



# Dangerous Waste Annual Reporting

## 2017 Forms and Line-by-Line Instructions

To help you report your dangerous waste

*Publication 03-04-018, Revised December 2017*

***Your report must be postmarked  
no later than March 1***

**Use TurboWaste to file your report electronically**

**Go to: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/turbowaste>**

Mail completed forms to:  
Department of Ecology  
PO Box 47658  
Olympia WA 98504-7658

### **Important**

This instruction guide is for Annual Reporting only, it does not include dangerous waste handling requirements. Please check [Chapter 173-303](#) Washington Administrative Code (WAC) to make sure you are complying with all of your requirements, or contact your nearest Ecology office.

Federal law uses the term *hazardous waste*. Washington law uses the term *dangerous waste*. While both terms are often used interchangeably, Washington's definition of dangerous waste includes some wastes not included in the federal definition. Both terms are defined in the [Definitions section](#).

## Important Information

### Dangerous Waste Annual Report Due Date

Dangerous Waste Annual Reports must be postmarked or electronically submitted by March 1.

### Electronic Reporters

Reports can be submitted electronically using TurboWaste:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/turbowaste/Login/Splash.aspx>

### Paper Filers

Once you complete all of the required forms, assemble your forms in the order below. Be sure to sign and date your Site ID Form. Ecology will return all unsigned forms.

1. Site ID Form
2. OI Form(s)
3. GM Form(s)
4. WR Form(s)

*Do not include manifest copies, recycling sheets, or year-end summaries; they are for your use only.*

Send your Annual Report Form packet to:

#### Mailing Address

Washington State Department of Ecology  
Hazardous Waste Information  
PO Box 47658  
Olympia WA 98504-7658

#### Express delivery requires a street address:

Washington State Department of Ecology  
Hazardous Waste Information  
300 Desmond Drive SE  
Lacey WA 98503

**DO NOT FAX Annual Report forms unless requested by Ecology**

### Submitting Delinquent Annual Report(s)

If you need to submit annual report(s) for previous years, use TurboWaste or call the number at the bottom of this page.

## Get Help

### Dangerous Waste Annual Report website

[www.ecology.wa.gov/DWReport](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/DWReport).

### Phone

1-800-874-2022

### Email

[turbowaste@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:turbowaste@ecy.wa.gov)

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## New information

If your site is reporting as a large quantity generator (LQG) or Treatment/Storage/Disposal/Recycling Facility (TSDR) for 2017, you will have additional data security steps for submitting reports electronically. After you enter your report in TurboWaste, you must submit it using the HWTR signing portal.

Steps before reporting are required. More information is available at [www.ecology.wa.gov/HWTRSigningPortal](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/HWTRSigningPortal).

## Acronyms

The following is a list of acronyms commonly used in this document. Many of these terms are also defined in the [Definitions section](#).

<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CROMERR</b>	Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule
<b>DW</b>	Dangerous Waste
<b>EHW</b>	Extremely Hazardous Waste
<b>GM</b>	Generation and Management (form)
<b>LQG</b>	Large Quantity Generator
<b>LQHUW</b>	Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste
<b>MQG</b>	Medium Quantity Generator
<b>MSDS</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet
<b>NAICS</b>	North American Industry Classification System
<b>NPDES</b>	National Pollutant Discharge Eliminations Systems
<b>OI</b>	Off-Site Identification (form)
<b>POTW</b>	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
<b>PBR</b>	Permit by Rule
<b>QEL</b>	Quantity Exclusion Limit
<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>RCW</b>	Revised Code of Washington
<b>Site ID</b>	Site Identification
<b>SQG</b>	Small Quantity Generator
<b>TBG</b>	Treatment by Generator
<b>TCLP</b>	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
<b>TSDR</b>	Treatment/Storage/Disposal/Recycling Facility
<b>UIC</b>	Underground Injection Control
<b>WAC</b>	Washington Administrative Code

<b>WT</b>	Washington Toxic
<b>WP</b>	Washington Persistent
<b>WR</b>	Waste Received (form)
<b>XQG</b>	No Waste Generator

## Which Form to Use

If you are a...	Use this form...			
	Site ID	GM	OI	WR
No regulated waste generated (XQG) (for example, a transporter would check this)	✓			
Small quantity generator (SQG)*	✓	*	*	
Medium quantity generator (MQG)*	✓	✓ (1)*	✓*	
Large quantity generator (LQG)*	✓	✓ (2)*	✓*	
Treatment/storage/disposal (TSD) facility	✓		✓	✓
Commercial recycling facility	✓		✓	✓
Transporter and/or Transfer facility	✓			
Treat your own waste on site – Treatment by Generator (TBG)	✓	**	**	
Large quantity handler of universal waste (LQHUW)	✓			
Destination facility for universal waste	✓			

(1) Through Section B4; (2) Through Section B5

\* If you generate special waste you will need to file a GM and OI form. For more information, see page 42. Special waste does not need to be counted towards your generator status.

\*\* Not required for SQG's

## Generator Status

To file your Annual Report, base your generator status on the most dangerous waste you generated in any one month, or accumulated at any given time during the reporting year. For example, if you were an MQG for eleven months in the reporting year and a LQG for one month in the reporting year, you need to report as a LQG on your Annual Report. Generator status may change from month to month due to changes or variations in your site's waste generation.

More information about determining your generator status is available at:

[www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Dangerous-waste-guidance/Dangerous-waste-basics/Generator-status](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Dangerous-waste-guidance/Dangerous-waste-basics/Generator-status)

### Dangerous Waste Generator Status Table "Per Month"

	If the QEL is 2.2 lbs. and the waste is WT01:	If the QEL is 2.2 lbs. and the waste is Acute Hazardous Waste:	If the QEL is 220 lbs. and the waste is EHW or DW (except for WT01):
<b>Small Quantity Generators (SQGs) generate:</b>	Less than 2.2 pounds	Less than 2.2 pounds	Less than 220 pounds
<b>SQGs accumulate or store:</b>	2.2 pounds or less	2.2 pounds or less	2,200 pounds or less, same as MQGs
<b>Medium Quantity Generators (MQGs) generate:</b>	There is no MQG status for 2.2 pound wastes, go straight to LQG status		At least 220 pounds, but less than 2,200 pounds
<b>MQGs accumulate or store:</b>			2,200 pounds or less, same as SQGs
<b>Large Quantity Generators (LQGs) generate:</b>	2.2 pounds or more	2.2 pounds or more	2,200 pounds or more
<b>LQGs accumulate or store:</b>	More than 2.2 pounds	More than 2.2 pounds	More than 2,200 pounds

*QEL = Quantity Exclusion Limit, the quantity, by weight, at which a waste becomes fully regulated under medium and large quantity generator requirements, according to [WAC 173-303-070](#).*

**You must report special waste but it does not need to be counted towards your generator status.**

## Wastes that Should not be Reported

In your dangerous waste annual report you should count and include regulated amounts of dangerous wastes that you generate, receive, or otherwise manage. You must count and report any dangerous waste you generate from the recycling process as well.

However, there are some dangerous wastes you do not need to count or report.

### Exempted and Excluded Wastes

Do not report exempted or excluded wastes on your annual report, even if they have dangerous properties. Exempted or excluded wastes must meet specific criteria or conditions.

For the full list of exemptions and exclusions see:

- [WAC 173-303-017\(2\)](#).
- [WAC 173-303-071\(3\)](#).
- [WAC 173-303-120](#).

### Waste Recycled Without Prior Storage or Accumulation

To qualify for this exclusion dangerous wastes must be recycled immediately after generation. The key term is "immediate;" the waste must directly enter a permit by rule (PBR) unit as soon as it is generated. There is no temporary storage or accumulation of waste allowed between the point of generation and the PBR unit. The waste cannot be stored or accumulated before recycling.

Refer to [WAC 173-303-070\(7\)\(c\)\(iv\)](#) for the exclusion from counting, and [WAC 173-303-120](#) for the generator requirements.

## Permit by Rule (PBR)

You do not need to count or report waste managed immediately in an on-site PBR unit after generation. Refer to [WAC 173-303-802](#) to determine if you operate a PBR unit.

## Universal Wastes

Do not count or report wastes managed under the Universal Waste Rule, [WAC 173-303-573](#).

**Please note:** *not all mercury dangerous wastes are universal waste.*

For more information on identifying and managing universal wastes see:

- Ecology publication #98-407, *Universal Waste Rule: WAC 173-303-573*. Find it at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/98407.html>.
- Ecology publication #98-407a, *Universal Waste Rule for Batteries: WAC 173-303-573(2)*. Find it at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/98407a.html>.
- Ecology publication #98-407b, *Universal Waste Rule for Mercury-containing Equipment WAC 173-303-573(3, 4)*. Find it at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/98407b.html>.
- Ecology publication #98-407c, *Universal Waste Rule for Dangerous Waste Lamps WAC 173-303-573*. Find it at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/98407c.html>.
- *Dangerous Waste Regulations, WAC 173-303*. Find it at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/9291.html> or contact Ecology for a copy.

## Introduction to the Site Identification (Site ID) Form

### What is the purpose of the Site ID form?

Your Site ID form contains the most recent location, contact information, generator status, and waste management activities for your facility. Use the Site ID form to:

- Update your site information: new owner, new contact person, mailing address, or if your site has a change in regulated waste activities.
- Update your generator status.
- Withdraw your RCRA Site ID Number if you:
  - Stopped regulated dangerous waste activities at your site
  - Went out of businessOR
  - Moved off the site during the reporting year.
- Reactivate a previously withdrawn RCRA Site ID Number.

### Who needs to complete the Site ID form?

If you had an active RCRA Site ID Number anytime during the reporting year you must complete a Site ID form as part of your dangerous waste annual report. You must request a pre-printed Site ID form from Ecology if filing on paper.

**Please note:** Ecology will only accept originals of the Site ID form. Copies are not acceptable if filing on paper.

## Site Identification ( Site ID) Form Line-by-Line Instructions

Please read all instructions before you complete the Site ID form.

### Important for all reporters:

A RCRA Site ID Number is assigned to a unique physical location for tracking dangerous waste generation and cannot be changed or moved to a new address. For exceptions to this rule, please refer to [WAC 173-303](#).

If your facility location changes you will need to withdraw your RCRA Site ID Number when you file your Dangerous Waste Annual Report and then apply for a new number.

- To withdraw by paper, please contact Ecology to receive the pre-printed Site ID form. You may also request a paper document for the new number at that time.
- To withdraw electronically, select to withdraw in the reason for submittal when filing the report for the old site in TurboWaste. A paper notification form for the new site will still be required.

To apply for a new number for your new site please visit our Notifications website [www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Notification-of-Dangerous-Waste](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Notification-of-Dangerous-Waste) and follow the directions for applying for a new number. *This form can only be used to apply for a new number.*

### Paper reporters:


The pre-printed Site ID form is required to complete this paper report. You must contact Ecology to receive the form or download it from TurboWaste.

Section A of the form has the most recent information about your facility. Please change any information that is incorrect, incomplete, or missing in Section B.

- Please use blue or black ink.
- Make changes or additions on the form in section (B), if needed.
- Be sure to sign and date the form in blue or black ink. See Section 13.
- In the future, if you want to use TurboWaste to electronically submit your dangerous waste annual report contact Ecology.
- If you don't want to use TurboWaste, you must mail your dangerous waste annual report to Ecology at the address provided.



## Electronic reporters who use TurboWaste:

- Click the  button on each section of the form for information about that section.

If the legal owner of your facility has changed, you need to file your report using the paper forms. Ecology must have the correct legal owner's signature on file.

## Section 1. Reason for Submittal

There are four reasons to submit a pre-filled Site ID form.

1. To revise your previously submitted information.
2. To withdraw your RCRA Site ID Number.
3. To reactivate a previously withdrawn RCRA Site ID Number.
4. As a component of the Dangerous Waste Annual Report.

**For your annual report always select option 4, As a component of the Dangerous Waste Annual Report.**

Enter the date the report became effective. The effective date is the last day of the reporting year or the last day that your site was active in the reporting year. Please also advise which year you are reporting for.

If any information has changed in sections 3-9, please also select option 1, To revise your previously submitted information.

If you wish to withdraw your RCRA Site ID Number, please select option 2, To withdraw your RCRA Site ID Number. Ecology will approve the withdrawal of the RCRA Site ID Number after you meet **all** of these conditions:

- **All** regulated waste generation or management activities have stopped at this site.
- **All** regulated wastes have been removed from the site. (In the case of TSDR facilities operating under interim or final permit status, closure must be completed pursuant to [Chapter 173-303-610 WAC](#)).
- **All** previous and current dangerous waste annual reports are complete. By checking "component" on the Annual Report box on this form you will meet the reporting requirements for the current reporting year. Any delinquent reports from previous years must be completed on separate forms.

## Section 2. RCRA Site ID Number

This section is pre-filled with your RCRA Site ID Number.

## Section 3. Site Location Information

You cannot change the site location address unless your local government re-numbers addresses or re-names streets. If this happens, please contact Ecology for assistance.

### WA State UBI Number

The Washington State Department of Revenue Registration (Tax) Number assigned to your business is required. It is also known as the Unified Business Identifier (UBI). Do not use your Federal Tax Number here. If you do not have a WA State UBI Number contact Ecology for assistance.

**NAICS Code**

Enter your North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code. The NAICS code has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Make corrections and add missing information. For a list of NAICS codes, go to [www.census.gov/eos/www/naics](http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics).

**Type of Business**

Make corrections and add missing information. If this information is not pre-filled, provide a brief description of the type of business activity that takes place at this location. For example, "Gas station with store."

**Section 4. Company Mailing Address**

Verify the information is still correct. Make corrections and add missing information.

**Section 5. Legal Owner**

Verify the information is still correct. Make corrections and add missing information.

