texas waste code represents the classification of the waste stream. The letter H represents hazardous wastes; and the number 1, 2, or 3 represents nonhazardous industrial waste Class 1, 2, or 3.

**Very Small Quantity Generator** (30 TAC Section 335.53)—Generators of less than 100 kg (220 lbs) per month of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) per month of *acutely hazardous waste* (see description of term in italics in this chapter).

**Essential insolubility** (30 TAC Section 335.507)—Is established when using:

- the Seven-Day Distilled Water Leachate Test, and the extract from the sample of waste does not leach greater than the Maximum Contaminant Level listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 of 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R;
- the test methods described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 261, Appendix II, and the extract from the sample of waste does not exhibit detectable levels of the constituents found in Appendix 1, Table 1 of 30 TAC Chapter 335, Subchapter R;
- an appropriate test method, and a representative sampling of the waste does not exhibit detectable levels of total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH); (“Petroleum substance wastes” are not subject to 30 TAC’s subsection on essential insolubility.)
- an appropriate test method, and a representative sampling of the waste does not exhibit detectable levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

**Form code** (30 TAC Section 335.503)—This code describes the general type of waste stream. It consists of three numbers, the 5th, 6th, and 7th digits in the Texas waste code (see Figure 5-1 in Chapter 5). More than one form code may apply to a particular waste stream.

**Hazardous substance** (30 TAC Section 335.508)—Any substance designated as “hazardous” in 40 CFR Part 302 (Table 302.4) including, but not limited to, waste designated as hazardous in the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA).

**Hazardous waste** (40 CFR 261.3.)—The EPA defines a waste as hazardous if it exhibits one or more of four hazardous “characteristics,” or if it is one of several hundred wastes “listed” as hazardous. For details, see Chapters 1 and 3 of this guidance document.

**Hazardous waste determination** (30 TAC Section 335.504)—An evaluation of a waste to determine whether it meets the RCRA definition of a hazardous waste.

**Inert** (30 TAC Section 335.507)—Inertness refers to the chemical inactivity of an element, compound, or waste. Ingredients added to mixtures chiefly for the purposes of bulk and/or weight are normally considered inert.

**Listed hazardous wastes** (40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D)—Specific wastes that have been identified by the EPA as hazardous. These are often referred to as the “F” wastes (waste from nonspecific sources); “K” wastes (wastes from specific sources); “P” wastes (acutely hazardous off-specification materials, container residues, and spill residues of these materials); and “U” wastes (toxic, hazardous off-specification materials, container residues, and spill residues).

- A waste is considered hazardous if
- it is listed in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D, or
  - is mixed with or derived from a waste listed there, and
  - has not been provided a particular exclusion from the definition of hazardous as provided in 40 CFR Sections 261.3–4.

**Matrix interference**—Interference with the precision of analytical testing for a particular constituent in a waste stream due to other material(s) in the sample (contamination by carryover). See also waste matrices.

**Medical wastes** (30 TAC Section 335.508)—Nonhazardous medical wastes that are subject to the provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 330 Subchapter Y are designated as Class 2 wastes. An example of such waste would be needle-bearing syringes from plant infirmaries.

**“New chemical substance” waste** (30 TAC Section 335.508)—If a nonhazardous industrial waste is generated as a result of the commercial production of a “new chemical substance” as defined by the federal Toxic Substances Control Act, *United States Code Annotated* (U.S.C.A.), Title 15, Section 2602(9), the generator must manage that waste as a Class 1 waste, unless the generator can provide appropriate analytical data and/or process knowledge demonstrating that the waste is Class 2 or Class 3, and TCEQ concurs. If the generator has not received concurrence or denial from TCEQ within 120 days from the date of the request for review, the generator may manage the waste according to the requested classification, but not before giving 10 working days written notice to TCEQ.

**Notice of Registration (NOR)**—TCEQ term for the information it collects in its database on each hazardous or industrial waste handler: generator, receiver, transporter, and recycler. The NOR includes the facility’s physical and mailing addresses, information on waste streams that are generated or handled at the site, a list of individual units at the facility where wastes are managed, and other information. It also contains the state facility identification numbers and the EPA facility number, issued by TCEQ. The NOR serves to verify the information submitted by each handler. When a generator registers with TCEQ using form TCEQ-00002, the agency sends back a printout of the information in its database about the site and generator. The handler should keep the NOR current and in on-site files and check it periodically to make sure that it accurately reflects the facility’s waste streams and waste management units.

