Accumulation: A site that does not hold RCRA Interim Status or a RCRA permit 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.

Generators of more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 90 days before shipping it off-site. Generators of 100 kg (220 lbs) to 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 180 days before shipping it off-site. If the nearest treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility to which they can send their waste is more than 200 miles away, they may accumulate their waste for 270 days. See 40 CFR 262.34.

Active Site Status: The “Active Status” field indicates whether or not the handler is an active hazardous waste site according to current RCRAInfo records. This Active/Inactive or HPACS flag indicates whether the site conducts Handler, Permitting, Corrective Action, Converter, and/or State Activities. If RCRAInfo records reflect that a site conducts any of these five activities, the corresponding letter will appear in the site's HPACS flag. For example, a site that conducts Handler Activities and Corrective Action Activities will be flagged as "H-A--". Note: Remember that the Active/Inactive designation is based on the information currently in the RCRAInfo database. This designation is meant to indicate whether a site is likely an active site, or likely an inactive site. It has no legal significance.

Activity Location: is the State where the activity occurred.

Acute Hazardous Waste: Any hazardous waste with an EPA hazardous waste code beginning with the letter “P” (40 CFR 261.33(e)) or any of the following “F” codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 (40 CFR 261.31). These wastes are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation (40 CFR 261.5(e)).

Area: A geographically-defined area within a facility.

ASTSWMO: Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials

Authority (CA): The documentation and legal force driving the corrective action process (e.g., an operating permit, a judicial order, or consent order).

Authorized State: A State that has obtained authorization from the EPA to direct its own RCRA program.

BARRT: Basic RCRAInfo Reporting Tool: enables RCRAInfo users to build ad-hoc queries via a point-and-click interface

Biennial Report: EPA, in partnership with the States, collects information every odd year, regarding the generation, management, and final disposition of hazardous wastes regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended. The Biennial Report, formally called The National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report, is published to communicate to the public, government agencies, and the regulated community the findings of EPA's data collection efforts.

**Biennial Reporting System:** The Biennial Reporting System (BRS) is a legacy national system that collected data on the generation, management, and minimization of hazardous waste. BRS captured detailed data on the generation of hazardous waste from large quantity generators and data on waste management practices from treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. This data was collected every odd year. The functionality of this system has been incorporated into RCRAInfo.

**BIF:** Boiler Industrial Furnace

**BR:** See Biennial Report

**BRS:** See Biennial Report System

**Business Rule:** A rule that will be applied to the collection, tracking or interpretation of information need.

**Broader-in-scope:** In order for States to become authorized, their programs must be at least as stringent as the Federal program; but they can also be more stringent than the Federal program (See definition of more-stringent-than below) or they can be broader-in-scope. A broader-in-scope program: 1) allow States to regulate more entities or wastes that the federal code or 2) add an aspect to a State’s statutes or regulations for which there is no federal counterpart. Example: large quantity generators (LQG) are defined under federal regulation as facilities that generate: greater than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per calendar month OR greater than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month. In the federal program, PCBs are not included in the above definition. The State of New York is broader-in-scope in that to determine the quantity of waste generated per month, they include PCBs and, if the quantity is more than 1,000 kg, it is an LQG under New York’s program.

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**CA:** See Corrective Action or Corrective Action Module

**CAFO:** Consent Agreement / Final Order usually used in connection with multi-site enforcement actions.

**CBI:** See Confidential Business Information.

**CDX:** Central Data Exchange

**CESQG:** See Conditionally-Exempt Small Quantity Generator

**CFR:** See Code of Federal Regulations

**CG:** Change Management Coordination Group

**Citation:** The specific statutory or regulatory provision providing legal authority for imposition of requirements.

**Closure:** In 40 CFR Part 264, subpart G, EPA promulgated regulations requiring owners or operators to provide for the proper closure of hazardous waste management facilities. Under 40 CFR 264.112 and 264.118 owners or operators are required to maintain closure plans at the facilities, amend the closure plans and notify EPA when appropriate, and submit these plans to EPA when necessary. Other closure requirements under subpart G include requiring owners or operators to:

- Demonstrate that they can comply with specific regulations if requesting an extension for treatment, storage, or removal of hazardous waste;
• Demonstrate that they can comply with specific regulations, if requesting an extension for completing closure activities under an approved closure plan;
• Demonstrate that they can comply with specific regulations if requesting an allowance to receive non-hazardous waste after the final receipt of hazardous waste;
• Certify that a facility has been closed in accordance with the approved closure plans;
• Submit a certified survey plat; Submit a record of the type, location and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of at the facility,
• Record a notation on the property deed according to the requirement in 264.119(b)(1), submit certification of this notation, and request a modification to the post-closure permit, if necessary.

Closure Workload Universe: Any facility with units that are closing. Facilities are included in the universe up to the time that closure certification is verified by the Agency. This universe does not include facilities that have completed closure and been verified by the Agency (i.e., certified clean closed or certified closed with waste in place) and those facilities going through post-closure. Designed for reports to evaluate the workload related to closure. The universe is split into five (5) sub-universes indicating type of TSD: Land Disposal, Incinerator, BIF, Storage, and Treatment.

CM&E: See Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Module

CMP: Change Management Process

Code of Federal Regulations: Codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters that usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas. The CFR title applicable for the Hazardous Waste Report is “40,” as in “40 CFR 262.34.”

Co-generator: is all parties that contribute to the generation of a waste or cause the waste to become subject to regulation. Depending on the situation, the operators or the owners of a process unit or material and the persons who remove the waste from process units may assume individual or collective responsibilities of a generator. Any party that is a co-generator is jointly and severally liable as the generator.

College or University: To participate in Subpart K, you are an eligible college or university if you are a private or public, post-secondary, degree-granting, academic institution, that is accredited by an accrediting agency listed annually by the U.S. Department of Education.