**Owner Since**

If the ownership changed during the reporting year, include the date the party took ownership. Contact Ecology for help filing the annual report(s) for the year the change in ownership occurred. In this instance, there will be two annual reports for this site. The old company will be required to file for the time that they operated the site and the new owner will need to file for the time that they operated the site.

**Owner Type**

Mark the box that best describes the legal status of the owner of this business. If you choose "Other," please specify the owner type in Section 12.

**Section 6. Land Owner**

Verify the name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the property the business is located on. Make corrections and add missing information.

**Owner Type**

Mark the box that best describes the legal status of the land on which the business is located. If you choose "Other," please specify the owner type in Section 12.

**Section 7. Site Operator**

Verify the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the Site Operator. The Site Operator is the person responsible for the operation of the site to which the RCRA Site ID Number is assigned. Make corrections and add missing information.

**Operator Type**

Mark the box that best describes the legal status of the operator of this business. If you choose "Other," please specify the operator type in Section 12.

## Section 8. Site Contact

Verify the name, mailing address, telephone number and e-mail address of the contact person within your company. This is the person who can answer questions related to site visits. Make corrections and add missing information.

This person must be:

- An employee of the company.
- Located on the site or within Washington state.

**Please note:** *The Site Contact cannot be a contracted consultant*

## Section 9. Form Contact

Verify the name, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person within your company Ecology can contact about your company's annual report. Ecology will mail any future annual reporting information to this person. Make corrections and add missing information.

**Please note:** *The Form Contact cannot be a contracted consultant*

## Section 10. Types of Regulated Waste Activity

Check **ONLY** the boxes that apply to your waste activities. Most of these activities will not apply to facilities that only generate dangerous waste.

### 10-A-1. Generator of Dangerous Waste

If you generate and/or accumulate dangerous waste that is regulated by [Chapter 173-303 WAC](#), you must check one of the following boxes on the form. See table on page 4.

**LQG - Large Quantity Generator:** Monthly waste generation is 2,200 pounds or more of dangerous waste, or 2.2 pounds or more of WT01 Extremely Hazardous waste or acutely hazardous waste.

**MQG – Medium Quantity Generator:** Monthly waste generation is 220 pounds or more but less than 2,200 pounds of dangerous waste. An MQG's accumulation (at any time) is less than 2,200 pounds of dangerous waste or 2.2 pounds of WT01 Extremely Hazardous Waste or acutely hazardous waste.

**SQG – Small Quantity Generator:** Monthly waste generation is less than 220 pounds for most common dangerous wastes or 2.2 pounds for WT01 Extremely hazardous waste or acutely hazardous waste. SQG accumulation (at any time) is less than 2,200 pounds of dangerous waste or 2.2 pounds of WT01 Extremely Hazardous Waste or acutely hazardous waste.

**XQG – No Regulated Waste Generator:** Dangerous waste was not generated during the reporting year, but the site's RCRA Site ID Number remains active. This applies to businesses that transport and/or transfer waste but do not generate waste.

### 10-A-2. Frequency of Generation

Check the box that best describes how often you generate waste.

- Monthly:** Generate waste at least once each month.
- Batch:** Generate waste less frequently than once a month.

One-time only: Waste disposal is a one-time only occurrence. Mark the box that applies:

- Spill:** Spill and/or accidental release. See codes beginning on page 44.
- Cleanup:** Remediation of past contamination. See codes beginning on page 44.

### 10-A-3. Transporter of Dangerous Waste

Transporters physically move waste from one site to another by air, rail, highway, or water. If you transport dangerous waste, check the appropriate box(es) to indicate whether you transport your own waste (only SQG's can select this) or transport for commercial purposes.

Mark both boxes if both classifications apply. To register as a transfer facility, mark Section 10.A.5. For U.S. Department of Transportation information, contact the Federal Highway Administration at 360-753-9875. Call the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission at 360-753-6423 for motor carrier safety regulations.

### 10-A-4. Recycler of On-Site Waste

On-site recycling is using, reusing, or reclaiming a material after it has been generated. Do not check this box if you send your waste off site to a treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility for recycling. Check this box if you:

- Have waste that is recycled without prior accumulation, i.e. "hard-piped" in a closed-loop system. You must notify for this activity, but do not report the waste or count the amount toward your generator status.
- Accumulate waste on site before recycling. You must notify for this activity. Count the amount toward your generator status, and report it.

### 10-A-5. Transfer Facility of Dangerous Waste

A transfer facility is a transportation-related facility where manifested shipments of dangerous waste are held, consolidated, or transferred within ten days or less during the normal course of transportation, including:

- Loading docks
- Storage areas
- Piers
- Parking areas
- Buildings
- Other similar areas

### 10-A-6. Permit by Rule (PBR)

Refer to [WAC 173-303-802](#) for a list and description of Permit by Rule units, activities, and conditions.

### 10-A-7. Treatment by Generator (TBG)

Check this box if you are a generator who treats your own waste on site, and use accumulation tanks or containers according to standards established by 96-412 *Treatment by Generator*, <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/96412.html> or contact Ecology for a copy. Note the type of treatment in the comment section such as neutralization, filtration, solidification and stabilization, carbon adsorption, evaporation, or separation.

**Please note:** Ecology revised the policy on SQGs who treat their own wastes at their own site. SQGs can treat their own waste if they follow the new *Treatment-by-Generator (TBG) guidance for SQGs*, Ecology publication 14-04-004, *Small Quantity Generators (SQG) Treating Dangerous Waste*, <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1404004.html>.

### 10-A-8. Generator of Mixed Radioactive Waste

Check this box if you generate, accumulate, or manage mixed radioactive waste. Mixed radioactive waste means a dangerous waste, extremely hazardous waste, or acutely hazardous waste that contains both a

nonradioactive hazardous component and, as defined by [10 CFR 20.1003](#), source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C.2 2011 et seq.).

#### **10-A-9. Importer of Dangerous Waste**

Check this box if you receive any dangerous waste from a foreign country. An importer brings dangerous waste into Washington State from a foreign country. This waste is regulated according to [WAC 173-303-230\(1&2\)](#), but it may not be regulated in the country of origin. DO NOT check this box if you import waste from another state in the United States.

#### **10-A-10. Treatment, Storage, Disposal (TSD) Facility**

Check this box if you are a TSD. (Does not apply to most generators.) Check this box if you have an Ecology Dangerous Waste (DW) permit to treat, store, and/or dispose of dangerous waste at your site. A DW permit is often referred to as a "Part A" or "Part B" Permit. The permit can be from Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program, Nuclear Waste Program, or Waste 2 Resources Program, or from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The waste can be generated at your site, or shipped to your facility from a different site. "Permitted storage of waste" is not the same as generator waste accumulation. Do not check this box if you accumulate or treat your own waste on-site without a DW permit.

***Please note:** A business that recycles their own dangerous waste on site is not a TSDR.*

#### **10-A-11. Recycler of Dangerous Waste Received from Off Site**

Check this box only if you receive dangerous wastes from off site and then recycle it. (Does not apply to most generators.) The recycling activity must be regulated under [WAC 173-303-120](#) of the state dangerous waste regulations.

***Please note:** Please check this box if you store waste from off-site sources prior to recycling or if you recycle waste from off-site sources without first storing the waste.*

#### **10-A-12. Dangerous Waste Fuel Activity**

Used oil fuels are not dangerous waste fuels. See Section 10, Part C.

If you generate, market, blend, or burn dangerous waste fuel, check the appropriate box(es) to indicate your waste fuel activities.

**Generator of dangerous waste fuel:** A person who generates dangerous waste fuel or any fuel that contains dangerous waste burned for energy recovery in a boiler or industrial furnace, as long as the boiler or industrial furnace is not regulated as a dangerous waste incinerator.

a. **Generator who markets to a burner:** A person who sends their waste fuel directly to a burner.

b. **Other marketers:**

**Distributor:** A person who distributes but does not process or blend dangerous waste fuel.

Distributors may broker fuel by arranging for the final disposition of the fuel.

**Blender:** A person who produces, processes, or blends fuel from dangerous wastes.

c. **Burner:** If you burn dangerous waste fuel on site, check the appropriate box to indicate the type(s) of combustion devices in which dangerous waste fuel is burned.

• *Utility boiler:* A boiler used to produce electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air for sale.

• *Industrial boiler:* A boiler located on the site of a facility that is engaged in a mechanical or chemical manufacturing process to transform substances into new products, including the component parts of products.

- *Industrial furnace:* Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and use controlled-flame combustion to recover materials or energy:
  - Cement or lime kilns
  - Aggregate kilns, including asphalt kilns
  - Phosphate furnaces
  - Refining furnaces
  - Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors
  - Methane-reforming furnaces
  - Other devices as specified by Ecology

d. **Deferrals/exemptions** (federal regulations):

- *Smelter deferral:* You process dangerous waste in a smelting, melting, or refining furnace solely for metals recovery, as described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 266.100(d), or to recover economically significant amounts of precious metals as described in 40 CFR 266.100(g), or if you process dangerous wastes in a lead recovery furnace to recover lead, as described in 40 CFR 266.100(h).
- *Small quantity exemption:* You burn small quantities of dangerous waste in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace as described in [40 CFR 266.108](#).
- *Other exemptions:* List the exemption in the space provided.

### 10-A-13. Generator of Special Waste

Check this box if you managed special waste. Special waste is state-only dangerous waste that is conditionally excluded by [WAC 173-303-073](#). A waste must be fully designated before it can be identified as special waste and you must meet the conditions of the exclusion or your waste is fully regulated. A generator of special waste must report all waste streams on a Generation and Management (GM) form(s) regardless of generator status. See [WAC 173-303-040](#) for the definition of special waste.

### 10-B. Universal Waste Activities

#### 10-B-1. Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (LQHUW)

An LQHUW accumulates 11,000 pounds or more of universal waste (batteries, thermostats, and lamps calculated collectively) and/or accumulates more than 2,200 pounds of universal waste lamps at any time.

If you generate or accumulate universal waste, check the appropriate box for these wastes:

- Batteries as described in [WAC 173-303-573\(2\)](#).
- Mercury-containing equipment including thermostats as described in [WAC 173-303-573\(3\)](#).
- Lamps as described in [WAC 173-303-573\(5\)](#).

This designation as an LQHUW is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 11,000 pounds or more total of universal waste and/or 2,200 pounds of universal waste lamps is reached.

#### 10-B-2. Destination Facility for Universal Waste

A destination facility for universal waste treats, disposes, or recycles a particular category of universal waste as described in [WAC 173-303-573\(2\)](#), [\(3\)](#), & [\(5\)](#). Check this box if this applies to you and you have a DW Permit. Do not check this box if you are a facility where universal waste is only accumulated and/or you are a small quantity handler of universal waste batteries, mercury-containing equipment and/or lamps.

### 10-C (1-4). Used Oil Activities

Used oil is 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.

Mark the box(es) that apply to your facility. See [WAC 173-303-515](#) for more information.

1. **Off-Specification Used Oil Burner:** If you burn off-specification used oil fuel on site, mark the box(es) to indicate the type(s) of combustion device(s) in which you burn off-specification fuel. See Section 10, Part A-12 for descriptions of these devices:

- a. Utility boiler                      b. Industrial boiler                      c. Industrial furnace

2. **Used Oil Transporter:** If you transport used oil and/or own/operate a used oil transfer facility, mark the box(es) that indicates your used oil activity.

“Transporter”- A 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.

“Transfer facility”- 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 as Used Oil Processors or Re-refiners.

3. **Used Oil Processor/Re-refiner:** If you process and/or re-refine used oil, mark the box(es) that indicates your used oil activity.

“Processing”- Is the 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 product. 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.

“Re-refine”- To produce lubricating oils and greases, industrial fuel, asphalt extender, gasoline, and other products from on- or off-specification used oil.

4. **Used Oil Fuel Marketer:** If you market off-specification used oil to a burner or you are the first to claim the used oil meets the used oil specification in [WAC 173-303-515](#), mark the box(es) that indicates your used oil activity.

#### **10-D (1-2). State Academic Laboratory Rule (Subpart K rule)**

If you are an Eligible Academic Entity as defined in the State Academic Laboratory rule (Subpart K rule) for managing laboratory dangerous waste under [WAC 173-303-235](#), mark the boxes that indicate your activities.

An “Eligible Academic Entity” is a college or university, or a nonprofit research institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university, or a teaching hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university. ([WAC 173-303-235\(1\)\(d\)](#) ).

To participate in this rule you must notify Ecology of your intent to participate. You must also fulfill the other requirements of the rule to participate. Please refer to [WAC 173-303-235](#) for more information.

You must report your participation in this rule as part of your Annual Dangerous Waste report. You may withdraw from this rule and return to full regulation at any time. You must notify Ecology of your decision to withdraw by submitting a Revised Notification.

Skip this section if you do not meet the requirements of [WAC 173-303-235](#).

## Section 11. Description of Dangerous Waste

### Federal or State Waste Codes Reporting Requirement:

If your Site ID Form's generator status is reported as either SQG, MQG, or LQG, you must enter your federal and/or state waste codes in this section. This information is required by EPA on the Site ID Form.

DO NOT fill out section 11 if you checked a generator status of XQG.

If your waste has not been designated you may estimate your waste codes until a proper designation has been completed. Find waste codes online at: <https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Waste-codes>

### 11-A. Waste Codes for Federally Regulated Hazardous Wastes

Enter any federal waste codes that apply to your waste. Federal regulated dangerous waste codes begin with "D," "F," "K," "P," or "U." For example: D001, F003, K041.

### 11-B. Waste Codes for State Regulated Dangerous Wastes

Enter any state waste codes that apply to your waste. State regulated dangerous waste codes begin with "W." For example: WT02, WP02, WSC2.

## Section 12. Comments

Use this section to explain any information you provided on your application. Please reference the Section number of the form that your comment applies to.

