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## CHAPTER 16

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Acceptable Closed Conveyance Equipment:** Refers to a situation where reclamation operations are literally enclosed, or hard plumbed with pipes to the unit that generates the waste. This may be allowed on a case-by-case basis under 40 CFR 260.31(b). Refer to Volume 51 of the Federal Register, page 25442, July 14, 1986, for further discussion.

**Accumulation:** A generator may accumulate hazardous waste for a short period of time before shipping it off-site. The waste must be accumulated in either tanks or containers; it may not be accumulated in surface impoundments.

- **Large Quantity Generators** may accumulate their waste for up to 90 days before shipping it off-site.
- **Small Quantity Generators** may accumulate their waste for up to 180 days before shipping it off-site. If the treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility (to which they send their waste) is more than 200 miles away, they may accumulate the waste for 270 days.

**Acute Hazardous Waste:** P-listed wastes found in 40 CFR 261.33(e). These wastes are acutely toxic. Generation or storage of more than 2.2 pounds of these wastes makes a generator a large quantity generator.

**Annual Hazardous Waste Reports:** Annual information submitted by all Small Quantity and Large Quantity hazardous waste generators (as well as TSDFs and off-site recycling facilities) that verify generator category and report on hazardous waste activities. This report covers activities of the previous calendar year and is usually due March 1 of each year. The report includes both on-site and off-site hazardous waste generator activities.

**C.A.S. Number:** The Chemical Abstract Service (C.A.S.) number identifies toxic substances by a unique number.

**CERCLA:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act also known as “Superfund.”

**CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations.

**Closed-Loop Recycling System:** A production system in which secondary materials reclaimed, returned to, and reused in the original production process or processes from which they were generated, provided that:

1. Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable means of conveyance;
2. Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);
3. The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over twelve (12) months without being reclaimed; and,
4. The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel, or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.



**Conditionally Exempt Generator (CEG):** See definition of Generator Status.

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

**DEQ:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

**DEQ/EPA Identification Number:** The number assigned by EPA or DEQ to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage and disposal facility. This ID number begins with “OR” and is followed by a letter and 9 digits.

**Designated DEQ/EPA Facility:** A hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility (TSDF) which:

1. Has received a permit (or interim status) in accordance with 40 CFR 270 & 124;
2. Has received a permit or interim status from an authorized state in accordance with 40 CFR 271;
3. Is regulated under 40 CFR 261.6(c)(2); or subpart F of 40 CFR 270 and;
4. Has been designated on a manifest by the generator.

**Designated Recycling Facility:** A facility that is designated on a manifest by a hazardous waste generator, and that recycles hazardous waste received from off-site, in units that are exempt from the requirements to obtain a RCRA permit for the management of hazardous waste.

**Disposal:** The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste or hazardous substance into or on any land or water so that the hazardous waste or hazardous substance or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters of the state as defined in ORS 468.700.

**Empty Container:** A container which:

1. All wastes have been removed that can be removed using practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, (e.g., pouring, pumping, aspirating), and
2. No more than 1 inch of residue remains on the bottom of the container or no more than 0.3% by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container if the container is greater than 110 gallons.
3. See 40 CFR 261.7 for complete definition

If the container held an acute hazardous waste, to be considered “empty,” the container must also be triple rinsed with a solvent capable of removing the acute hazardous waste. If a container held pesticides (any kind of “-cide”) to be considered “empty,” and not a hazardous waste, it must be decontaminated according to OAR 340, Division 109.

**EPA:** United States Environmental Protection Agency, a agency of the federal government.

**Facility:** Refers to all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste.

**FIFRA:** Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

**Generator:** A person who, by virtue of ownership, management, or control, is responsible for causing or allowing to be caused the creation of hazardous waste.

**Generator Status:** There are three categories (status) of hazardous waste generators. Each category has different regulatory requirements. These categories are:

◆ **Large Quantity Generator (LQG)**

You are a Large Quantity Generator (LQG), if in one calendar month you:

- Generate 2,200 or more pounds of hazardous waste
- Generate 2,200 pounds or more of spill cleanup debris containing hazardous waste.
- Generate more than 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste.
- Generate more than 220 pounds of spill cleanup debris containing an acute hazardous waste.
- Accumulate, at any time, more than 2.2 pounds of hazardous waste on-site.

◆ **Small Quantity Generator (SQG)**

You are a Small Quantity Generator (SQG), if in one calendar month you:

- Generate more than 220 pounds and less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste.
- Generate more than 220 pounds and less than 2,200 pounds of spill cleanup debris containing hazardous waste.

- Accumulate, at anytime, more than a total of 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste on-site.