Compliance Monitoring: Inspections, information gathering, and other mechanisms by which EPA ensures that handlers comply with regulations. Compliance monitoring also helps EPA evaluate the effectiveness of legal actions that may have been taken against a handler, gather data in support of future rulemaking, evaluate the effectiveness of State programs, and monitor national compliance with RCRA.

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Module: The module in RCRAInfo used to maintain compliance monitoring data (e.g., evaluation and violation data) and enforcement data (e.g., information on agencies beyond RCRA participating in the enforcement action, enforcement milestones, penalties, and payments).

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG): A facility is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator if they 1) generate 100 kg (220 pounds) or less of hazardous waste in any single month, and accumulate 1,000 kg (2,200 pounds) or less of hazardous waste at any time; 2) generate 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste in any single month, and accumulate at any time: a) 1 kg (2.2 pounds) or less of acutely hazardous waste; or b) 100 kg (220 pounds) or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste; 3) generate 100 kg (220 pounds) or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a
spill into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste in any single month, and accumulate at any time: a) 1 kg (2.2 pounds) or less of acutely hazardous waste; or b) 100 kg (220 pounds) or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste.

**Confidential Business Information**: Information a facility does not wish to make available to the general public for competitive business reasons. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be claimed for certain information in your submittal. A claim may be made in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B.

**Confidentiality**: “Confidentiality” refers to preventing the unauthorized or inappropriate disclosure of information. Information requiring protection from unauthorized disclosure includes confidential commercial business information, confidential Agency business information, Privacy Act information, law enforcement confidential information, procurement-sensitive information, budgetary information prior to OMB release, and information exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

**Contiguous**: is being in actual contact: touching along a boundary or at a point. (See definition of on-site)

**Controls in Place**: The “Controls in Place” field indicates whether institutional (CA770) and/or engineering (CA772) controls are in place for the handler. A "Y" in the field indicates that controls are in place. An "N" in the field indicates that controls are not in place.

**Converter TSDF Universe**: This universe includes former TSD units: 1) that have not yet clean closed as TSD units; and 2) for which the Agency has accepted notification that the units no longer conduct activities that require a TSD permit.

**Corrective Action**: The Corrective Action program addresses the cleanup of hazardous waste releases at RCRA-regulated sites. The corrective action program is one of the primary mechanisms to facilitate cleanup of contamination at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs).

**Corrective Action Event**: A specific activity encountered to facilitate cleanup of contamination at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs).

**Corrective Action Module**: The module in RCRAInfo used to maintain corrective action authority, area, and event data gathered from hazardous waste handlers having or suspected of having a hazardous waste release. The corrective action module is also used to produce standard reports that assist in the management of the corrective action program.

**Corrective Action Workload Universe**: Includes all regulated TSDFs and all facilities actively engaged in the corrective action process.

**Cost Estimate**: An estimate contained in the permit application, in current dollars, of the cost for closing the TSD facility and performing post-closure.


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**Data Element Dictionary (DED)**: The RCRAInfo Data Element Dictionary (DED) defines the basic organization of the RCRAInfo database. The DED consists of various PDF reports for each table in the database.
database. The reports detail the names and types of each field within the table, as well as the relationships between tables. [The DED contains a separate glossary of terms unique to the DED.]

**Data Standards:** [http://www.epa.gov/edr](http://www.epa.gov/edr)

**Day Zero:** Day Zero is the evaluation end date. The evaluation end date is defined as the date that all information is available to make a determination of the compliance status of the site, but, should be no later than 90 days after the evaluation start date.

**DED:** See Data Element Dictionary.

**DSW:** Definition of Solid Waste

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**E**

**e-Authentication Initiative:** Agency initiative to use information for capacity planning, recruitment of third party credential service providers (CSPs), and in funding/billing of e-Authentication services. It also supports agency compliance with OMB Memorandum M-04-04, “E-Authentication Guidance for Federal Agencies”.

**EC:** Environmental Controls

**ECOS:** Environmental Council of the States

**EDR:** EPA Environmental Data Registry

**EDSC:** Environmental Data Standards Council

**Emergency RCRA EPA ID Number:** is a number issued to waste generators and transporters during spills and other unanticipated events.

**EN:** Exchange Network

**Enforcement Action:** An action taken (i.e., administrative action or civil action) to compel a non-compliant handler to comply with RCRA’s waste handling standards, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements and/or to monitor and respond to releases of hazardous wastes and constituents.

**Enforcement Sensitive:** Enforcement sensitive actions may include 400 series actions (Civil/Judicial Referrals), 700 series (Criminal Actions), and 810 / 820 actions (State-to-EPA Referrals / EPA-to-State Referrals). For a complete definition, see “Enforcement Sensitive Definition” in the General Help, Guidance and Definitions, Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement section of the on-line help.

**ENLC:** Exchange Network Leadership Council

**Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD):** A diagram which graphically displays the tables and data elements within the individual modules of RCRAInfo and demonstrates the relationships between the various tables.

**ERP:** Enforcement Response Policy

**EPA Identification Number:** The number assigned by the EPA to each hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility; United States importer of hazardous waste; mixed
waste (hazardous and radioactive) generator; recycler of hazardous waste; exempt boiler and/or industrial furnace burning or processing hazardous waste; large quantity handler of or destination facility for universal wastes; disposer of hazardous waste with an underground injection permit; used oil transporter, used oil processor/re-refiner, off-specification used oil fuel burner, used oil fuel marketer; eligible academic entity managing laboratory hazardous waste under Subpart K; or site undergoing corrective action. Additionally, facilities that must notify using the Site ID Form and Addendum to the Site ID Form that they are managing hazardous secondary material will also be assigned an EPA ID number.

**Episodic Generator:** is a generator who periodically changes generator category by exceeding or falling below its normal generation limits in any given calendar month.