## Section 13. Certification (For paper reporters only)

An authorized representative for your site must sign the Site ID Form. After the application is signed, send it to Ecology. Ecology will return all Site ID Forms that do not have a signature.

- An authorized representative is defined by EPA in 40 CFR 260.10 as the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (part of a facility); for example, the plant manager, superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility.
- Permitted TSDR facilities should refer to [WAC 173-303-810\(12\)](#) for guidance on how to designate an appropriate representative.

**Please note:** A contracted consultant does not qualify as an authorized representative of your facility in this context.



## Introduction to the Off-Site Identification (OI) Form

### What is the purpose of the OI Form?

The OI form is used to collect the name, address, and RCRA Site ID Number of all dangerous waste handlers you interacted with when you sent waste off site or when you received waste from off site during the reporting year.

### Who needs to complete the OI Form?

You must fill out the OI form if you had an active RCRA Site ID Number any time during the reporting year and were a MQG, LQG, or TSD. This form is also needed if you were a SQG with special waste shipments.

### What information do I need to complete the OI Form?

You will need the name, address, and RCRA Site ID Number of all generators, transporters, TSD facilities, or special waste handlers that interacted with you during the reporting year.

- Generators must report all of the off-site TSDR facilities who treat/store/dispose/recycle their waste, and transporters who haul their waste.
- TSD facilities must report all generators who send them waste, and transporters who haul the waste.

### Where to find information for the OI Form

Look on the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for Shipments (manifest) for the transporter's and the TSD facility's RCRA Site ID Number, name, and address. A TSD facility is called a "designated facility" on the manifest.

To search for transporter, TSD facility, or LQG information you can use EPA's RCRAInfo database:

<https://www3.epa.gov/enviro/facts/rcrainfo/search.html>

To find identification and location data for dangerous waste handlers and TSDR facilities in Washington State you can use Washington State Hazardous Waste Facility Search:

<http://ecyaphwtr/hwsearch/SiteSearch.aspx>

### What special reporting requirements are there for the OI Form?

You must also report [special waste](#) and [international shipments](#).

## Off-Site Identification Form (OI) Line-by-Line Instructions

### General Instructions

Please read all instructions before you complete the form.

### Electronic Reporters who use TurboWaste.Net:

- Click the  button on each section of the form for information about that section.

### Paper filers:

- Please use blue or black ink.
- Complete a separate section of the OI Form for each handler you worked with during the reporting year.

- Write your RCRA Site ID Number and site name in the “Please Enter” box in the top right corner of the OI form before you make any copies.
- Make as many copies of this form as you will need.
- Enter each different TSDR facility that received waste you reported on your GM forms.
- Enter each different MQG or LQG that sent waste you reported on your Waste Received (WR) forms. Do not enter Washington State SQGs.
- Enter waste transporters that hauled waste you reported on your GM or WR forms.

## OI Facility

### RCRA Site ID Number

Enter the RCRA Site ID Number of a dangerous waste handler.

If you use TurboWaste.Net you can click on the "Find" button under the data entry box. Clicking the "Find" button will automatically fill in the name, address, and country for the RCRA Site ID Number you enter. You will still need to choose the handler type.

### Name

Provide the waste handler's company name.

### Site Address

Provide the waste handler's physical location address. This is the address associated with the RCRA Site ID Number. If you do not have an address, you can provide just the RCRA Site ID Number and name of a transporter. Provide the complete name and address information for foreign facilities.

### City, State, and Zip Code

Provide the city, state, and zip code for the site address above.

### Country

Provide the waste handling facility's country.

### Special instructions for [international shipments](#):

- If you ship waste to or from a foreign TSDR without a RCRA Site ID Number, use the letters "FC" followed by the name of the destination country. For example, FCCANADA or FCMEXICO.
- If you shipped waste to or from more than one foreign TSDR or generator within a single foreign country, number the "FC" facilities sequentially. For example, you would identify three facilities in Canada as FCCANADA1, FCCANADA2, and FCCANADA3.

### Special Instructions for out-of-state facilities that are not TSDRs that receive Washington state-only wastes

Waste regulated only in Washington State can be sent to a facility in another state that is not permitted to manage federally regulated hazardous waste if that state allows it. The receiving site in the other state will not have a RCRA Site ID Number. In this case use the letters "NoIDNeeded" followed by a number in place of the RCRA Site ID number for the TSDR. For example, "NoIDNeeded01." Fill in the receiving sites address and check the TSDR button. You cannot use "NoIDNeeded01" for a Washington State receiving

facility, since the waste is regulated in Washington. If you send state regulated waste to a permitted TSDR facility in another state, you must use the facility's RCRA Site ID Number.

## Comments

Use this section to continue any entry and/or to clarify additional information you want to provide.

## Handler Type

Choose one or more handler types as defined by the handler's relationship to your site. For example, one handler might transport and dispose of your waste. In this case you should check Transporter and TSDR.

The information below can help you identify the handler type.

- A transporter hauls waste to or from your site.
- A TSDR treats, stores, disposes, or recycles your waste.
- Special waste – see instructions below.

## Special Waste Handler Type

Special waste facilities are dangerous waste or municipal solid waste landfills or facilities that recycle or treat special waste.

Follow the instructions below if you have special waste:

- **RCRA Site ID Number:** Enter the word "SWFacility" or the RCRA Site ID Number if available.
- **Name and Address:** Enter the name and address for the facility.
- **Handler Type:** Choose the "Special Waste" box. If this facility was also used as your Transporter and/or TSDR, mark as such.

For more information about special waste visit:

[www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Special-waste](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Special-waste)

**Off-Site Identification Form** **OI**

Please enter your RCRA Site ID Number and your site name in the small box at the right, before making as many two-sided copies of this answer sheet as you will need to report each of your off-site identification facilities. Please complete this form if your facility received dangerous waste from off site or shipped dangerous waste off site during the year. Please type or print legibly in blue or black ink.

**Please enter:**  
 Your RCRA Site ID Number:  
 WA \_\_\_\_\_  
 Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**For Ecology Use Only:**  
 Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

**RCRA Site ID No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Site Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City/State/Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Country:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Handler Type:** (Check all that apply)  Generator  Transporter  TSDR  Special Waste

**RCRA Site ID No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Site Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City/State/Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Country:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Handler Type:** (Check all that apply)  Generator  Transporter  TSDR  Special Waste

**RCRA Site ID No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Site Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City/State/Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Country:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Handler Type:** (Check all that apply)  Generator  Transporter  TSDR  Special Waste

**RCRA Site ID No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Site Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City/State/Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Country:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Handler Type:** (Check all that apply)  Generator  Transporter  TSDR  Special Waste

# Introduction to the Generation and Management Form (GM)

## What is the purpose of the GM Form?

A GM form contains information about your generated waste streams and how you manage them. The GM form collects information about:

- Your generated waste streams.
- How much waste you generated.
- How you managed your waste.
- Where you managed your waste (on or off site).

## Who needs to complete the GM Form?

You must complete a separate GM form for each waste stream you generated at your facility if you were a MQG, LQG, or TSDR with an active RCRA Site ID Number at any time during the reporting year. If you were a SQG who generated special waste streams, you must report the special waste on a GM form(s).

## What information do I need to complete the GM Form?

- [Source codes](#).
- [Forms codes](#).
- Waste manifests (provided by your transporter).
- Management method code (provided by your TSDR).
- EPA and State Waste Codes (found on your manifests).

To find the codes you need see our website at [www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Waste-codes](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Waste-codes).

## Can I use one GM Form for all waste streams?

No, you must fill out a separate GM form for each individual waste stream generated at your facility.

## Do I need to report waste I did not ship off site in the reporting year?

If you accumulated waste that was not shipped off site during the reporting year, you do not need to report this waste until the next reporting cycle. However, you need to explain this in Section 12 on the Site ID Form.

## How do I describe my waste stream?

- Review your dangerous waste information.
- Designation test results.
- Waste profile/yearly summary sheets for the appropriate codes.
  - Material Safety Data Sheets may have EPA waste codes for products that became wastes.
  - EPA and state waste codes are listed on the manifests.
  - If you shipped multiple individual wastes in a lab pack please see [lab pack instructions](#).

## How do I describe my waste management activities?

- Use on-site logs or records of dangerous waste quantities generated, accumulated, or managed on site.
- If you managed your own waste on site, refer to [Management Method Codes](#).

- Date shipped, manifest document number, designated facility (TSDR), and quantity shipped are found on the manifests.
- A TSDR is called a "designated facility" on the manifest.
- The transporter RCRA Site ID Number and name, along with EPA, state-only, and Management waste codes are also on the manifest. **Do not enter transporter RCRA Site ID Numbers on the GM form.**
- If the waste was sent off site, contact the first TSDR that received the waste to get the Management Code if not on the manifest. If the waste stream received consecutive treatment by more than one type of management, only report the first activity on this form. TSDR disposal or treatment certifications will tell how a waste was managed off site. Recycling percentages are given by each TSDR that recycles a waste. Contact the TSDR for the recycling percentage for each waste stream that was recycled and make sure to enter them in B-4 iv.
- The Profile Code is optional. It is provided so generators can use their own waste tracking numbers to cross reference with the manifest information.

### What if I generate a new waste stream when I treat my waste?

If you generate a new waste stream when you treat a waste you must report the new waste stream on a separate GM form. For example, if you recycle on-site spent solvents in a still for solvent recovery, the waste still bottoms are a new dangerous waste stream. In this example, two GM forms would be required to report the management of the spent solvent and the still bottoms.

### What special reporting requirements are there for the GM Form?

The special reporting requirements are:

- How to identify a [Management Method Code](#)
- Storage/transfer activity
- Recycling credit (optional): [www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Recycling-credits](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Recycling-credits)
- [Lab packs](#)
- [Special waste shipments](#)
- [International shipments](#)

## GM Form Line-By-Line Instructions

### General Instructions

Please read all instructions before you complete the forms.

### Electronic reporters who use TurboWaste:

- Click the  button on each section of the form for information about that section.

### Paper reporters:

- Please use blue or black ink.
- You must report each dangerous waste stream on a separate GM form.
- Write your RCRA Site ID Number and site name in the "Please Enter" box located in the top right corner of the GM form before you make copies.

- Make as many copies of this form as you will need.
- Remember to make an entry on your OI form for each off-site facility that handled waste you reported on your GM forms.
- Section B-5 is not required unless you are an LQG or TSDR facility.

## A. Description of Dangerous Waste Stream

### Sequence Number

To be filled in by the Department of Ecology.

### A-1. Profile Code (Optional)

This is an optional field to help you track waste streams generated during the year. Enter any waste identification codes or text your organization uses. Ecology does not require this information and will not use it in any way.

### A-2 Waste Description

Enter a description of the waste stream. For example, used paint thinner, or electroplating wastewater. This description is to help you identify your waste streams, in addition to the Profile Code in A-1 if used.

**Please note:** do not use Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous class names from manifest documents, such as toxic liquid flammable, organic, N.O.S., self reactive liquid, type B, etc. Please provide a more specific, recognizable waste description.

### A-3. EPA Waste Codes

If EPA waste codes apply to the waste stream you entered in A-2, enter them here. EPA hazardous waste codes begin with a P, U, F, K, or D. They are described in [WAC 173-303-081](#), [-082](#), and [-090](#). They are listed in [WAC 173-303-090](#), [-9903](#), and [-9904](#). If more than six waste codes are needed, please list the remaining codes in Section C of the GM form.

**Please note:** do not enter Washington state-only dangerous waste codes in this section. Enter them in Section A-4.

### A-4. State Waste Codes

If Washington state-only waste codes apply to the waste stream you entered in A-2, enter them here. Washington state-only dangerous waste codes begin with a "W." State-only waste codes are described in [WAC 173-303-082](#), [-090](#), [-100](#), [-104](#), and [-9904](#). If you have more than two waste codes, list the remaining codes in Section C of the GM form.

**Please note:** do not enter EPA waste codes in this section. Enter EPA waste codes in Section A-3.

### A-5. Designation Codes

Indicate whether the waste is designated as a dangerous waste (DW) or an extremely hazardous waste (EHW). "WP01," "WP03" and "WT01" are the only dangerous waste codes that designate as EHW. If none of these codes apply to your waste, enter a designation code of DW.

### A-6. Mixed Radioactive Wastes

Indicate if your waste is mixed radioactive wastes. Mixed radioactive wastes are both dangerous as defined by [WAC 173-303-080](#) through [173-303-104](#) and radioactive as defined by the Atomic Energy Act.

**Please note:** do not report radioactive waste unless it is mixed with a dangerous waste.

### A-7. Source Codes

Source codes describe the process that generated the waste stream, for example, G24 means solvent and product distillation or recovery.

- Enter **one source code** (even though there may be several that could be assigned) that best describes the source of the waste stream you entered in A-2.
- Eligible academic entities participating in the Subpart K rule will need to report waste generated from laboratory clean-up activities on the GM form if the clean out causes their site to exceed the SQG generator status for all waste on site until the laboratory clean out waste is shipped from the site. The laboratory clean out waste is not counted in the site's generator status.
  - All laboratory clean-out waste will use the source code G-17 Subpart K laboratory waste clean-out.

### A-8. Form Codes

Form codes describe the form of the waste stream. For example, mixed lab packs, scrubber water, or oily sludge.

- Enter **one form code** (even though there may be several that could be assigned) that best describes the form of the waste stream you entered in A-2.

### A-9. Origin Codes

Select one Roman numeral that best describes how the waste stream you entered in A-2 originated. Please use the [Source Code and Origin Code Crosswalk Table](#) to help determine whether the waste is recurrent or non-recurrent.