◆ **Conditionally-Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CEG)**

You are a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CEG), if in one calendar month you:

- Generate 2.2 pounds or less of acute hazardous waste.
- Generate 220 pounds or less of hazardous waste.
- Generate 220 pounds or less of spill cleanup debris containing hazardous waste.
- Accumulate, at any time, up to 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste on-site.

**Halogenated Solvents:** Solvent containing any of a group of five chemically related nonmetallic elements, including fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and astatine.

**Hazardous Waste (HW):** A hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3 and OAR 340-101-0033.

**Hazardous Waste Fee:** Refers to an annual fee that each person generating more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste in a month is subject to. Hazardous waste generator fees have two components: an annual activity verification fee and a hazardous waste generation fee. Both are combined to represent a “total fee” on hazardous waste invoices issued by DEQ. For further discussion, refer to OAR 340-102-0065.

**Hazardous Waste Minimization:** The reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste that is generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed of. It includes any source reduction or recycling activity undertaken by a generator that results in:

1. The reduction of total volume or quantity of hazardous waste;
2. The reduction of toxicity of hazardous waste; or
3. Both, as long as the reduction is consistent with the goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.

**Large Quantity Generator (LQG):** See Generator Status for definition.

**Large Toxics User (LTU):** A facility that is required to file a Form 313 under SARA Title 3.

**LDR:** Land Disposal Restriction commonly called “Land Ban.”

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

**Management Facility:** A facility that treats, stores, disposes of (TSD), or recycles hazardous waste.

**Manifest:** The shipping document, EPA form 8700-22 and, if necessary, EPA form 8700-22A, originated and signed by the generator in accordance with the instructions included in the Appendix to CFR Part 262 as modified in OAR 340-102-060.

**Manifest Document Number:** The US EPA twelve digit identification number assigned to the generator, plus a unique five-digit document number assigned to the manifest by the generator for recording and reporting purposes.

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

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

**NPDES:** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), a provision of the Clean Water Act which 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.

**OAR:** Oregon Administrative Rules.

**Off-Site:** Any site away from the facility.

**On-Site:** The same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroad intersection and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access is considered on-site property.

**Open-Loop Recycling System:** A recycling system that does not meet the criteria for “closed-loop recycling” and usually involves batch rather than continuous recycling.

**Operator:** The person responsible for the overall operation of the facility.

**Oregon Hazardous Waste Regulations:** Hazardous waste regulations are made up of federally adopted regulations and State of Oregon regulations. Federal hazardous waste regulations are located in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in Parts 260 through 270. In this document, these regulations may be referred to as 40 CFR. Oregon hazardous waste regulations are located in the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 340 Division 100 through 113 and 120. In this document, they are referred to as OAR 340-100-0005, etc.

**Owner:** The person who owns the facility or part of the facility.

**Pesticide Residue:** A hazardous waste that is generated from pesticide operations and pesticide management, such as, from pesticide use (except household use), manufacturing, repackaging, formulation, bulking and mixing, and spills. Pesticide residue includes, but is not limited to, unused commercial pesticides, tank or container bottoms or sludges, pesticide spray mixture, container rinsings and pesticide equipment washings, and substances generated from pesticide treatment, recycling, disposal and rinsing spray and pesticide equipment. Pesticide residue does not include pesticide-containing materials that are used according to label instructions, and substances such as, but not limited to treated soil, treated wood, foodstuff, water, vegetation, and treated seeds where pesticides were applied according to label instructions.

**Pollution Prevention:** Is any activity that reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants or waste at the source. Pollution prevention can be achieved by:

- Protecting natural resources through conservation and improved management practices.
- Increasing efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources, or
- Source reduction and other practices which reduce the amount or use of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that enter any wastestream or are released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal. Source reduction can include:
  - Improved operating practices (housekeeping, purchasing, or inventory controls or spill prevention),
  - Process or equipment changes,
  - Input material changes, or
  - Product reformulation.

**POTW (Publicly Owned Treatment Works):** Wastewater treatment works, usually designed to treat domestic wastewaters, owned by a state, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe.

**RCRA (Resource Conservation Recovery Act):** The federal law regulating hazardous waste, as amended by Oregon law.

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

**Recycling:** The use, reuse, or reclamation of a waste material. See 40 CFR 261.2

**SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

**Site:** The land or water area where any facility or activity is located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

**Small Quantity Generator (SQG):** See definition of Generator Status.

**Solid Waste:** A solid waste is any discarded material. A discarded material is any material (solid, liquid, or contained gas) which is abandoned (disposed, burned, or incinerated), recycled, considered inherently waste-like, or a military munitions. This definition is complicated, but basically any material that is not a product may be defined as a solid waste. The definition of solid waste can be found in 40 CFR 261.2.