**Evaluation:** A physical inspection or record review of hazardous waste activity at a given facility.

**Event:** *See Permitting Event or Corrective Action Event.*

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**Facility:** A TSDF that generates, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste regulated under RCRA Subtitle C. This term in the RCRA regulations means TSD facilities. (Not as broad as the term “handler”, but sometimes used interchangeably with Handler.).

**Federally Regulated TSDF Universe:** Includes TSDFs subject to federal RCRA TSDF (or authorized State Hazardous Waste Program) regulations, permits, and orders. Federally regulated TSDFs include units that are classified under a permit; classified under a 3008(h), 3013, or 7003 order; referred for corrective action; or identified as being operated illegally. A site is considered a federally regulated TSDF until all its TSD units have been verified as having completed clean closure or post-closure care, or have been referred to CERCLA, or Superfund.

**Financial Assurance:** A requirement of owners or operators of regulated TSD facilities to demonstrate financial responsibility for closure and post-closure care, third party liability and, when necessary, corrective action.

**Financial Assurance Module:** The module in RCRAInfo used to maintain financial assurance data (e.g., cost estimates and mechanisms).

**Fixed IOR:** is implemented for data elements in which one agency (State or Region) is completely responsible.

**FOIA:** Freedom of Information Act – method for the public to request information / data to be released to them.

**Form GM:** Form submitted by generators and TSDFs as part of *The National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report*. Form GM summarizes on-site RCRA hazardous waste generation and management for the reporting year. One Form GM is submitted for each generated and/or managed hazardous waste that is required by law to be reported.

**Form IC:** Form submitted by large quantity generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities as part of *The National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report*. Form IC identifies facilities which engaged in hazardous waste generation and management activities during the reporting year.

**Form OI:** Form submitted by any site required to file the Hazardous Waste Report and which received hazardous waste from off-site or sent hazardous waste off-site during the reporting year. Form must be
submitted only if required by State agency. Form OI documents the names and addresses of off-site installations and transporters. Form OI information is not stored in RCRAInfo and is not documented in *The National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report*.

**Form WR:** Form submitted by TSDFs and transporters as part of *The National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report*. Form WR summarizes on-site RCRA hazardous waste received during the reporting year. One Form WR is submitted for each received hazardous waste that is required by law to be reported.

**FTE:** Full Time Equivalent (FTEs are the total number of hours worked divided by 2080)

**Full Enforcement Universe:** The Full Enforcement Universe includes each TSDF that could potentially undergo a Compliance and Evaluation Inspection (CEI) to be evaluated for compliance with the applicable TSDF requirements found in 40 CFR Parts 264/265 and/or authorized State equivalents. Not every facility in this universe will undergo an annual inspection. This universe includes both currently operating TSDFs as well as closed but not yet certified closed TSDFs. The universe is split into five (5) sub-universes indicating type of TSD: Land Disposal, Incinerator, BIF, Storage, and Treatment.

**FY:** Fiscal Year

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**GIS:** *See Geographical Information System*

**Geographical Information System (GIS):** Captures, stores, analyzes, manages, and presents data that refers to or is linked to location.

**Geographical Information System Module:** The module in RCRAInfo used to maintain GIS data for handlers, permit units, and corrective action areas.

**GM:** Generation and Management

**GM Form:** *See Form GM.*

**Government Performance and Results Act:** Enacted in 1993, the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) places new management expectations and requirements on federal agencies by creating a framework for more effective planning, budgeting, program evaluation, and fiscal accountability for federal programs. The intent of GPRA is to improve public confidence in federal agency performance by holding agencies accountable for achieving program results. Departments and agencies must clearly describe the goals and objectives of their programs, identify resources and actions needed to accomplish these goals and objectives, develop a means of measuring their progress, and regularly report on their achievements. This approach will also serve to improve congressional decision making by clarifying and stating program performance goals, costs, and results "up front." (EPA ORCR web page: [http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/gpratxt.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/gpratxt.pdf))

**GPRA:** *See Government Performance and Results Act*

**GPRA Baseline:** Baselines have been established as a tool for tracking progress within the Permitting and Corrective Action programs. The following GPRA Baselines are being tracked in RCRAInfo: 1) GPRA Permit and Post-Closure Baseline; 2) GPRA Permit Renewals Baseline; and 3) GPRA Corrective Action Baseline. For information on these baselines, please refer to the Nationally Defined Values / Universes section of the on line help.

Updated: 2/22/2010
GPRA Corrective Action Baseline Universe: The 2020 Corrective Action Baseline Universe is a comprehensive list of all 3,746 facilities believed to need cleanup and/or investigation under the RCRA Corrective Action Program.

GPRA Permit Baseline Universe: Updated in 2005, the Permitting Baseline incorporates the 1997 Operating and Post-Closure Permit Baselines, thus including any Treatment, Storage, and/or Disposal Facility (TSDF) that had at least one unit that was operating or needed to obtain an operating permit as of 2005 and any Land Disposal Facility (LDF) that had at least one land disposal unit that ceased operating before 2005, and had not yet clean closed.

GPRA Renewals Baseline Universe: Consists of all permitted facilities (operating TSDFs, post-closure, and HSWA-only permits) and facilities utilizing alternative controls who require updated controls (i.e., their permits expire) by the end of fiscal year 2011.

Handler: A generator, transporter, or TSDF which generates, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste regulated under RCRA Subtitle C. This term is used to encompass all types of RCRA Subtitle C regulated entities. (Broader than the term “facility” but not as all encompassing as the term “site”.)

Handler Module: The module in RCRAInfo used to maintain handler names and addresses, hazardous waste categories and activities of handlers, owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities, and authorized waste handling methods.

Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984: The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984 prohibit the continued land disposal of untreated wastes beyond specified dates unless the U.S. EPA determines the prohibition of certain disposal methods is not required to protect human health and the environment. To continue injecting hazardous wastes under these regulations, operators must treat the wastes below the EPA specified contaminant levels (referred to as treatment standards), or submit a petition demonstrating that there is no migration of hazardous constituents from the injection zone.