Origin Codes	
The waste stream is <b>recurrent</b> : it was generated on site from a production process, a service activity, or a routine cleanup (including off-specification or spent chemicals).	i
The waste stream is <b>non-recurrent</b> : it is the result of a spill cleanup, equipment decommissioning, or other remedial cleanup activity.	ii
The waste stream is a <b>residual</b> from managing a <b>recurrent non-dangerous waste</b> .	iii
The waste stream is a <b>storage/transfer</b> : it was received <b>from off site</b> and was not treated, recycled, or disposed on site before being shipped off site. It is considered <b>non-recurrent</b> because the waste comes from an off-site generator.	iv
The waste stream is a <b>residual</b> from managing an existing <b>recurrent dangerous waste</b> .	v

#### A-9 a. Management Method (only if you entered an Origin Code of “v” in A-9)

If you entered “v” as an origin code you must enter a [management method code](#) to describe how the residual waste stream was managed. For example, if the waste stream you are reporting on this GM form is a still bottom from the distillation of waste paint thinner, enter management method code “H020” (the code for fractionation/distillation).

### A-10. Special Waste



Please indicate if your waste was managed as special waste as defined under [WAC 173-303-073](#). If you mark “Yes” you must also check Box 10.A.13 on the Site ID Form.

## B. Waste Management Activities

### B-1. Total Managed Quantity

Enter the total amount of the waste stream you managed during the reporting year (only the single type of waste you are reporting on this GM form). Do not exceed two decimal places when reporting waste quantities. Select the appropriate unit of measure: tons, pounds, kilograms, or gallons. Please use this same unit of measure when you respond to sections B-3, B-4, and B-5.

- If you marked gallons, proceed to B-1.a.
- If you marked tons, pounds, or kilograms, proceed to B-2.
- If your waste was generated during the current reporting year, but you have not shipped the waste off site, report the waste as a part of your generator status in your current Annual Report. Do not report the waste on a GM form. The waste will be reported on the GM form when you file your Annual Report for the year that it was shipped. Please make a comment in box 12 of the Site ID form indicating that waste was generated, but not shipped in the current reporting year. For example “ Waste generated in current reporting year but not shipped off site until the next reporting year”.
- If the entire waste stream was managed on site, enter the total volume of the waste stream that entered your on-site management during the reporting year.
- If the entire waste stream went off site for management, enter the total quantity manifested off site during the reporting year.
- If the waste stream was managed both on site and off site, enter the total amount.

#### B-1 a. Total Density

If you entered “gallons” in B-1, enter a unit of measure, either pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) or specific gravity for the waste. You can find this information on the waste profile sheets. Density information for the constituent chemicals in the waste is usually provided on the SDS (formerly MSDS). Please estimate the waste stream density based on the SDS or other information available to you. If you do not provide a density, the density of water (8.34 lbs/gal) will be assumed.

### B-2. Waste Management Location

On-site management includes on-site (not immediate) recycling or Treatment by Generator (TBG), and off-site management refers to all manifested waste shipments sent to a TSDR.

On site	This dangerous waste stream was all managed on site. Continue with Section B-3. The quantity in B-3 should equal the quantity in B-1.
Off site	This dangerous waste stream was all managed off site. Continue with Section B-4. The quantity (or quantities) in B-4 should equal the quantity in B-1.
Both	This waste stream was managed both on site and off site during the reporting year. Continue with Section B-3, then B-4. The quantities in B-3 and B-4 when added together should equal the quantity in B-1.

If your on-site management generated a new residual waste stream, the residual is a separate waste and should not be reported on this GM form. Report the residual waste stream on a separate GM form. For

example, if you distill paint thinner and then remove still bottoms, report the paint thinner distillation waste stream on one GM form and the still bottoms waste stream on another GM form.

### **B-3. On-Site Management**

If you managed this waste stream on site, enter the total annual waste amount for each on-site management method.

- Please use the same unit of measure as in B-1.
- Do not enter a list of monthly generation or management amounts.
- Report the management method code that best identifies the last substantive purpose/operation performed on this waste stream. There is only enough space on the form to provide one code. If you need to report a second on-site management method code use Section C (see next sentence below for explanation). Please reference B-3 in your comments.
- Only report additional management method(s) in Section C for circumstances when you managed the waste on site one way part of the time and another way the rest of the time.
- Do not report a series of management steps for the waste stream (neutralization followed by chemical precipitation).
- For special waste, please write “Managed as special waste per [WAC-173-303-073](#)” in the Comments Section.
- See the list of [management method codes](#).

#### **B-3.a. Treatment by Generator**

Was the on-site management done according to the Treatment by Generator guidance? Answer “No” if your on-site management activity is recycling (for example, distillation).

### **B-4. Off-Site Management**

Report general off-site management information for the waste stream. Do not report on-site management of this waste stream here, report on-site management in B-3.

#### **B-4 i. Designated Facility (TSDR)**

Enter the RCRA Site ID Number of the TSDR facility where this waste was directly shipped. Section 8 of your manifest has the name and RCRA Site ID Number (called the US EPA ID number) of the designated facility that received your waste.

#### **Special Waste:**

Enter SWFACILITY or RCRA Site ID Number if available. If you sent special waste to several facilities, add sequential numbers to your SWFACILITY entries on the GM Forms (i.e., SWFACILITY01, SWFACILITY02, SWFACILITY03 and so on).

#### **Special Instructions for Washington state-only waste shipped to out-of-state facilities that are not TSDRs**

If you ship waste regulated only in Washington State to a facility in another state that is not permitted to manage federally regulated hazardous waste, the site will not have a RCRA Site ID Number. The waste is regulated in Washington State, for example, WT02 waste, but not in other states, so you will need to

report it on your Dangerous Waste Annual Report (unless your site is an SQG). In this case use the letters "NoIDNeeded" followed by a number in place of the RCRA Site ID number for the TSDR.

For example, "NoIDNeeded01". You will not be able to use "NoIDNeeded01" for a Washington State receiving facility, since the waste is regulated in Washington. If you send state regulated waste to a permitted TSDR facility in another state, you must use the facilities RCRA Site ID Number.

DO NOT include transporter RCRA Site ID Numbers. Transporter information is entered on the OI form only.

#### **B-4 ii. Management Method Code**

Enter the [management method code](#) to show how the facility identified in B-4i managed the waste stream. Contact the facility if you have questions about which management method code to assign. If the first facility stored the waste stream and then shipped (transferred) it to a second facility for landfill disposal, enter the storage/transfer code "H141."

DO NOT enter the landfill code H132 as the on-site management code.

#### **B-4 iii. Quantity**

Enter the total amount of the waste stream that was sent during the reporting year to the facility in B-4i for the management method code identified in item B-4ii. Please use the same unit of measure as in B-1. Add all the entries together in B4iii, the total should equal the amount in B-1.

#### **B-4 vi. Recycling Percent (Optional)**

Enter the percent of the total waste stream that was recycled by the facility providing final off-site management identified in item B-4i. Provide this information if you want to get a recycling credit for the portion of this waste stream that was recycled off site during the reporting year. If no recycling credits are claimed, please leave this field blank.

If the facility identified in B-4i managed the waste stream by different methods during the year:

- Add a line for each management method on the GM form. You will need to re-enter the RCRA Site ID Number of the TSDR for each entry.
- Enter one management method code in each row.
- Enter in each row the quantity of waste that went to the management method code identified in B-4ii and if applicable, enter the percent of the waste that was recycled in the management method code identified in B-4ii.

***Only LQGs and TSDRs are required to complete Section B-5.***

### **B-5. Off-site Shipments**

Report details about off-site waste shipments for the waste stream on this GM form.

#### **B-5 i. Date Shipped**

Enter the date of the waste shipment. Use the date format MMDDYYYY. For example, "02142016" for February 14, 2016.

DO NOT report waste shipped during a different year than the annual reporting year.

#### **B-5 ii. Manifest Document Number**

Enter the document number printed on the waste's Uniform Hazardous Waste shipping manifest (manifest). The manifest number is a 12 character number that can be found in box 4. An example of the number is 123456789JJK. For special waste generators enter the bill of lading number if a manifest was not used.

### **B-5 iii. Internal Tracking Code**

This is an optional field to help you track waste shipments. Enter any internal information or codes that your organization uses to track shipments. Ecology does not require this information and will not use it in any way.

### **B-5 iv. Designated Facility (TSDR) RCRA Site ID Number**

Enter the RCRA Site ID Number of the facility where you directly shipped the waste. Please review the instructions in Section B-4i.

### **Special Waste**

Enter SWFACILITY or the RCRA Site ID Number if available. If you sent special waste to several facilities, add sequential numbers to your SWFACILITY entries on the GM Forms (i.e., SWFACILITY01, SWFACILITY02, SWFACILITY03 and so on).

### **Special instructions for Washington state-only waste shipped to out-of-state facilities.**

If you ship waste to a TSDR without a RCRA Site ID Number, use the letters "NOIDNeeded" followed by a number. For example, NOIDNeeded01.

### **B-5 v. Quantity Shipped**

Enter the quantity or amount of this waste shipped to the facility identified in item B-4i. If you add all the individual shipment quantities listed in B-5 for a particular facility and a particular management code, the total should equal the quantity identified for that facility and management method code in B-4.

### **B-5vi. Management Method Code**

Enter the [management method code](#), typically found on the manifest in box 19, to show how the facility identified in B-4i managed the waste stream. Contact the facility if you have questions about which management method code to assign.

If the first facility stored the waste stream and then shipped (transferred) it to a second facility for landfill disposal, enter the storage/transfer code - "H141."

DO NOT enter the landfill code.

## **C. Comments**

Use this section to provide any additional comments, information, or explanations, as necessary. Remember to include a reference to the specific section number.



# Generation and Management Form

**GM**

Please enter your RCRA Site ID Number and your site name in the small box at the right, before making as many two-sided copies of this answer sheet as you will need to report each of your waste streams. Then complete one answer sheet for each waste stream.

Reference the instructions on pages 24 through 32 as you complete this form.

Please type or print legibly in blue or black ink.

**Please enter:**

Your RCRA Site ID Number:

WA \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**For Ecology Use Only:**

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Description of Dangerous Waste Stream** Sequence: \_\_\_\_\_

A-1. \_\_\_\_\_ (optional)

A-2. \_\_\_\_\_

A-3. \_\_\_\_\_ A-4. \_\_\_\_\_

A-5.  EHW  DW A-6.  No  Yes A-7. G \_\_\_\_\_

A-8. W \_\_\_\_\_ A-9.  i  ii  iii  iv  v (If v, answer A-9.a.) A-10.  No  Yes  
 A-9.a. H \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Waste Management Activities**

B-1. \_\_\_\_\_  Tons  Pounds  Kilograms  Gallons (If Gallons, answer B-1.a.)

B-1.a. \_\_\_\_\_  Lbs/gal  Specific gravity

B-2.  On-site  Off-site  Both

B-3. \_\_\_\_\_ H \_\_\_\_\_ B-3.a.  No  Yes

B-4. i. Designated Facility (TSDR)	ii. Management Code	iii. Quantity	iv. Recycling Percent
-----	H _____	_____	_____
-----	H _____	_____	_____
-----	H _____	_____	_____
-----	H _____	_____	_____

**B-5. To Be Completed By LQG and TSDR ONLY**

i. Date Shipped (mm/dd/yyyy)	ii. Manifest Document Number	iii. Internal Tracking Code	iv. Designated Facility (TSDR)	v. Quantity Shipped	vi. Management Code
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____

If additional space is required, use continuation sheet on the following page.



## Introduction to the Waste Received (WR) Form

### What is the purpose of the WR Form?

The purpose of the WR form is to collect information about how you managed waste streams you received from generators during the previous reporting year.

### Who needs to complete the WR Form?

All TSDRs and other generators that receive dangerous waste from off site must complete this form. This includes TSDRs that store or transfer dangerous wastes. Storage/transfer (pass through) activity means you received a waste from off site, did not provide any form of treatment, recycling, or disposal to the waste, and then shipped it off site.

### What information do I need to complete the WR Form?

For each dangerous waste stream, you will need to know:

- How much waste you received from off site during the previous reporting year.
- The RCRA Site ID Number of the site(s) from which you received waste.
- How the waste stream was managed (treated, stored, recycled, and/or disposed) at your facility.

### Can I use one WR Form for all waste streams?

No, you must fill out a separate WR form for each individual waste stream received at your facility.

### Do I use the WR Form to report waste I generated or treated at my own site?

No. Never use the WR form to report dangerous waste you generated at your own site. Even if you treated, stored, recycled, and/or disposed of the waste on site you need to use the GM form.

### What if I received waste and transferred it off site?

If you received a waste from off site, did not provide any form of treatment, recycling, or disposal and shipped it off site you must complete the WR form, GM form, and OI form.

### What if I generated a new dangerous waste when I processed or treated a waste I received?

- Report the receipt and primary management of the original waste on the WR form.
- Report the generation of the residual as a new waste stream on the GM form.
- The source of the filtercake, under Section A-7 of the GM form, will be G25, sludge dewatering.
- The Origin Code, under Section A-9, will be v, residual from the management of a previously-existing dangerous waste.
- For Section A-9 a, enter the residual management method code H100, dewatering.

### What special reporting requirements are there for the WR Form?

- How to identify a management method code
- Storage/transfer activity
- [Lab packs](#)
- [International shipments](#)




# WR Form Line-by-Line Instructions

## General Instructions

Please read all instructions before you complete this form.

## Electronic reporters who use TurboWaste:

Click the  button on each section of the form for information about that section.

## Paper reporters:

- Please use blue or black ink.
- You must report each dangerous waste stream received on a separate WR form.
- Write your RCRA Site ID Number and site name in the “Please Enter” box located in the top right corner of the WR form before you make copies.
- Make as many copies of this form as you will need.
- Remember to fill out an OI form for each waste generator or transporter reported on your WR form.

## A. Description of Dangerous Waste Stream

### Sequence Number

To be filled in by the Department of Ecology.

