

REPORTABLE AND NON-REPORTABLE WASTES

Reportable Wastes:

- Generated on-site from a production process, service activity, or routine cleanup.
- Generated from equipment decommissioning, spill cleanup, or remedial cleanup activity.
- Removed from on-site storage.
- Derived from the management of non-hazardous waste.
- Derived from the on-site treatment (including reclamation), disposal, or recycling of previously existing hazardous waste (as a residual).
- Shipped off-site, including hazardous waste that was received from off-site (reported on the Part Three form) and subsequently shipped off-site without being treated or recycled on-site.
- Radioactive (source, special nuclear, or by-product material) wastes mixed with RCRA hazardous wastes should also be reported; be sure to mark "Yes" on Part One, Mixed Waste Generator. See special instructions regarding this waste.

Non-Reportable Wastes:

- Materials which are excluded from being a solid waste, (e.g., any mixture of domestic sewage and other wastes that passes through a sewer system to a publicly owned treatment works unless they are stored or treated in regulated units prior to being discharged). 40 CFR 261.4(a)
- Solid wastes that are excluded from being hazardous waste, (e.g., petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (waste codes D018 through D043 only) and are subject to the corrective action regulations under 40 CFR Part 280). 40 CFR 261.4(b)
- Waste exempt from regulation because the waste has not exited the raw material storage or production unit yet, as specified in 40 CFR 261.4(c).
- Hazardous waste that has been collected as a sample(s) for the purpose of determining its characteristic or composition, as specified in 40 CFR 261.4(d).
- Sample(s) undergoing treatability studies, as specified in 40 CFR 261.4(e).
- Sample(s) undergoing treatability studies at the laboratory or testing facility, as specified in 40 CFR 261.4(f).
- Hazardous waste that is a specified recyclable material such as ethyl alcohol or scrap metal, as specified in 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3).
- A residue of hazardous waste in an empty container or in an inner liner removed from an empty container, as specified in 40 CFR 261.7(a)(1).
- PCB wastes regulated under the Toxic Substance Control Act, as specified in 40 CFR 261.8, unless mixed with a hazardous waste.
- Wastes managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 40 CFR 260.10. Any hazardous waste residues generated from these units, however, must be reported.
- Wastes recycled, without prior storage, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under 40 CFR 261.6(c)(2). Any hazardous waste residues generated from these units, however, must be reported.
- Used oil that is recycled and is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic and is managed under 40 CFR Part 279.
- Spent lead-acid batteries managed under the requirements of 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart G, which includes persons who reclaim spent lead-acid batteries that are recyclable materials; persons who generate, transport, or collect spent batteries; persons who regenerate spent batteries; or persons who

store them (other than spent batteries that are to be regenerated). Any hazardous wastes generated during battery reclamation, however, must be reported.

- Universal wastes managed under 40 CFR 261.9 and 40 CFR Part 273. Any hazardous waste residues generated from these units, however, must be reported.
- Unless required by your state, hazardous wastes that were, during 2011, all exported directly out of the US to a foreign country. An Annual Report must be filed in this case as required under 40 CFR 262.56.