Hazardous Secondary Material (HSM) Activity: A secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Facilities managing hazardous secondary material under 40 CFR 261.2(a)(2)(ii), 40 CFR 261.4(a)(23), (24), or (25) must complete the Addendum to the Site Identification Form: Notification for Managing Hazardous Secondary Material. You must check with your State to determine if you are eligible to manage hazardous secondary material under these exclusions (see also http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/dsw/statespf.htm).

Hazardous Waste: A hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3.

Hazardous Waste Generator: Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261.

Hazardous Waste Number or Code, EPA: The number (or code) assigned by the EPA to each hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D and to each characteristic identified in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C. The codes consist of one letter (D, F, P, U, or K) and three numbers. For a list of EPA hazardous waste codes see the “Other Reference Information” section of this booklet.
Hazardous Waste Number or Code, State: The number (or code) assigned by the State to each hazardous waste listed in the State regulations. Obtain a list of the States waste codes from your State.

Hazardous Waste 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.

Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility: See Transfer Facility.

Hazardous Waste Transporter: See Transporter.

Hazardous Waste 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 neutralize such hazardous waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the hazardous waste, or so as to render such hazardous waste nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.

HPAC: Handler, Permitting, Corrective Action, Converter, State-specific (single-character identifiers of the activity categories used to determine a site’s status)

HPV: High Priority Violator, this term was replaced by SNC by the 1996 ERP.

HQ: EPA Headquarters

HSM: See Activity Hazardous Secondary Material (HSM) Activity

HSWA: See Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984

HWDM: Mainframe SAS data system used to track RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste information. Replaced by RCRIS in 1991.

HWMU: Hazardous Waste Management Unit

IC Form: See Form IC.

ICAB: Information Collection and Analysis Branch in EPA where the management of RCRAInfo is housed.

ICR: Information Collection Request

IM: Information Management

Incineration: Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials; or a treatment technology involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures (e.g., burning sludge to remove the water and reduce the remaining residues to a safe, non-burnable ash that can be disposed safely on land, in some waters, or in underground locations).

Industrial Furnace: Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy: cement kilns; lime
kilns; aggregate kilns; phosphate kilns; coke ovens; blast furnaces; smelting, melting and refining furnaces; titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors; methane reforming furnaces; pulping liquor recovery furnaces; combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid; halogen acid furnaces, as defined under industrial furnace in 40 CFR 260.10; and such other devices as the Administrator may add to this list.

**Interim (Permit) Status:** Period during which the owner/operator of an existing TSD facility is treated as having been issued a RCRA permit even though he/she has not yet received a final determination. An existing facility should have automatically qualified for interim status if the owner/operator filed both timely “notification” and the first part (Part A) of the RCRA permit application. Interim status continues until a final determination is made to issue or deny the permit. Owner/operator of new facilities cannot by definition qualify for interim status; rather, they need a RCRA permit prior to beginning construction of a hazardous waste management facility.

**Implementer:** The State agency or EPA Region responsible for implementing the RCRA program in a given State.

**Implementer Defined:** A value that is implementer defined is established and defined by State or Regional users, as opposed to Headquarters users.

**Implementer of Record:** Implementer of Record (IOR) is the mechanism that assigns and enforces responsibility for data entry into RCRAInfo. The IOR is the group (or agency) responsible for data entry into RCRAInfo. The IOR does NOT specify individuals within a group, only the group itself (i.e., IOR does not specify the individual who is issuing the permit, but rather the agency responsible for entering the permit into RCRAInfo).

**In a Universe:** The “In a Universe” field indicates whether the handler is in a universe or not. A "Y" in the “In a Universe” field indicates that the handler is contained in at least one universe. *(See Universes for a list of Universes.)* If an "N" appears in this field, the handler is not contained in any universe.

**Inactive Site designation:** is an indication based on the information currently in the Agency’s RCRAInfo database, that there may not be an activity on a site that could be subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle C, or to a state’s authorized hazardous waste program. This designation has no legal significance and does not constitute a legally enforceable or binding determination about the status of a particular site or the obligations of an owner or operator.

**Information System:** An organized collection, storage, and presentation system of data for decision making, progress reporting, and for planning and evaluation of programs. It can be either manual or computerized, or a combination of both.

**INFORMED:** Information Needs For Making Environmental Decisions – original State initiative to re-evaluation the RCRA Subtitle C information system. This imitative was combined with the EPA WIN initiative.

**Implementer of Record:** (IOR) is the term used to describe the agency (State or EPA) responsible for data entry and management of specific RCRAInfo handler identification and program activity data for a given state or territory. Usually, the agency responsible for the work owns the data that tracks the work and, therefore, is the IOR for that data. IOR is not concerned with the individual entering the data but rather the agency responsible for entering data into the system.

**Inspection:** Compliance monitoring activity that involves an evaluation of compliance of a site with the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C or equivalent State regulations and statutes. The term “inspection” is usually used to mean “on-site” activities but is often used synonymously with the broader term “evaluation”.

Updated: 2/22/2010
**Instrument (CA):** Former name (in RCRIS) of what is now called CA Authority in RCRAInfo.

**IOR:** See Implementer of Record

**IPT:** Integrated Project Team.

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**J**

**K**

**KML:** Keyhole markup language used in GIS

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**L**

**Land Disposal (LD):** Land disposal is the placement of waste in or on the land including, but not limited to, use constituting disposal or placement of hazardous waste into: landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, injection wells, land treatment facilities, salt domes or salt bed formations, underground mines or caves, and concrete vaults or bunkers.

**Land Disposal Facility (LDF):** A site which uses land disposal methods to dispose of hazardous waste (i.e., landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, injection wells, land treatment facilities).