### A-1. Profile Code (Optional)

This is an optional field to help you track waste streams generated during the year. Enter any waste identification codes or text your organization uses. Ecology does not require this information and will not use it in any way.

### A-2. Waste Description

Enter a description of the waste stream. For example, used paint thinner, or electroplating wastewater. This description is to help you identify your waste streams, in addition to the Profile Code in A-1 if used.

Please note: do not use Department of Transportation hazardous class names from manifest documents, such as toxic liquid flammable, organic, N.O.S., self-reactive liquid, type B, etc. Please provide a more recognizable waste description.

### A-3. EPA Waste Codes

If EPA waste codes apply to the waste stream you entered in A-2, enter them here. EPA hazardous waste codes begin with a P, U, F, K or D. They are described in [WAC 173-303-081](#), [-082](#), and [-090](#). They are listed in [WAC 173-303-090](#), [-9903](#), and [-9904](#).

If space for more than six waste codes is needed, please list the remaining codes in Section C (Comments) of this WR form.

**Please note:** do not enter Washington state-only dangerous waste codes in this section. Enter them in Section A-4.

#### A-4. State Waste Codes

If Washington state-only waste codes apply to the waste stream you entered in A-2, enter them here. Washington state-only dangerous waste codes begin with a "W." State-only waste codes are described in [WAC 173-303-082](#), [-090](#), [-100](#), [-104](#), and [-9904](#).

If you have more than two waste codes, please list the remaining codes in Section C of this WR form.

**Please note:** do not enter EPA waste codes in this section. Enter EPA waste codes in Section A-3.

#### A-5. Designation Code

Please indicate whether the waste is designated as a dangerous waste (DW) or an extremely hazardous waste (EHW).

The only dangerous waste codes that designate as EHW are:

- WP01—Persistent dangerous wastes, halogenated organic compounds.
- WP03—Persistent dangerous wastes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
- WT01—Toxic dangerous waste, extremely hazardous

If none of these codes apply to your waste, enter a designation code of DW.

#### A-6. Mixed Radioactive Waste

Please indicate if your waste is mixed radioactive wastes. Mixed radioactive wastes are both dangerous as defined by [WAC 173-303-080](#) through [173-303-104](#) and radioactive as defined by the Atomic Energy Act.

**Please note:** do not report radioactive waste unless it is mixed with a dangerous waste.

#### A-7. Form Codes

[Form codes](#) describe the form of the waste stream. For example, W103 means spent concentrated acid. Please enter one code that best describes the form of the waste stream you entered in A-2. Ecology recognizes it is possible to assign several form codes to one waste stream, but asks you to identify just one form code in this report.

### B. Waste Management Activities

#### B-8. Total Received

Enter total amount of the waste stream that was received during the previous reporting year. Do not report household hazardous waste. Select the appropriate unit of measure: tons, pounds, kilograms, or gallons.

Please use this same unit of measure when you respond to Section B-9v.

- If you marked Gallons, proceed to item B-8a.
- If you marked Tons, Pounds, or Kilograms, proceed to item B-9.

#### B-8 a. Total Density

If you entered "gallons" in B-8, enter a unit of measure, either pounds per gallon (lbs/gal) or specific gravity for the waste. You can find this information on the waste profile sheets. Density information for the constituent chemicals in the waste is usually provided on the MSDS. Please estimate the waste stream density based on these data sheets or other information available to you. If you do not provide a density, the density of water (8.34 lbs/gal) will be assumed.

## **B-9. Received Shipments**

Report waste shipments received. Use separate entries if you are reporting two or more different management method codes for management of a single shipment received.

Repeat the date received; manifest document number, optional internal tracking number, and sending facility RCRA Site ID Number on each line with the appropriate management method code for the quantity of waste received.

Please enter the following information:

### **B-9i. Date Received**

Enter the date of the waste shipment. Use the date format MMDDYYYY, for example "02142016" for February 14, 2016.

DO NOT report waste received during a different year than the annual reporting year.

### **B-9ii. Manifest Document Number**

Enter the document number printed on the waste's Uniform Hazardous Waste shipping manifest (manifest). The manifest number is a 12 character number that can be found in box 4. An example of the number is 123456789JJK.

### **B-9iii. Internal Tracking Code (Optional)**

An optional field to help you track waste shipments. Enter any internal information or code used by your organization to track shipments. Ecology does not require this information and will not use it in any way.

### **B-9iv. Sending Facility RCRA Site ID Number**

Enter the RCRA Site ID Number of the facility that sent you the waste.

### **B-9v. Quantity Received**

Enter the quantity or amount of waste in the shipment from the facility identified in item B9-iv. Please use the same unit of measure as in B-8.

### **B-9-vi. Management Method Codes**

Enter the [management method code](#) to show how your facility managed the waste stream. Report the management the waste received at your facility, not the management it received at the final facility if your facility was not the waste's final destination.

For example, if your facility stored the waste stream and then shipped (transferred) it to a second facility for landfill disposal, enter the storage/transfer code - "H141."

DO NOT enter the landfill code H132 as the on-site management code.

## **Comments**

Provide additional comments, information, or explanations, as necessary. Remember to reference the specific question number.

# Waste Received Form

WR

Please enter your RCRA Site ID Number and your site name in the small box at the right, before making as many two-sided copies of this answer sheet as you will need to report each of your waste streams. Then complete one answer sheet for each waste stream.  
Reference the instructions on pages 36 through 38 as you complete this form. Please type or print legibly in blue or black ink.

**Please enter:**  
Your RCRA Site ID Number:  
WA \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**For Ecology Use Only:**  
Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Description of Dangerous Waste Stream** Sequence: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (optional)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5.  EHW  DW

6.  No  Yes

7. W \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Waste Management Activities**

8. \_\_\_\_\_  Tons  Pounds  Kilograms  Gallons (If Gallons, answer 8.a.)

8.a. \_\_\_\_\_  Lbs/gal  Specific gravity

9.					
i. <u>Date Received</u> (mm/dd/yyyy)	ii. <u>Manifest Document</u> <u>Number</u>	iii. <u>Internal</u> <u>Tracking Code</u>	iv. <u>Sending Facility</u>	v. <u>Quantity</u> <u>Received</u>	vi. <u>Management</u> <u>Code</u>
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
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_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	____ _	_____	H _____

If additional space is required, use continuation sheet on the following page.

**Waste Received Form (continued)**

**WR**

**RCRA Site ID Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Comments**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**B-9. (continued)**

i. <u>Date Received</u> (mm/dd/yyyy)	ii. <u>Manifest Document</u> <u>Number</u>	iii. <u>Internal</u> <u>Tracking Code</u>	iv. <u>Sending Facility RCRA</u> <u>Site ID Number</u>	v. <u>Quantity</u> <u>Received</u>	vi. <u>Management</u> <u>Code</u>
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
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_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____
_____	_____	_____	-----	_____	H _____

Ecology form ECY 070-136, revised May 2012

**Lab Packs**

What is a Lab Pack?

A lab pack is several small containers of dangerous waste that are shipped together in one larger drum or container.

## Lab Pack Reporting Codes

### Waste Codes

Each waste packed inside a lab pack needs to be reported as an individual waste stream with the appropriate waste code(s).

### Form Codes

Use these codes for Section A-8 on the GM Form and/or Section A.7 on the WR Form.

If the lab pack:	Use this form code:
Does not contain acute hazardous waste	W001
Contains acute hazardous waste	W004

**Please note:** W002 is not a lab pack form code.

## How to Report Lab Pack contents on the GM Form

- A-2. Waste description: Example “lab chemicals.”
- A-3. EPA waste codes: Use code from manifest. If none, leave blank.
- A-4. Washington state-only waste codes. If none, leave blank.
- A-5. Designation: Enter “EHW” or “DW” whichever is applicable.
- A-7. Source code: Enter code from Source Code Table on page 43.
- A-8. Form code: Enter “W001” for lab packs without acute hazardous waste, or enter “W004” for lab packs containing acute hazardous waste.
- A-9. Origin code: Enter code from [Origin Code Table](#).
- B-1. Quantity managed in the reporting year: If possible, report the quantity of the waste in the lab pack(s), excluding the containers. Otherwise, enter the overall quantity.
- Complete the rest of the form as you would for any other waste stream.

## How to Report a Lab Pack on the OI Form

Report dangerous waste handlers you sent or received lab pack waste from.

## How to Report Lab Pack contents on the WR Form

- A.2. Waste description: Example “lab chemicals.”
- A.3. EPA waste codes for each individual waste in the lab pack container.
- A.4. Washington state-only waste codes for each individual waste in the lab pack container.
- A.5. Designation: Enter “EHW” or “DW” whichever is applicable.
- A7. Form code: Enter “W001” for lab packs without acute hazardous waste, or enter “W004” for lab packs containing acute hazardous waste.
- B.8. Quantity received in the reporting year: If you are able, report the quantity of the waste in the lab pack(s), excluding the containers. Otherwise, enter the overall quantity.

- Complete the rest of the form as you would for any other waste stream.

## Special Waste

Generators must include special waste in their annual report on both GM and OI form(s). Generators can either manage special waste as fully regulated dangerous waste or follow the conditional exclusions of [WAC 173-303-073](#). You must also check box 10.A.13 on the Site ID Form.

For more information about special waste visit:

See Ecology publication #96-1254-HWTR, *Management Requirements for Special Waste*. You can find it at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/961254hwtr.html>.

Visit our website at [www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Special-waste](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Dangerous-waste-reporting-requirements/Dangerous-Waste-Annual-Report/Special-waste)

### How to report a Special Waste Handler on the OI Form

Special waste facilities are dangerous waste or municipal solid waste landfills or facilities that recycle or treat special waste.

Follow the instructions below if you have special waste:

- **RCRA Site ID Number:** Enter the word "SWFacility" or the RCRA Site ID Number if available.
- **Name and Address:** Enter the name and address for the facility.
- **Handler Type:** Choose the "Special Waste" box. If this facility was also used as your Transporter and/or TSDR, mark as such.

### How to Report Special Waste on the GM Form

- A-10: Check the box to show the waste was managed as special waste, defined under [WAC 173-303-040](#). If you mark "Yes" you must also check box 10A.13 on the Site ID form.
- B-4i and B-5iv: Enter "SWFACILITY" or the RCRA Site ID Number if available.

If you sent special waste to several facilities, use sequential numbers with your SWFACILITY entries on the GM Forms (SWFACILITY01, SWFACILITY02, SWFACILITY03).

## International Shipments

Annual reporting of regulated amounts of dangerous waste sent to or received from a foreign country is required.

All generators who export federal RCRA-regulated hazardous waste to a foreign country must first obtain federal approval of the export by following the federal requirements of [40 CFR Part 262](#) Subpart E, Exports of Hazardous Waste. See [WAC 173-303-230\(1\)](#). For more information on federal requirements, please contact the EPA RCRA Hot-line at 1-800-424-9346.

Generators who export Washington State only dangerous wastes (i.e., wastes that have been assigned only Washington state-only waste codes) are not required to follow the federal requirements. A notification of intent to import foreign waste is required by the Department of Ecology. See [WAC 173-303-290](#) for more information.

### How to Report International Shipments on the GM Form

If you acted as the generator for a waste stream imported from a foreign country:

- Complete Sections A-1 through A-6, and B as you would for any other waste stream.
- A-7 - Enter the source code for the foreign country that originally generated the waste. Source codes for waste received from a foreign country (other than a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, U.S. territory or protectorate) are G63 through G75.

If you shipped waste to a facility located in a foreign country:

- Complete Section A-1 through A-7 as you would for any other waste stream.
- Complete Section B-1 through B-3 as you would for any other waste stream.
- B-4.i, Enter the "FC" identification (e.g., FCCANADA1) that was entered on the OI Form for an off-site TSDR located in a foreign country.
- B-5.iv Large Quantity Generators reporting manifest shipments off-site to a foreign country should enter the "FC" identifications listed in question B-4.i.

### How to Report International Shipments on the OI Form

- Use the letters "FC" followed by the name of the foreign country (e.g., FCCANADA, FCMEXICO) if you sent waste to, or received waste from, a foreign facility.
- Provide the complete name and address information for the foreign facility.

If you sent or received waste from more than one facility within a single foreign country, number the "FC" facilities sequentially (e.g., you would identify three facilities in Canada as FCCANADA1, FCCANADA2, and FCCANADA3).

### How to Report International Shipments on the WR Form

- Section A.1 through 8.a Complete as you would for any other waste received, except for question Section B.10.iv.

Section B.9.iv Use the "FC" identification that was entered on the OI Form.

## Annual Reporting Source and Origin Codes

### What are source codes?

Source codes are reported in Box A-7 on the Generation and Management (GM) form. They describe the type of process or activity (source) from which a dangerous waste is generated. Find the appropriate Source Code in the table below.

### What are origin codes?

Origin Codes in Box A-9 on the GM form show whether the waste is Recurrent or Non-recurrent. They describe the origin of a dangerous waste, in terms of the type of activity that generated the waste in question. Use the table to pick the Origin code that is allowed for the Source code you selected in Box A-7 on the GM form.