**Petroleum-hydrocarbon-containing wastes (30 TAC Section 335.508)**—Wastes resulting from the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (USTs), which are regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 334 Subchapter K (relating to Petroleum Substance Waste), are not subject to classification under 30 TAC Chapter 335 Subchapter R (Waste Classification).

**Petroleum substance**—A crude oil, or any refined or unrefined fraction or derivative of crude oil, that is a liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure. These substances include the following:

- combinations or mixtures of basic petroleum substances, such as crude oils, crude oil fractions, petroleum feedstocks, and petroleum fractions;



- aviation gasolines, aviation jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, gas turbine fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricants, building materials, insulating and waterproofing materials, used oils;
- solvents or a combination or mixture of solvents—except for any listed substance regulated as a hazardous waste under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, Subtitle C (*United States Code*, Title 42, Section 6921, et seq.)—that are liquid at standard conditions of temperature (20° centigrade) and pressure (1 atmosphere). Examples include Stoddard solvent, petroleum spirits, mineral spirits, petroleum ether, varnish makers’ and painters’ naphthas, petroleum extender oils, and commercial hexane.

The following materials are *not* considered petroleum substances:

- polymerized materials, such as plastics, synthetic rubber, polystyrene, high- and low- density polyethylene;
- animal, microbial, and vegetable fats;
- food-grade oils;
- hardened asphalt and solid asphaltic materials, such as roofing shingles, roofing felt, hot mix and cold mix; and
- cosmetics.

**Practical Quantitation Limits (PQLs)**—See quantitation.

**Process Knowledge**—See examples in Chapter 4 under this subheading.

**Quantitation**—Generally, measurement of quantity or amounts. The word appears in a number of specialized terms used in waste regulation:

- **Quantitation Limits (QLs)** indicate the levels at which measurements can be “trusted.”
- **Practical Quantitation Limits (PQLs)** and **Estimated Quantitation Limits (EQLs)** are levels that are routinely and reliably detected and quantitated in a variety of sample matrices. These are 3 to 5 times the Method Detection Limits (MDLs). (See Chapter 1, SW 846, 1992.)
- **Method Detection Limits (MDLs)** take into account the reagents, sample matrix, and preparation steps applied to a sample in specific analytical methods. (See 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B; Chapter 1, SW 846, July 1992.)

**RCRA**—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act). Primarily designed to regulate five types of disposal activities: hazardous waste, solid waste, underground storage tanks, oil waste, and medical waste. In this guidance document, any mention of “RCRA” refers to RCRA Subtitle C, which applies to all handlers of hazardous waste, including generators; transporters; and operators of treatment, storage, and disposal (TSDF) facilities. (RCRA, a federal law, covers only whether a solid waste is either hazardous or nonhazardous. Texas regulations further subdivide nonhazardous waste into Classes 1, 2, and 3.)

**Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM)** (30 TAC Sections 335.508)—RACM includes the following:

- **friable** asbestos containing more than 1 percent asbestos<sup>1</sup> that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure;
- **nonfriable** asbestos-containing material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as measured by the method found in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1 that, when dry, *cannot* be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
- **Category I** nonfriable asbestos includes packings, gaskets, resilient floor coverings, and asphalt roofing products);
- **Category II** nonfriable asbestos includes transite shingles, transite pipes, and any nonfriable asbestos material not defined as Category I.

**Regulated generators** (30 TAC Chapter 335 Sub-chapters A and C)—If you generate the following amounts of waste, you are a regulated generator and must follow regulations in Chapter 335:

Waste Type	Monthly Amount
Class 1	100 kg (220 lbs) or more
hazardous	100 kg (220 lbs) or more
acutely hazardous	1 kg (2.2 lbs) or more

If you generate less than the amounts shown above, you are considered a Very Small Quantity Generator and are not subject to regulations requiring notification, manifesting, and fees.

<sup>1</sup>As determined using the method specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.







