**Large Quantity Generator (LQG):** A facility is a federal large quantity generator if: 1) the generator generated in any single month 1,000 kg (2,200 pounds or 1.1 tons) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; or 2) the generator generated in any single month, or accumulated at any time, 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or 3) the generator generated, or accumulated at any time, more than 100 kg (220 pounds) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

**Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (LQHUW):** A universal waste handler (as defined in 40 CFR 273.9) who accumulates 5,000 kg or more total of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, mercury containing equipment, or lamps – calculated collectively) at any time. This designation is retained through the end of the calendar year in which the 5,000 kg limit is met or exceeded.

**LD:** Land Disposal

**LDF:** Land Disposal Facility

**Lookup table:** A database table containing codes and names / descriptions associated with the codes. Purpose of the lookup table is 1) to minimize storage space needed to store information, 2) reduce data entry error, and 3) restrict data entry to one of the values in a list stored in the lookup table. Lookup tables are also used in RCRAInfo to restrict the list of values shown in a dropdown list.

**LQG:** See Large Quantity Generator.
Management, or Hazardous Waste Management: Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste (40 CFR 260.10).

Manifest, Uniform Hazardous Waste: The shipment document EPA form 8700-22 and, if necessary, Form 8700-22A, originated and signed by a generator in accordance with the instructions included in the appendix to 40 CFR Part 262. The “cradle-to-grave” paperwork must accompany a shipment of hazardous waste as it moves from the generator to the transporter and eventually to the hazardous waste management facility.

Mixed Waste: Waste that contains both hazardous and source, special nuclear, or byproduct material subject to the Atomic Energy Act (AEA), RCRA section 1004(41), 42 U.S.C. 6903 (63 FR 17414; April 9, 1998).

Mechanism: A financial instrument used for assuring closure and post-closure costs (e.g., trust funds, payment surety bonds, performance surety bonds, letters of credit, insurance, financial test, and corporate guarantees).

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): A memorandum between the State Director and the EPA Regional Administrator required for final authorization of state hazardous waste programs. The MOA outlines responsibilities and oversight powers and defines the level of coordination between the state and the EPA in implementing the program.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): A set of agreements between a State and a Region, detailing certain procedures and outlining the responsibilities of each party.

MOA: See Memorandum of Agreement

More-stringent-than: In order for States to become authorized, their programs must be at least as stringent as the Federal program; but they can also apply more stringent regulation to the same population as would be regulated under the Federal program. Example: LQGs are defined under federal regulation as facilities that generate: greater than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per calendar month OR greater than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month. California is more-stringent-than in that if a site generated any hazardous waste they are classified as LQG under California’s program.

MOU: See Memorandum of Understanding

NACIS: North American Industrial Classification Standard (NAICS) Code

National Program Manager Guidance: NPM Guidance documents are issued annually by EPA’s five major program offices, as follows: Air & Radiation; Water; Solid Waste and Emergency Response Prevention; Pesticides and Toxic Substances; and Enforcement & Compliance Assurance. The NPM Guidance documents provide EPA’s 10 regional offices, the states and tribes with guidance on specific priorities and implementation strategies for the coming year. Additionally, the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations issues annual guidance for its Performance Partnerships and the State Grant Performance Measures Template. The Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation issues annual guidance for its National Environmental Performance Track Program located at: http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/npmguidance/

Non-notifier: is any person, by site conducting RCRA Subtitle C-regulated activities without notification to EPA or authorized State. Note: Identifying a person as a non-notifier has no regulatory significance and does not constitute a legally enforceable or binding determination about the status of a particular person under RCRA Subtitle C or a State’s authorized hazardous waste management program.

Non-Notifier Flag: is an indicator that a site is conducting or is suspected of conducting RCRA Subtitle C-regulated activities without proper notification to EPA or authorized State. Note: A non-notifier flag has no regulatory significance and does not constitute a legally enforceable or binding determination about the status of a particular site under RCRA Subtitle C or a State’s authorized hazardous waste management program.

Non-profit Institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university: To participate in Subpart K, you are an eligible non-profit institute if you are an organization that conducts research as its primary function and files as a non-profit organization under the tax code of 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) and is either: (1) owned by a college or university, or (2) has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university that establishes a relationship between institutions for the purposes of research and/or education and is signed by authorized representatives from each institution. A relationship on a project-by-project or grant-by-grant basis is not considered a formal written affiliation agreement.

Non-TSDFs Where RCRA Corrective Action Has Been Imposed Universe: Consists of the RCRA handlers that are NOT TSD facilities where corrective action has been imposed (e.g., generator conducting corrective action under a 7003 order). Handlers are only included in this universe once they’ve initiated corrective action through an RFI.

NPL: Superfund National Priorities List

O

O&M: Operations and Maintenance

ODBC: Open Database Connectivity

OECA: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

OEI: Office of Environmental Information

Off-site Facility: A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located at a place away from the generating site.

Off-Specification Used Oil Burner: A site where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in 40 CFR 279.11 (off-specification used oil) is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in Section 279.61(a).

Off-Specification Used Oil Fuel: Used oil fuel that does not meet the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.
On-site Facility: A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located on the generating site.

On-Specification Used Oil Fuel: Used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.

OI Form: See Form OI.

OMB: Office of Management and Budget

On-site: is 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 cross-roads 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 also considered on-site property.

OP/LG Status: Operating and Legal Status

Operating Permit: TSD Facilities (TSDF) are required to obtain permission, in the form of an operating permit, that establishes the administrative and technical conditions under which waste at the facility must be managed. Permits provide TSDF owners and operators with the legal authority to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste and detail how the facility must comply with the regulations. Compliance with this permit ensures that hazardous waste is handled in a controlled manner that is protective of human health and the environment. Permits also serve as an implementation mechanism, and as a means by which EPA can track waste management at facilities that choose to handle hazardous waste.

As part of the permitting process, all TSDF owners and operators must submit a comprehensive permit application that covers the full range of TSDF standards, including general facility provisions, unit-specific requirements, closure and financial assurance standards, and any applicable groundwater monitoring and air emissions provisions. The permit application must demonstrate that the permittee's methods of handling the waste are consistent with the level of protection of human health and the environment required by RCRA.