Source Code  
In A-7

Wastes from Ongoing Production and Service Processes  
(general day to day manufacturing, production, or maintenance activities)

Origin Code  
in A-9



G01	Dipping, flushing, or spray rinsing (using solvents to clean or prepare parts or assemblies for further processing - i.e., painting or assembly).	i - Recurrent
G02	Stripping and acid or caustic cleaning (using caustics to remove coatings or layers from parts of assemblies).	i - Recurrent
G03	Plating and phosphating (electroplating or non-electroplating or phosphating).	i - Recurrent
G04	Etching (using caustics or other methods to remove layers or partial layers).	i - Recurrent
G05	Metal forming and treatment (pickling, heat treating, punching, bending, annealing, grinding, hardening, etc.).	i - Recurrent
G06	Painting and coating (manufacturing, building, or maintenance).	i - Recurrent
G07	Product and by-product processing (direct flow of wastes from chemical manufacturing or processing, etc.).	i - Recurrent
G08	Removal of spent process liquids or catalysts (bulk removal of wastes from chemical manufacturing or processing, etc.).	i - Recurrent
G09	Other production or service-related processes from which the waste is a direct outflow or result (specify in comments).	i - Recurrent

Source Code	Other Intermittent Events or Processes	Origin Code in A-9
G11	Discarding off-specification, out-of-date, and/or unused chemicals or products.	i - Recurrent
G12	Lagoon or sediment dragout and leachate collection (large scale operations in open pits, ponds, or lagoons).	i - Recurrent
G13	Cleaning out process equipment (periodic sludge or residual removal from enclosed processes including internal scrubbing or cleaning).	i - Recurrent
G14	Removal of tank sludge, sediments or slag (periodic sludge or residual removal from enclosed storage tanks including internal scrubbing or cleaning).	i - Recurrent
G15	Process equipment change-out or discontinuation of equipment use (final materials and residuals removal including cleaning).	i – Recurrent or ii – Non-recurrent
G16	Oil changes and filter or battery replacement (automotive, machinery, etc.).	i - Recurrent
G17	Subpart K laboratory waste clean-out (facility must have opted into the Subpart K rule to use this source code)	i - Recurrent
G19	Other one-time or intermittent processes (specify in comments).	i - Recurrent

Source Code	Pollution Control and Waste Management Process Residuals	Origin Code in A-9
G21	Air pollution control devices (baghouse dust or ash from stack scrubbers or precipitators; vapor collection, etc.).	iii or v - Recurrent
G22	Laboratory analytical wastes (used chemicals from laboratory operations).	iii or v - Recurrent
G23	Wastewater treatment (sludge, filter cake, etc., including wastes from treatment before discharge by NPDES, POTW, or by Underground Injection Control disposal).	iii or v - Recurrent
G24	Solvent or product distillation as part of production process (including totally enclosed treatment systems). Does not include batch treatment in a separate process.	iii or v - Recurrent
G25	Treatment, disposal, or recycling of hazardous wastes- Also choose “v” in A.9 and add the related “H” management code in A.9.a that produced the residuals.	v – Recurrent
G26	Leachate collection (from landfill operations or other land units).	iii or v - Recurrent
G27	Treatment or recovery of universal waste.	v - Recurrent

Source Code	Spills and Accidental Releases	Origin Code in A-9
G31	Accidental contamination of products, materials, or containers (other than G11).	i – Recurrent or ii – Non-recurrent
G32	Cleanup of spill residues (infrequent, not routine).	ii – Non-recurrent
G33	Leak collection and floor sweeping (ongoing, routine).	i – Recurrent
G39	Other cleanup of current contamination (specify in comments).	i – Recurrent or ii – Non-recurrent

Source Code	Remediation of Past Contamination	Origin Code
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		in A-9
G41	Closure of dangerous waste management unit under RCRA.	ii – Non-recurrent
G42	Corrective action at a solid waste management unit under RCRA.	ii – Non-recurrent
G43	Remedial action or emergency response under Superfund.	ii – Non-recurrent
G44	State program or voluntary cleanup.	ii – Non-recurrent
G45	Underground storage tank cleanup.	ii – Non-recurrent
G49	Other remediation (specify in comments)	ii – Non-recurrent

Source Code	Waste Not Physically Generated On Site	Origin Code in A-9
G61	Dangerous waste received from off site for storage/bulking and transfer off site for treatment or disposal.	iv – Non-recurrent

Source Code In G63 – G75	Dangerous waste received from a foreign country (other than a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, U.S. territory or protectorate). This site was the generator of record and is the U.S. Importer. Enter the appropriate code from the list below.	Origin Code in A-9
G63	Dangerous waste received from Antarctica.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G64	Dangerous waste received from Aruba.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G65	Dangerous waste received from Bahamas.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G66	Dangerous waste received from Belgium.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G67	Dangerous waste received from Brazil.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G68	Dangerous waste received from Canada.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G69	Dangerous waste received from Holland.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G70	Dangerous waste received from Malaysia.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G71	Dangerous waste received from Mexico.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G72	Dangerous waste received from New Zealand.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G73	Dangerous waste received from Taiwan.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G74	Dangerous waste received from Venezuela.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent
G75	Dangerous waste received from other foreign country – specify country name in Comments.	i – Recurrent or iv – Non-recurrent

## Annual Reporting Form Codes

Form codes describe the general physical and chemical characteristics of a dangerous waste. Review the groups and pick the appropriate code.

Form Description	Code
<b>Mixed Media/Debris/Devices:</b> waste that is a mixture of organic and inorganic wastes, liquid and solid wastes, or devices that are not easily categorized.	
<b>Lab packs from any source NOT containing acute hazardous waste.</b>	W001
<b>Contaminated debris:</b> for example, certain paper, clothing, rags, wood, empty fiber or plastic containers, glass, piping, or other solids.	W002

Form Description	Code
<b>Lab packs from any source containing acute hazardous waste:</b> acute dangerous waste codes are: F020-F023, F026, F027, or any P code waste.	W004
<b>Waste pharmaceuticals managed as dangerous waste.</b>	W005
<b>Contaminated soil:</b> usually from spill cleanup, demolition, or remediation; see also W512.	W301
<b>Batteries, battery parts, cores, casings:</b> lead-acid or other types.	W309
<b>Filters, solid adsorbents, ion exchange resins, and spent carbon:</b> usually from production, intermittent processes, or remediation.	W310
<b>Electrical devices:</b> lamps, fluorescent lamps, or thermostats usually containing mercury; CRTs containing lead; etc.	W320
<b>Sediment or lagoon dragout, drilling or other muds:</b> wet or muddy soils; see also W301.	W512
<b>Compressed gases of any type.</b>	W801
<b>Inorganic Liquids:</b> waste that is primarily inorganic and highly fluid (for example, aqueous), with low suspended inorganic solids and low organic content.	
<b>Very dilute aqueous waste containing more than 99% water:</b> land disposal restriction defined wastewater that is not exempt under NPDES or POTW discharge.	W101
<b>Spent concentrated acid:</b> 5% or more.	W103
<b>Acidic aqueous wastes less than 5% acid:</b> diluted, but pH less than 2.	W105
<b>Aqueous waste containing cyanides:</b> generally caustic.	W107
<b>Caustic aqueous waste without cyanides:</b> pH greater than 12.5.	W110
<b>Other aqueous waste or wastewaters:</b> fluid but not sludge.	W113
<b>Waste liquid mercury:</b> metallic.	W117
<b>Other inorganic liquid:</b> specify in Comments.	W119
<b>Organic Liquids:</b> waste that is primarily organic and is highly fluid, with low inorganic solids content and low-to-moderate water content.	
<b>Still bottoms in liquid form:</b> fluid but not sludge.	W200
<b>Concentrated halogenated:</b> for example, chlorinated solvent.	W202
<b>Concentrated non-halogenated:</b> For example, non-chlorinated solvent.	W203
<b>Concentrated halogenated/non-halogenated solvent mixture.</b>	W204
<b>Oil-water emulsion or mixture:</b> fluid but not sludge.	W205
<b>Waste oil managed as dangerous waste.</b>	W206
<b>Paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish:</b> fluid – not dried out or sludge.	W209
<b>Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids and adhesives:</b> fluid but not sludge.	W210
<b>Paint thinner or petroleum distillates.</b>	W211
<b>Other organic liquid:</b> specify in comments.	W219
<b>Inorganic Solids:</b> waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content, and low-to-moderate water content; not pumpable.	
<b>Ash:</b> from any type of burning of dangerous waste.	W303
<b>Slags, drosses, and other solid thermal residues.</b>	W304
<b>Metal scale, filings, and scrap:</b> including metal drums.	W307
<b>Cyanide or metal cyanide bearing solids, salts, or chemicals.</b>	W312
<b>Metal salts or chemicals not containing cyanides.</b>	W316
<b>Other inorganic solids:</b> specify in comments.	W319
<b>Organic Solids:</b> waste that is primarily organic and solid, with low-to-moderate inorganic content and water content; it cannot be pumped.	
<b>Pesticide solids:</b> used or discarded – not contaminated soils – W301	W401
<b>Solid resins, plastics, or polymerized organics.</b>	W403
<b>Explosives or reactive organic solids.</b>	W405
<b>Dried paint:</b> paint chips, filters, air filters, other.	W406
<b>Other organic solids:</b> specify in Comments.	W409
<b>Inorganic Sludges:</b> waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content and low organic content; mostly pumpable.	
<b>Lime and/or metal hydroxide sludges and solids with no cyanides:</b> not contaminated muds – W512.	W501
<b>Gypsum sludges from wastewater treatment or air pollution control.</b>	W503
<b>Other sludges from wastewater treatment or air pollution control.</b>	W504

Form Description	Code
<b>Metal-bearing sludges</b> (including plating sludge) <b>not containing cyanides.</b>	W505
<b>Cyanide-bearing sludges:</b> not contaminated soils W512.	W506
<b>Other inorganic sludge:</b> not contaminated muds W512.	W519
<b>Organic Sludges:</b> waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic solids and water content, pumpable.	
<b>Oily sludge:</b> not contaminated muds – W512.	W603
<b>Paint or ink sludges, still bottoms in sludge form:</b> not contaminated muds – W512.	W604
<b>Resins, tars, polymer, or tarry sludge:</b> not contaminated muds – W512.	W606
<b>Other organic sludge:</b> specify in Comments.	W609

## Annual Reporting Management Method Codes

Management method codes describe the type of dangerous waste management system used to treat or dispose a hazardous waste. Please refer to your Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest in box 19 to determine the appropriate code.

Management Method Description	Code
<b>Reclamation and recovery</b>	
<b>Metals recovery:</b> Including retorting, smelting, chemical, etc. Recycling credit allowed.	H010
<b>Solvents recovery:</b> Distillation, extraction, etc. Recycling credit allowed.	H020
<b>Other recovery or reclamation for reuse including acid regeneration, organics recovery, etc.:</b> Specify in comments. Recycling credit allowed.	H039
<b>Energy recovery at this site - used as fuel:</b> Includes on-site fuel blending before energy recovery; report only this code.	H050
<b>Fuel blending prior to energy recovery at another site:</b> Waste generated either on site or received from off site.	H061
<b>Destruction or Treatment prior to disposal at another site.</b>	
<b>Incineration – thermal destruction other than use as a fuel:</b> includes any preparation prior to burning.	H040
<b>Chemical treatment (reduction/destruction/oxidation/precipitation):</b> do not include immediate treatment in an exempt wastewater treatment unit with discharge to an NPDES-POTW (unless required by state).	H070
<b>Biological treatment with or without precipitation:</b> includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals.	H081
<b>Physical treatment only (adsorption/absorption/separation/stripping/ dewatering):</b> do not include immediate treatment in an exempt wastewater treatment unit with discharge to an NPDES-POTW (unless required by state).	H100
<b>Stabilization prior to land disposal at another site (encapsulation/ stabilization/chemical fixation).</b>	H110

<b>Combination of chemical, biological, and/or physical treatment:</b> do not include immediate treatment in an exempt wastewater treatment unit with discharge to an NPDES-POTW (unless required by state).	H120
<b>Neutralization only:</b> no other treatment.	H121
<b>Evaporation:</b> as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083.	H122
<b>Other treatment:</b> specify in comments.	H129
<b>Disposal</b>	
<b>Land treatment or application:</b> to include prior treatment and/or stabilization.	H131
<b>Landfill or surface impoundment that will be closed as landfill:</b> to include prior treatment and/or stabilization.	H132
<b>Deepwell or underground injection:</b> with/without treatment; waste was counted as hazardous waste.	H134
<b>Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES:</b> with prior storage – with or without treatment.	H135
The site receiving this waste stored, bulked, and transferred the waste with no treatment or recovery (H010-H129), fuel blending (H061), or disposal (H131-H135) at that receiving site. Recycling credit allowed. H141	H141

## Definitions

The following definitions have been prepared to assist you in understanding terms and concepts for purposes of completing annual report forms only. These definitions are not intended to replace or override regulatory definitions provided in [Chapter 173-303 WAC](#). To understand your regulatory requirements, refer to the definitions within [Chapter 173-303-040 WAC](#).

**Accumulation:** A generator may accumulate dangerous waste for a short period of time before shipping it off site. The waste must be accumulated in tanks or containers. Accumulation does not constitute "storage," a dangerous waste activity that requires a permit. The generator does not need to obtain a storage permit if he/she complies with the applicable requirements of [WAC 173-303-200](#) and [173-303-201](#), outlined below.

- LQGs may accumulate their waste for up to 90 days before shipping it off site.
- MQGs may accumulate their waste for up to 180 days before shipping it off site. If the nearest treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility (TSDR) to which they can send their waste is more than 200 miles away, MQGs may request that Ecology grant a 90-day extension to this 180-day period.
- SQGs may accumulate dangerous waste and extremely hazardous waste without a permit and without any time limit, as long as the Quantity Exclusion Limit is never exceeded for any waste or combination of wastes.

**Acutely Hazardous Waste:** Dangerous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027, as listed in [WAC 173-303-9904](#); and wastes identified with a dangerous waste code beginning with a "P" as listed in [WAC 173-303-9903](#).

**Authorized representative:** The person responsible for the overall operation of the facility, or an operational unit of the facility, for example, plant manager, superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility.

**Batch:** Any waste that is generated less frequently than once a month. For example, waste from a tank that is cleaned out once every fourteen weeks would be considered a "batch."

**Boiler:** An enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having these characteristics:

- The unit must have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; and
- The unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) (such as waterwalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit.
- A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section.
- The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream), and fluidized bed combustion units; and
- While in operation, the unit must maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least sixty percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and

- The unit must export and use at least seventy-five percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit will be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit. (Examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps); or
- The unit is one which the department has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in [WAC 173-303-017\(6\)](#).