**Solid/Sludge Residual:** Any solid or semi-solid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treatment effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

**Source Reduction:** The reduction or elimination of waste at the source of generation, usually within a process. Source reduction activities include process modifications, feedstock substitutions, improvements in feedstock purity, housekeeping and management practices, increases in the efficiency of machinery, and recycling within a process. Source reduction implies any action that reduces the toxicity or the amount of waste exiting a process.

**“State Only” Hazardous Waste:** Additional hazardous wastes designated in OAR 340-102-0033.

**Storage:** The holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere. (See also Accumulation).

**Superfund:** Also known as CERCLA, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted by Congress in 1980.

**System:** A process or series of processes performing a single operation on a hazardous waste stream. May consist of a number of units, or single pieces of equipment (e.g., individual tanks, surface impoundments, or distillation systems).

**Tank:** A stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste that is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

**TCLP:** Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure is an analytic test that simulates the acidic leachate of a solid waste landfill and its ability to leach toxic constituents into the groundwater.

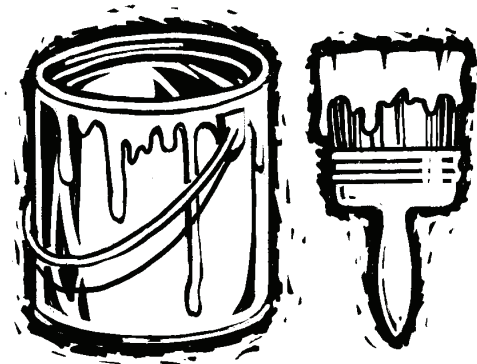
**Toxics Use:** Use or production of a toxic substance.

**Toxics Use Reduction:** In-plant changes in production or other processes or operations, products or raw materials that reduce, avoid or eliminate the use or production of toxic substances without creating substantial new risks to public health, safety, and the environment. Reduction may be proportional to increases or decreases in production or other business changes.

Reduction means application of any of the following techniques:

1. Input substitution, by replacing a toxic substance or raw material used in a production or other process or operation with a nontoxic or less toxic substance;
2. Product reformulation, by substituting for an existing end product, an end product which is non-toxic or less toxic upon use, release, or disposal;
3. Production or other process or operation modernization, by upgrading or replacing existing equipment and methods with other equipment and methods;
4. Production or other process or operation redesign or modifications;
5. Improved operation and maintenance of production processes or equipment or methods, and modifications or additions to existing equipment or methods, including techniques such as improved housekeeping practices, system adjustments, product and process inspections, or production or process changes; or,
6. Recycling, reuse, or extended use of toxics by using equipment or methods that become an integral part of the production or other process or operation of concern, including but not limited to filtration and other methods.

**TUR:** Toxic Use Reduction



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

**Treatment:** Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to:

1. Neutralize such waste,
2. Recover energy or material resources from the waste;
3. Render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous;
4. Make it safer for transport, storage, or disposal; or
5. Make it amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduce its volume.

**TSCA:** Toxic Substances Control Act.

**TSDF:** A facility with a permit for Treatment, Storage, or Disposal of hazardous waste.

**Universal Waste:** A universal waste (UW) is a hazardous waste that is produced by a variety of businesses and institutions, not just in traditional industrial settings. Many of these wastes have been improperly managed in the past by being sent to solid waste landfills. In Oregon there are currently four types of waste considered to be universal wastes:

- Batteries
- Pesticides
- Mercury-containing thermostats
- Mercury-containing lamps (fluorescent light tubes and high intensity discharge (HID) lamps)

**Used or Reused:** A material that is:

1. Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (e.g., distillation bottoms from one process used as a feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials); or

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

**Used Oil:** Used oil is any oil that has been refined from crude or synthetic oil and used as a :

- Lubricant,
- Electrical Insulation Oil,
- Hydraulic Fluid,
- Heat Transfer Oil,
- Brake Fluid,
- Refrigeration Oil,
- Grease Machine, or
- Cutting Oil

Used oil does not include:

- Used oil mixed with hazardous waste except for specific instances.
- Petroleum and synthetic based products used as solvent.
- Antifreeze.
- Wastewaters from which the oil has been removed.
- Oil contaminated media or debris.

**Waste Management Unit:** A contiguous area of land on or in which waste is placed. It is the largest area in which there is a significant likelihood of mixing of waste constituents in the same area, usually due to the fact that each waste management unit is subject to a uniform set of management practices (e.g., one liner and leachate collection and removal system). The provisions in OAR Chapter 340 Division 104 regulations (principally the technical standards in Subparts K-N of 40 CFR Part 264) establish requirements that are to be implemented on a unit-by-unit basis.

**Waste Minimization:** See Hazardous Waste Minimization.