Operating TSDF Universe: The Operating TSDF Universe captures every facility that currently has an operating treatment, storage, or disposal unit. The universe is split into five (5) sub-universes indicating type of TSD: Land Disposal, Incinerator, BIF, Storage, and Treatment.

Operator: is the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.


Oracle: The relational database management system in which RCRAInfo is based.

Orphan record: A data record in RCRAInfo that is not “linked” or associated with another data record. Types of orphan records are: violations that are not linked to evaluations, enforcement actions that are not linked to violations (although some of these may legitimately not be issued against a violation), penalty records which are not linked to an enforcement action, and payments not linked to penalty records.

Owner: is the person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

OSWER: EPA HQ’s Office of Solid Waste and Emergency and Emergency Response.
P2: Pollution Prevention

PAA: Program Area Analysis

PART: Office of Management and Budget’s Program Assessment Rating Tool

PCB: Polychlorinated Biphenyl

Permit: A complete RCRA permit is comprised of an operating permit for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal, and a corrective action permit addressing releases from solid waste management unit (SWMUs). To apply for a permit, a site must file a two-part application (Part A and Part B). A facility is not considered to have a complete RCRA permit until both parts have been issued.

Permit Renewal Workload Universe: Captures facilities with current operating, post-closure, or corrective action only permits whose renewal applications the implementer has received but whose permits have not been renewed. This universe excludes unit groups scheduled for closure.

Permit Workload Universe: Any facility with units that are in the permit pipeline as well as units with active permits. The permit pipeline includes any operating facility that is currently permitted or operating under interim status, and any facility with new units that are proposed or in the process of being constructed. Designed for reports to evaluate workload related to permit issuance. The universe is split into five (5) sub-universes indicating type of TSD: Land Disposal, Incinerator, BIF, Storage, and Treatment.

Permitting/Closure/Post-Closure Progress Universe: A universe which includes all units that are or were at some time required to obtain a RCRA permit to operate as a TSD. Designed for reports to track accomplishments in the permitting, closure, and post closure areas. The universe is split into five (5) sub-universes indicating type of TSD: Land Disposal, Incinerator, BIF, Storage, and Treatment.

Permitting Event: A specific activity encountered in the process of obtaining a permitting, closure, or post-closure permit.

Permitting Series: A group of events that uniquely identify a permit or permit application.

Permitting Unit Group: See Unit Group.

PII: Personal Identifiable Information (social security number, address, telephone #, etc)

Pop-up Window: A graphical user interface feature, the pop-up window is a small window which displays brief information about the item clicked. The information window "pops up" when the hyperlink is clicked.

Pop-up Calendar: A graphical user interface feature, the pop-up calendar is a small calendar from which the user can select a date as the value for a data entry field or selection criteria field. The calendar "pops up" when a button that looks like a calendar is clicked.

Post-Closure: In 40 CFR Part 265, subpart G, EPA promulgated regulations requiring owners or operators to provide for the proper post-closure of hazardous waste disposal facilities. Under 40 CFR 265.112, 265.118 owners or operators are required to maintain post-closure plans at the facilities, notify EPA and amend the post-
closure plans when appropriate, and submit these plans to EPA when necessary. Other post-closure requirements under subpart G include requiring owners or operators to:

- Demonstrate that they can comply with specific regulations if requesting an extension for treatment, storage, or removal of hazardous waste;
- Demonstrate that they can comply with specific regulations if requesting an extension for completing closure activities under an approved closure plan;
- Demonstrate that they can comply with specific regulations if requesting an allowance to receive non-hazardous waste after the final receipt of hazardous waste;
- Certify that a facility has been closed in accordance with the approved post-closure plan;
- Submit a certified survey plat;
- Submit an amended post-closure plan, if necessary;
- Submit a modified post-closure plan, if the original plan is not approved by EPA;
- Submit a petition to extend or reduce the post-closure period;
- Submit a record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous waste disposed of at the facility, record a notation on the property deed according to the requirement 265.119(b)(1), submit certification of this notation, and request a modification to the post-closure permit, if necessary.

Post-Closure Workload Universe: Facilities with closing land disposal units and storage units closing as landfills. If a unit clean closes, it is removed from this universe once the clean closure is certified by the Agency. The post-closure workload universe is limited to land disposal facilities.

Process System: For purposes of the Hazardous Waste Report, a process system refers to one or more units used together to treat, recover, or dispose of a hazardous waste. The process system begins at the unit where the hazardous waste first enters and consists of all other treatment, recovery, or disposal units downstream from the point of entry. Note that storage is not considered a process system, except for storage at a bulking and re-shipping facility (H141).

Process Unit: See Unit.

PPA: Performance Partnership Agreement

PPG: Performance Partnership Grants

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Q

QA: Quality Assurance

QAP: Quality Assurance Plan

QC: Quality Control

QIC: EPA Quality and Information Council

QMS: Quality Management System

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R

RCC: Resource Conservation Challenge
RCRA: (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976): An act passed by Congress in 1976 which seeks to protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal, to conserve energy and natural resources, to reduce the amount of waste generated, and to ensure that waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.

RCRA C: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C

RCRAInfo: is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The RCRAInfo system enables cradle-to-grave waste tracking of many types of information regarding the regulated universe of RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste handlers. RCRAInfo characterizes facility status, regulated activities, and compliance histories in addition to capturing detailed data on the generation of hazardous waste from large quantity generators and on waste management practices from treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

Using cutting-edge technology and a simple architecture, RCRAInfo provides a convenient user interface for program staff and managers. The system encourages development of in-house expertise for controlled cost and sports the ability to use commercial off-the-shelf software to do ad-hoc reporting directly from database tables.

RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA): The first component in most corrective action cleanup programs. During an RFA, the owners and operators, with oversight from their implementing agencies, typically compile information on the environmental conditions at a given facility. The information is reviewed and may be followed by a visual inspection and/or sampling.

RCRAREp: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Reporting System (Region 1)

Recycling: Use, reuse, or reclamation of a material (40 CFR 261.1(c)(7)). "Reclamation" is the processing or regeneration of a material to recover a usable product (e.g., recovery of lead values from spent batteries, regeneration of spent solvents) (40 CFR 261.1(c)(4)). A material is "used or reused" if it is either: (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 feedstock in another process) (40 CFR 261.1(c)(5)). 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 material); 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).

Residual: A hazardous waste derived from the treatment, disposal, or recycling of a previously existing hazardous waste (e.g., the sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment).

RFA: RCRA Facility Assessment

RFI: Request for Information or RCRA Facility Investigation

RTC: Return to Compliance or Returned to Compliance

SA: System Administrator

SBT: See "Strange but True" Legal/Operating Status Combinations
Secondary Violators (SVs): Violators which do not meet the criteria listed for SNCs. Secondary Violators (SV) are typically first time violators and/or violators which pose no actual threat or a low potential threat of exposure to hazardous waste or constituents. A facility classified as a SV should not have a history of recalcitrant or non-compliant conduct. Violations associated with a SV should be of a nature to permit prompt return to compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

SEP: See Supplemental Environmental Project.

Series: See Permitting Series.

SI: See Site Identification

Site Identification Form: The first 5 pages of the Notification form, Part A form, and the Hazardous Waste Biennial Form.

Significant Non-Complier (SNC): A facility which has caused actual exposure or a substantial likelihood of exposure to hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents; is a chronic or recalcitrant violator; or deviates substantially from the terms of a permit, order, or agreement, or from RCRA statutory or regulatory requirements. The actual or substantial likelihood of exposure should be evaluated using facility-specific environmental and exposure information whenever possible. This may include evaluating potential exposure pathways and the mobility and toxicity of the hazardous waste being managed. However, it should be noted that environmental impact alone is sufficient to cause a facility to be a SNC, particularly when the environmental media affected require special protection (e.g., wetlands or sources of underground drinking water). Facilities should be evaluated on a multi-media basis; however, a facility may be found to be a chronic or recalcitrant violator based solely on prior RCRA violations and behavior.

Site: Any place or entity that generates, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste regulated under RCRA Subtitle C. This term is used to encompass all types of RCRA-regulated entities and is used by WIN/INFORMED to mean all RCRA facilities. (Broader than the term “handler”.)

Sludge: Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant (40 CFR 260.10).

Small Quantity Generator (SQG): A facility is a small quantity generator if the generator generated less than 1,000 kg (2,200 pounds) but more than 100 kg (220 pounds) of hazardous waste in any single month and accumulated less than 6,000 kg of hazardous waste at any time or generated less than 100 kg (220 pounds) of hazardous waste in any single month but accumulated more than 1,000 kg (2,200 pounds) at any time.

Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption: The persons who burn small quantities of hazardous waste in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace, in accordance with 40 CFR 266.108, are conditionally exempt from regulation for that activity.

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).

SNC: See Significant Non-Complier.
**SQG:** See Small Quantity Generator

**SQL:** Structured query language. SQL is a computer language that approximates the structure of natural English for obtaining information from databases.

**State Regulated TSDF Universe:** Includes TSDFs regulated under state standards that are not considered part of the state authorized hazardous waste program, and therefore are not subject to federal RCRA permit requirements.

**Statutory Citation (CA):** Data referred to as Corrective Action Legal Authority in RCRIS is more accurately termed Statutory Citation in the new system, because it cites a regulation/statute. Using this data will continue to be optional as it was in RCRIS.

"**Strange but True" Leg / Op Stat Combinations:** Some combinations of leg / op stat codes are normally considered programmatically incorrect and are therefore seldom used. However, there are occasions when one of these combinations accurately reflects what is happening at a site. We call these cases "strange but true" (SBT).

**Subject to Corrective Action Universe:** This universe includes facilities potentially subject to the requirements of RCRA 3004(u), 3004(v) or who may be issued orders pursuant to 3008(h), 3013, and 7003.

**Subpart K:** An alternative set of generator requirements for managing laboratory hazardous waste at eligible academic entities. Generators that are eligible academic entities with laboratories may elect to opt into 40 CFR Part 262 Subpart K and manage their laboratory hazardous waste under Subpart K in lieu of 40 CFR 262.34(c) (or 40 CFR 261.5 for CESQGs). In order for eligible academic entities (see definition) to opt into Subpart K or subsequently withdraw from Subpart K, they must use the Site ID Form to notify the appropriate State or EPA Regional Office. Refer to 40 CFR 262.203 and 262.204. Note: You must check with your State to determine if you are eligible to manage laboratory hazardous waste pursuant to 40 CFR Part 262 Subpart K and for any state-specific requirements.

**Surface Impoundment:** A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily from earthen materials (though it may be lined with manmade materials) that is designed to accumulate liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and that is not an injection well (40 CFR 260.10).

**Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP):** Environmentally beneficial project which furthers EPA's goals to protect and enhance public health and the environment may be part of an enforcement action settlement.

**SWMU:** Solid Waste Management Unit

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**Teaching Hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university:** To participate in Subpart K, you are an eligible teaching hospital if you are a hospital that trains students to become physicians, nurses, or other health personnel and is either: (1) owned by a college or university, or (2) has a master affiliation agreement and program letter of agreement, as defined by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, with an accredited medical program or medical school.

**TPA:** Trading Partner Agreement
**Transporter:** is a person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

**Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD):** A TSD Facility, according to 40 CFR 260.10, is a facility that performs one or more of the following functions:

- **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 neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste non-hazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.
- **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.
- **Disposal:** The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

**Temporary RCRA EPA ID Number:** is a number issued to waste generators and transporters that do not generate waste from ongoing industrial processes, but rather generate through remediation or “one-time events,” such as plant cleanout, closure or process equipment change and therefore, the period of operation as a hazardous waste RCRA Subtitle C site is limited and typically short.