**Capacity:** The quantity of waste that a facility or system can manage. For landfill systems, maximum operational capacity is defined as the quantity of waste that can enter the system over the remaining lifetime of the system. For flow systems, maximum operational capacity is defined as the maximum quantity that can enter the system during the course of one year.

**CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations.

**Closed-loop recycling system:** A production system in which secondary materials are reclaimed, returned to, and reused in the original production process or processes from which they were generated, PROVIDED:

- The material (typically solvent) is contained in a tank or tanks, and the process, storage, and reclamation tanks are completely enclosed and connected (for example, by pipes);
- The spent materials (solvents) are never accumulated in such tanks for over twelve months without being reclaimed;
- Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (for example, burning or incineration that occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);
- The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal; and
- All dangerous waste residues (for example, still bottoms, sludges) from the production/ reclamation process go to a permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDR), or to a legitimate recycler. (If the generator can demonstrate that the residues do not exhibit any dangerous waste characteristics [[WAC 173-303-090](#)] or criteria [[WAC 173-303-100](#)] and provided that the original waste was not listed, then the residues are exempted from this condition; if the original waste was listed, then the residue is also listed.)

Degreasing processes are not considered production processes, and the reclaimed degreasing solvent, when subsequently used as a degreaser, is not feedstock. Therefore, a degreasing process would NOT fit the criteria for a closed-loop recycling system.

**Characteristic dangerous wastes:** Are regulated because they behave in a manner that makes them dangerous. Either a person's knowledge or testing can be used to identify these dangerous characteristics. They are regulated by Washington State and EPA. Characteristic waste codes start with a "D;" for example, "D001" is the waste code applied to ignitable wastes. WSC2 is also a characteristic waste (Solid corrosive). They are described in [WAC 173-303-090](#):

- *Ignitable* characteristic wastes are likely to cause or increase a fire danger.
- *Corrosive* characteristic wastes are likely to react dangerously with other wastes or cause other toxic contaminants to migrate.
- *Reactive* characteristic wastes are likely to cause an explosive or sudden toxic danger.

- *Toxic* characteristic wastes have the ability to leach (move) into groundwater. The ability of a waste to leach is measurable by a standardized test method. The waste is not regulated unless the contaminants meet or exceed the concentrations given on the list.

**Code of Federal Regulations:** The detailed regulations written by federal agencies that implement the provisions of laws passed by Congress. Regulations in the CFR have the force of federal law. Federal hazardous waste regulations are found in [40 CFR Parts 260](#) through [279](#).

**Commercial:** To offer waste transport or management to other businesses or facilities, who will pay for the service.

**Dangerous waste:** Dangerous wastes are solid wastes that designate as dangerous waste or extremely hazardous waste under [WAC 173-303-070](#) through [WAC 173-303-100](#). The term "dangerous waste" includes federal hazardous wastes and wastes regulated only by Washington State.

**Dangerous waste fuel:** Dangerous waste fuel or any fuel that contains dangerous waste, which is burned for energy recovery in a boiler or in an industrial furnace. The boiler or industrial furnace cannot be regulated as a hazardous waste incinerator.

**Designated facility:** The facility identified on a hazardous waste manifest to receive a dangerous waste shipment. It must be regulated under [Chapter 173-303 WAC](#) or RCRA to recycle or manage dangerous waste.

**Designation:** The process of determining whether a waste is regulated under the dangerous waste lists, [WAC 173-303-080](#) through [173-303-082](#); characteristics, [WAC 173-303-090](#); or criteria, [WAC 173-303-100](#). The procedures for designating wastes are in [WAC 173-303-070](#). A waste that has been designated as a dangerous waste may be either dangerous waste (DW) or extremely hazardous waste (EHW).

**Disposal:** The discharging, discarding, or abandoning of dangerous waste, or the treatment, decontamination, or recycling of such wastes once they have been discarded or abandoned. This includes discharges to land, air, or water.

**Destination facility for Universal Waste:** A facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste as described in [WAC 173-303-573](#)(2), (3), & (5). A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

**EHW:** See Extremely Hazardous Waste.

**Eligible Academic Entity:** A college or university, or a nonprofit research institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university, or a teaching hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university. ([WAC 173-303-235\(1\)\(d\)](#)).

**Energy recovery:** Burning used oil in an enclosed device or unit using controlled flame combustion to recover heat energy.

**Extremely hazardous waste (EHW):** Solid wastes as defined in [Chapter 173-303 WAC](#) that designate as extremely hazardous waste.



**Facility:** All contiguous land, and structures, equipment, and improvements on the land used for recycling, reusing, reclaiming, transferring, storing, treating, or disposing of dangerous waste. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (for example, one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combination of them). Unless otherwise specified in these forms, the terms facility, management facility, TSDR facility, and treatment/storage/ disposal/recycling facility shall be used interchangeably.

**Form Code:** Code developed by EPA to describe the physical/chemical nature of a waste. The coding system is divided into seven broad categories:

- Mixed Media/Debris/Devices
- Inorganic Liquids
- Organic Liquids
- Inorganic Solids
- Organic Solids
- Inorganic Sludges
- Organic Sludges

The broad categories have subsections to describe more specific wastes. Examples of form codes include: W203 concentrated non-halogenated (for example, non-chlorinated) solvent, and W505 metal-bearing sludges (including plating sludge) not containing cyanides.

**Generator:** Any person, by site, whose act or process produces dangerous waste or whose act first causes a dangerous waste to become subject to regulation.

**Generator of fuel:** Person, by site, whose act or process produces dangerous waste fuel or whose act first causes a dangerous waste fuel to become subject to regulation.

**Generator who markets to a burner:** Persons who send their waste fuel directly to a burner.

**Hazardous waste:** Hazardous wastes are regulated because they designate (are identified) under EPA's Code of Federal Regulations (Hazardous Waste Regulations), [40 CFR Part 261](#). Washington State is authorized by the federal government to regulate hazardous wastes. The term "dangerous wastes" includes the federal hazardous wastes.

**Hazardous waste planning fee:** According to Chapter [173-305 WAC](#), a fee assessed on generators and organizations required to prepare Pollution Prevention Plans. Assessment is based on the quantity of generation.

**Industrial boiler:** A boiler located on the site of a facility that is engaged in a mechanical or chemical manufacturing process to transform substances into new products, including the component parts of products.

**Industrial furnace:** Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use controlled flame combustion to recover materials or energy:

- Cement or lime kilns
- Aggregate kilns (including asphalt kilns)

- Phosphate furnaces
- Refining furnaces
- Methane-reforming furnaces
- Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors
- Other devices as specified by Ecology

**Installation:** A facility or site.

**Laboratory clean out:** An evaluation of the inventory of chemicals and other materials in a laboratory that are no longer needed or that have expired and the subsequent removal of those chemicals or other unwanted materials from the laboratory. A clean-out may occur for several reasons. It may be on a routine basis (e.g., at the end of a semester or academic year) or as a result of a renovation, relocation, or change in laboratory supervisor/occupant. A regularly scheduled removal of unwanted material as required by subsection (9) of this section does not qualify as a laboratory clean-out.

**Lab pack:** Small containers of dangerous waste in over packed drums.

**Land owner:** In the context of these forms, the person(s) who owns the property a facility is located on.

**Large quantity generator (LQG):** A generator whose monthly waste generation is 2,200 pounds or more of dangerous waste, or 2.2 pounds or more of WT01 Extremely Hazardous waste or acutely hazardous waste.

**Large quantity handler of universal waste (LQHUW):** A universal waste handler is defined in [WAC 173-303-040](#) as a generator who accumulates 11,000 pounds or more total of universal waste (batteries, thermostats, and lamps calculated collectively) and/or accumulates more than 2,200 pounds of lamps at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is retained through the end of the calendar year in which 11,000 pounds or more total of universal waste and/or 2,200 pounds of lamps are accumulated.

**Legal owner:** In the context of these forms, the company/agency who owns the business operating on the site to which the RCRA Site ID Number is assigned.

**Listed dangerous or hazardous wastes:** Wastes identified on lists by their chemical names or the processes that generate them. A person's knowledge must be used to identify these wastes. They are regulated by both Washington State and EPA. Listed waste codes start with a "U", "P", "F", "K", and include "WPCB." They are described in [WAC 173-303-081](#) and [-082](#), and individually listed in [WAC 173-303-9903](#) and [-9904](#).

- Listed discarded chemical products are listed by a common name and chemical identification number (CAS - Chemical Abstract Service). For example, "P095" is the waste code applied to phosgene.
- Listed source wastes come from non-specific waste streams such as "spent (used) acetone" (F003), or very specific industry sources such as "emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting" (K069).

**LQG:** See large quantity generator.

**LQHUW:** See large quantity handler of universal waste.

**Management:** The treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling of dangerous waste.

**Management method code:** Code developed by EPA to describe the type of dangerous waste management system used to treat or dispose of a hazardous waste. The specific codes are organized into four broad categories:

- Reclamation and Recovery
- Disposal
- Storage and Transfer
- Destruction or Treatment Prior to Disposal at another Site

Examples of specific management codes include:

- "H020" - solvents recovery
- "H040" - incineration, thermal destruction other than as a fuel
- "H132" - landfill or surface impoundment that will be closed as a landfill.

**Management facility:** A facility that treats, stores, recycles, or disposes of dangerous waste. See also TSDR facility.

**Management system:** A process or series of processes acting together to perform a single operation on a dangerous waste stream. May consist of a number of units, or single pieces of equipment, individual tanks, surface impoundments, or distillation systems for example.

**Manifest:** The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest or hazardous waste shipping document, prepared in accordance with the requirements of [WAC 173-303-180](#) that is used to identify the quantity, composition, origin, routing, and destination of a dangerous waste while it is being transported to a point of transfer, disposal, treatment, or storage.

**Manifest document number:** The unique twelve-digit document number located right after the US EPA twelve digit identification number on a manifest. This number is assigned to the manifest by the generator for recording and reporting purposes.

**Material safety data sheet (MSDS):** Manufacturers are required by law to provide material safety data sheets on all products that they manufacture and sell. These data sheets provide information on the physical, chemical, and toxic properties of a product.

**Medium quantity generator (MQG):** A generator whose monthly waste generation is 220 pounds or more but less than 2,200 pounds of dangerous waste. An MQG's accumulation (at any time) is not more than 2,200 pounds for waste with a Quantity Exclusion Limit (QEL) of 2.2 pounds.

**Mixed (radioactive) waste:** A radioactive waste, as defined by the Atomic Energy Act, which is mixed with a dangerous waste. This waste is regulated under the dangerous waste regulations as well as the Nuclear Regulatory Act and must be reported on these forms.

**MQG:** See medium quantity generator.

**NAICS:** See North American Industry Classification System

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):** A provision of the Clean Water Act that prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by EPA, a state, or (where delegated) a tribal government on an Indian reservation.

**Non-recurrent waste:** or periodic waste is generated during non-routine events such as a spill cleanup or equipment decommissioning. It includes remediation-derived waste generation, such as a Superfund remedial action or dangerous waste regulation closure of a dangerous waste management unit. Non-recurrent waste is not associated with ongoing, day-to-day, or routine site operations.

**North American Industry Classification System (NAICS):** Has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC System and provides new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America.

**NPDES:** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

**Off site:** Any facility or business on another property, or on a different site (see On site).

**Off-specification used oil fuel:** Fuel that exceeds any specification level in the following table from [WAC 173-303-515](#):

**Table 1.Used oil Specification Levels**

Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Flash point	100° F minimum
Total halogens	4,000 ppm maximum <sup>3</sup>

**Please note:** applicable standards for the burning of used oil containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are imposed by [40 CFR 761.20\(e\)](#).

3)Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a dangerous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under [40 CFR 279.10\(b\)\(1\)](#). Such used oil is subject to [40 CFR Subpart H of Part 266](#) rather than this section when burned for energy recovery unless the presumption of mixing can be successfully rebutted.

**On site:** On the same, geographically contiguous, or bordering property. Travel between two bordering properties divided by a public right-of-way, and owned, operated, or controlled by the same person, shall be considered on-site travel if: the travel crosses the right-of-way at a perpendicular intersection or the right-of-way is controlled by the property owner and is inaccessible to the public.

**Operator:** In the context of these forms, the person responsible for the operation of the site to which the RCRA Site ID Number is assigned.

**Origin code:** Codes developed by Department of Ecology to describe the origin of a dangerous waste, in terms of the type of activity that generated the waste in question. Examples include origin code "i", which indicates that the waste is recurrent, from production processes or routine service and cleanup activities; and origin code "ii", which indicates that the waste is the result of a spill cleanup, equipment decommissioning, or other remedial clean-up activity.

**Permit:** Authorization that allows a person to perform dangerous waste transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal operations, and that typically includes specific conditions for such operations. Permits must be issued by Ecology, EPA, or another state authorized by EPA pursuant to [40 CFR Part 271](#).

**Permit by Rule (PBR):** A provision of [Chapter 173-303 WAC](#) that states that a unit or activity has a dangerous waste permit if it meets the requirements found in [WAC 173-303-802](#):

The owner or operator of a totally enclosed treatment facility or an elementary neutralization or wastewater treatment unit that treats state-only dangerous wastes generated on or off site, or federally regulated hazardous wastes generated on site has a permit by rule, if they have a:

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
- State waste discharge permit.
- Pretreatment permit (or written discharge authorization from the local sewerage authority) issued by the department.
- Pretreatment permit (or written discharge authorization) from a local sewage utility delegated pretreatment program responsibilities pursuant to [RCW 90.48.165](#).

The owner or operator of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), which accepts dangerous waste for treatment has a permit by rule if the owner or operator has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

Underground injection wells have a permit by rule if the owner or operator has an underground injection control (UIC) permit issued by the department under a federally approved program for underground injection control.

The owner or operator of a barge or other vessel which accepts dangerous waste for ocean disposal, has a permit by rule if the owner or operator has a permit for ocean dumping issued under [40 CFR Part 220](#) (Ocean Dumping, authorized by the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, as amended, 33 United States Code § 1420 et seq.).

**Pollution prevention plan:** A plan that identifies and addresses opportunities to reduce the use of toxic materials and the generation of dangerous wastes (see [Chapter 173-307 WAC](#)). Generators of at least 2,640 pounds of recurrent dangerous waste in one year are required to prepare one.

**Publicly owned treatment works (POTW):** Wastewater treatment works owned by a state or local government usually designed to treat domestic wastewaters.

**POTW:** See Publicly Owned Treatment Works

**QEL:** See Quantity Exclusion Limit.

**Quantity exclusion limit (QEL):** The quantity, by weight, at which a waste becomes fully regulated under medium and large quantity generator requirements, according to [WAC 173-303-070](#).

**RCRA:** See Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

**RCRA Site ID number:** The number used by EPA and the U.S. DOT to identify each generator, recycler, transporter, and treatment, storage, and disposal facility. In Washington State, the RCRA Site ID Number is assigned by Ecology. It begins with "WA" and is followed by a letter and 9 digits or by 10 digits. It is also called an EPA/State ID# at [WAC 173-303-060](#).

**RCW:** Revised Code of Washington (legislative statutes/laws).

**Reclaim:** Process a material to recover usable products or regenerate a material.

**Reclamation:** Process to recover a usable product or regenerate a usable material. Examples are recovery of lead from spent batteries or regeneration of spent solvents.

**Recurrent waste:** Waste derived on site from a production process, service activity, or routine cleanup (including off-specification or spent chemicals).

**Recycle:** To use, reuse, or reclaim a material.

**Recycling:** The use or reuse of waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product or as an ingredient or feedstock in an industrial process. It also refers to the reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material or the removal of contaminants from a waste to allow it to be reused. As used in this report, recycling implies use, reuse, or reclamation of a waste after it's been generated.

**Recycling without prior storage or accumulation:** Waste recycled on site, without being stored or accumulated prior to recycling in a process subject to [WAC 173-303-120\(4\)\(a\)](#) of the dangerous waste regulations, are not counted toward generator status and not reported on the annual dangerous waste report. As soon as the waste is generated, it must immediately enter the recycling unit. Wastes cannot be carried in buckets between the point of generation and the recycling units.

**Residual:** Matter that remains after completion of a waste treatment activity (for example, a sludge resulting from wastewater treatment or a still bottom remaining after solvent distillation).

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):** The federal law regulating hazardous waste. The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, [42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq.](#)

**Site:** For the purpose of these forms, a site is the land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

**Small quantity generator (SQG):** A generator whose monthly waste generation is less than the QEL (220 pounds for most common wastes or 2.2 pounds for WT01 Extremely hazardous waste or acutely hazardous waste and whose accumulation (at any time) is not more than 2,200 pounds for waste with a QEL of 220, or 2.2 pounds for a waste with a QEL of 2.2 pounds. The federal rules call them conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG).

**Smelting, Melting, and Refining Furnace Exemption:** Under [40 CFR 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 [40 CFR 266.101](#) and [266.112](#), provided they comply with limited requirements set forth in Section [266.100\(c\)](#).

Similarly, [40 CFR 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 [40 CFR 266.112](#), provided they comply with limited requirements specified in Section [266.100\(f\)](#).

**Smelter deferral:** You process hazardous waste in a smelting, melting, or refining furnace solely for metals recovery, as described in [40 CFR 266.100\(d\)](#), or to recover economically significant amounts of precious

metals as described in [40CFR 266.100\(g\)](#), or if you process hazardous wastes in a lead recovery furnace to recover lead, as described in [40 CFR 266.100\(h\)](#).

**Source code:** Codes developed by EPA to indicate what industrial process or activity caused the generation of a hazardous waste. The specific codes are organized into six broad categories:

1. Wastes from ongoing production and service processes
2. Other intermittent events or processes
3. Pollution control and waste management process residuals
4. Spills and accidental releases
5. Remediation of past contamination
6. Waste not physically generated on site

Examples of specific source codes include "G06," painting and coating; and "G13," cleaning out process equipment.

**Source reduction:** Any practice that:

1. Reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste or otherwise being released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and
2. Reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

The term includes:

- Equipment or technology modifications
- Reformulation or redesign of products
- Process or procedure modifications
- Substitution of raw materials
- 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.

**SQG:** See Small Quantity Generator.

**State-only Codes:** Dangerous wastes that are regulated only by Washington State.

- "WPCB" Listed Source Waste Code for PCBs. Example of a potential WPCB Waste: An undrained transformer suspected to contain PCBs.
- "WSC2" State Solid Corrosive. Example of a State Solid Corrosive Waste: Batteries not managed under the universal waste provisions.
- "WT01" Extremely Hazardous State Toxic Criteria Waste

- "WT02" Dangerous State Toxic Criteria Waste. Examples of potential Toxic Criteria Wastes: wash waters, spent solvents, batteries, paints, coatings and sealing compounds.
- "WP01" State Persistent Criteria Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOCs) greater than 1% or 10,000 parts per million (ppm) - Extremely Hazardous Waste.
- "WP02" State Persistent Criteria Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOCs) equal to or greater than 0.01% or 100 ppm, and not more than 1% or 10,000 ppm - dangerous waste.
- "WP03" State Persistent Criteria Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) greater than 1% or 10,000 ppm Extremely Hazardous Waste. There is no dangerous waste concentration level for PAHs.
- Examples of potential Persistent Criteria Wastes: Organic compounds, such as heating and motor fuels, cleaning solvents, paints, varnishes, and aerosols are very commonplace materials. Also asphalt wastes, paint and ink, oil, grease, brake fluid and fuels, PCB contaminated wastes, pesticides, and contaminated soil and absorbents.

**Storage:** The holding of dangerous waste for a temporary period at the end of which the dangerous waste is treated, disposed, or transferred elsewhere. "Accumulation" of dangerous waste, by the generator on the site of generation, is not storage as long as the generator complies with the applicable requirements of [WAC 173-303-200](#) and [173-303-201](#).

**Storage/transfer:** A dangerous waste handling activity, not to include treatment, recycling, or disposal. It may involve the permitted storage of a dangerous waste prior to its ultimate treatment/disposal/ recycling, whether on site or off site. It may also involve sorting, consolidating, and/or re-packaging dangerous wastes received from off site for purposes of more efficient management or transport. Examples of storage/transfer activities include:

- The sorting of lab packs received from generators to ascertain the quantities and identities of the various items in the pack in preparation for re-packaging of the lab pack's contents for transport to ultimate treatment/recycling/disposal;
- The consolidation of waste in a container/tank for purposes of simplified, more economical transport to a facility for ultimate treatment/disposal/recycling; and
- The crushing of miscellaneous waste containers for more compact and efficient transport to ultimate treatment/disposal/recycling.

**Special Waste:** Special waste is state only dangerous waste that is conditionally excluded by [WAC 173-303-073](#). A waste must be fully designated before it can be identified as special waste. And you must meet the conditions of the exclusion or your waste is fully regulated. Special wastes are defined in [WAC 173-303-040](#) as being: Any state only dangerous waste that is solid only (not liquid, aqueous, or gaseous).

- Listed Source Waste Number WPCB.
- Corrosive Characteristic Waste Number WSC2.
- Toxic Criteria Category D (oral rat LD50 of 500-5000 mg/kg or equivalent) only Waste Number WT02.
- Or, Persistent Criteria - Waste Number WP02.

If a waste has any other waste number it cannot be a special waste. Examples of possible special wastes:

- WSC2 – Spent polymerization catalyst, sodium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide, batteries.



- WT02 – Contaminated absorbents and debris, evaporator condensate, pollution control filter cake, floor dry, paint.
- WP02 – Resins, adhesives, dried paint, sealant, grease, tar, metal machining wastes, contaminated soil and absorbents.

For more information see Ecology publication #96-1254-HWTR, *Managing Special Waste* at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/961254hwtr.html>.

Special waste generators can either manage special waste as fully regulated dangerous waste or they can choose to follow the conditional exclusions of [WAC 173-303-073](#). To take advantage of this conditional exclusion, generators must dispose of their waste in hazardous waste or municipal solid waste landfills, recycle the waste on or off site, or treat the waste in a way that is consistent with Ecology's treatment-by-generator guidance. For more information about on-site treatment, see Ecology publication #96-412 *Treatment by Generator* at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/96412.html>.

**Please Note:** *if you are a small quantity generator please list ALL your waste, not only special waste.*

**TCLP:** See Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure.

**Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP):** A test procedure used to evaluate the characteristic of toxicity for purposes of designating a dangerous waste.

**Transfer facility:** Any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, buildings, piers, and other similar areas where shipments of dangerous waste are held, consolidated, or transferred within a period of ten days or less during the normal course of transportation.

**Transportation:** The movement of dangerous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

**Transporter:** Transporters physically move waste off site from one site to another by air, rail, highway, or water.

**Treatment:** Treatment includes any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any dangerous waste so as to:

- Neutralize the waste.
- Recover energy or material resources from the waste.
- Render the waste non-dangerous or less hazardous.
- Make the waste safer for transport, storage, or disposal.
- Make the waste amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduce its volume.

With the exception of compacting, repackaging, and sorting as allowed under [WAC 173-303-400\(2\)](#) and [173-303-600\(3\)](#).

**Treatment by Generator (TBG):** The process by which generators may treat their own dangerous wastes on site without obtaining review, written approval, or a dangerous waste treatment permit. The following dangerous waste treatment activities are included:

- Filtration
- Separation

- Carbon adsorption
- Evaporation
- Elementary neutralization
- Solidification

See Ecology's TIM #96-412, *Treatment by Generator* at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/96412.html>.

Note: Ecology revised the policy on SQGs who treat their own wastes at their own site. SQGs can treat their own waste if they follow Ecology's new TBG guidance for SQGs. See Ecology publication 14-04-004, *Small Quantity Generators (SQG) Treating Dangerous Waste* at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/1404004.html>.

**Treatment storage disposal recycling (TSDR ) facility:** All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements of the land used for recycling, reusing, reclaiming, transferring, treating, storing, or disposing of dangerous waste. Unless otherwise specified, the terms 'treatment/storage/disposal/recycling facility', 'TSDR facility', and 'management facility' are used interchangeably.

**TSDR Facility:** See Treatment/Storage/Disposal/Recycling facility.

**UIC:** See Underground Injection Control.

**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.

**Universal waste:** Wastes managed under the Universal Waste Rule ([WAC 173-303-573](#)) are not counted toward generator status and not reported on your dangerous waste annual reports. These include:

- **Batteries:** All batteries that designate as hazardous waste should be managed as universal waste. Spent lead-acid batteries may continue to be managed under the existing lead-acid battery exemption at [WAC 173-303-520](#).
- **Lamps:** Also referred to as "universal waste lamps," any type of high or low pressure bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device that generates light through the discharge of electricity either directly or indirectly as radiant energy. Universal waste lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, mercury vapor, metal halide, high-pressure sodium and neon. As a reference, it may be assumed that four, 4-foot, 1-inch diameter unbroken fluorescent tubes equal 2.2 pounds in weight.
- **Mercury-containing equipment:** A mercury-containing thermostat is a temperature-control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal-sensing element (this does not include all mercury switches). Ampules removed from these thermostats should also be managed under the universal waste requirements. Other types of mercury switches, thermometers, manometers and other mercury-containing equipment can also be managed as universal waste.

**Universal waste handler:**

- Has the same meaning as a "generator" of universal waste; or
- The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination.

Universal waste handler does not mean:

- A person who treats (except under the provisions of [WAC 173-303-573](#) (9)(a), (b), or (c) or (20)(a), (b), or (c)) disposes of, or recycles universal waste; or
- A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water, including a universal waste transfer facility.

**Universal waste transfer facility:** Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of universal waste are held during the normal course of transportation for ten days or less.

**Universal waste transporter:** A person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

**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:** Used oil fuel can designate for the federal dangerous waste characteristics of Ignitability, Corrosivity, Reactivity, or Toxicity (D codes). It cannot be mixed with dangerous waste (See [WAC 173-303-090](#)). It can also designate for State Toxicity Criteria WT02, or Persistence Criteria WP02 waste codes. It can't designate for WT01, WP01, or WP03 extremely hazardous waste codes.

**Used oil fuel marketer:** Any person who conducts either of the following activities: Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their site, to an off-specification used oil burner; or first claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in [CFR 279.11](#).

**Used oil processor/re-refiner:** A facility that processes used oil.

- Processor: A site that processes on- or off-specification used oil. Processing is 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 product. 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.
- Re-refine: To produce lubricating oils and greases, industrial fuel, asphalt extender, gasoline, and other products from on- or off-specification used oil.

**Used oil transfer facility:** 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 [40 CFR Part 279, Subpart F](#).

**Used oil transporter:** Any person who transports used oil, 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 (for example, 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.

**Utility boiler:** A boiler that is used to produce electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air for sale.

**WAC:** Washington Administrative Code (regulations/rules). [Chapter 173-303 WAC](#) is Ecology's dangerous waste regulations.

**Waste:** All dangerous and hazardous waste regulated under the Hazardous Waste Management Act Chapter [70.105 RCW](#), the Dangerous Waste Regulations [Chapter 173-303 WAC](#), the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and the federal hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR Parts 260 through 279](#).

**XQG (no regulated waste generator):** Dangerous waste was not generated during the reporting year, but the site's RCRA Site ID Number remains active. This applies to businesses that transport and/or transfer waste but do not generate waste.