**Tolling:** Tolling arrangements describe a particular type of recycling contract between two companies. Specifically, the “tolling” company certifies that it has a contract with a manufacturer to produce a product, and that manufacturing process generates a residual material that can be recycled by the tolling company. If the tolling company certifies that the contract specifies that the tolling company owns and has responsibility for the recyclable material once it is generated, and the material is returned to the tolling company for reclamation, and subsequently recycled, the material is excluded from regulation (under 40 CFR 261.2(a)(2)(ii) or 261.4(a)(23)), provided certain requirements are met.

**Transfer Facility:** Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held for 10 days or less during the normal course of transportation (40 CFR 260.10 and 40 CFR 263.12).

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

**TSD:** See Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility.

**TSDF:** See Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility.

**TSDFs Only Subject to Corrective Action Under Discretionary Authorities Universe:** Consists of TSD facilities that are only subject to corrective action under the discretionary corrective action authorities (primarily 3008[h]). Every facility in this universe is outside of the scope of the 3004(u)/(v) permitting requirements. The facilities in this universe are only potentially subject to corrective action under discretionary authority – not every facility included in the universe will need corrective action or be required to do corrective action.

**TSDFs Potentially Subject to Corrective Action Under 3004(u)(v) Universe:** Consists of TSD facilities that could potentially be required to address corrective action through the statutory requirements under 3004(u)(v).

**TSSMS:** Time Sharing Services Management System. You must have a 3 character TSSMS ID to access any EPA system.
**Underground Injection Control:** 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. Underground injection wells are regulated under both the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (see 40 CFR Part 148).

**Unit:** For purposes of the Hazardous Waste Report, a process unit refers to a single type of treatment (e.g., tank, distillation column, surface impoundment) in which hazardous waste is treated, disposed, or recycled.

**Unit Group:** A group of process units regulated under the same permit.

**Importer:** Any person who imports hazardous waste from a foreign country into the United States. This does not include hazardous waste shipped from a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, United States territory or protectorate.

**Universe:** A collection of facilities which share a common RCRA status. Facilities are categorized by the following universes:

- Federal Generator (LQG, SQG or CEG);
- Transporter;
- Universal Waste Generator;
- Universal Waste Destination Facility;
- Recycler;
- Importer;
- Mixed Waste Generator;
- On-Site Burner Exemption;
- Furnace Exemption;
- Underground Injection;
- SNC;
- BOYSNC;
- Federally Regulated TSDFs;
- Converter TSDFs;
- Active Site;
- Permit Progress;
- Permit Workload;
- Closure Workload;
- Post-Closure Workload;
- GPRA Permit Baseline;
- GPRA Renewals Baseline;
- GPRA CA Baseline;
- Subject to Corrective Action;
- Corrective Action Workload;
- TSDFs Potentially Subject to CA under 3004 (u)/(v);
- TSDFs Only Subject to CA Under Discretionary Authority;
- Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA Has Been Imposed;
- Human Health Exposure; Groundwater Exposure;
- Institutional Control;
- Full Enforcement; or
- Operating TSDF.
**Universe Calculations:** Database query calculations performed on RCRAInfo data to populate universe flag values in RCRAInfo.

**Universal Waste:** is any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of part 40 CFR 273 of this chapter:
1. Batteries as described in 40 CFR 273.2 of this chapter;
2. Pesticides as described in 40 CFR 273.3 of this chapter;
3. Thermostats as described in 40 CFR 273.4 of this chapter; and
4. Lamps as described in 40 CFR 273.5 of this chapter.

**Universal Waste Handler:** Means:
(i) A generator of universal waste; or
(ii) 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.

Does not mean:
(i) A person who treats (except under the provisions of 40 CFR 273.13 (a) or (c), or 273.33 (a) or (c)), disposes of, or recycles universal waste; or
(ii) 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 Transporter:** is a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

**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.

**Used Oil Fuel Marketer:** Any person who conducts either of the following activities:
1. Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their site to an off-specification used oil burner; or
2. First claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in 40 CFR 279.11.

**Used Oil Management Activities:** For the purposes of the Site ID Form, includes used oil transportation; used oil processing and re-refining; burning off-specification used oil fuel; and used oil fuel marketing.

**Used Oil Processing**” 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 products. 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.

**Used Oil Processor:** A site that processes on- specification or off-specification used oil.

**Used Oil Re-Refriner:** A site that produces lubricating oils and greases, industrial fuel, asphalt extender, gasoline, and other products from on- specification 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, 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 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 (e.g., 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.

**USITS:** User Support Issue Tracking System: provides issue tracking and reporting capability as part of the RCRAInfo application.

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**V**

**Variable IOR:** is implemented for data elements in which the responsibilities vary depending on the values of specific data elements.

**Violation:** An act of non-compliance with RCRA regulatory requirements for proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste and/or recordkeeping and/or financial requirements.

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**W**

**WAR Module:** See Waste Activity Reporting (WAR) Module.

**Waste Activity Reporting (WAR) Module:** A module in RCRAInfo, the Waste Activity Reporting (WAR) Module houses the data formerly stored in the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). It is an integral part of the Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery's management of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C program and provides the States and EPA with an effective tool for monitoring activities carried out by RCRA-regulated hazardous waste handlers.

**Wildcard:** A special character used in report selection criteria as part of the text value, to allow pattern matching of values in the selection criteria field. RCRAInfo allows two wildcards: the percent sign (%) and the underscore (_).

**WIN:** Waste Information Need – original EPA initiative to re-evaluation the RCRA Subtitle C information system. This imitative was combined with the State INFORMED initiative.

**WIN/Informed Program Area Analyses (PAA):** The WIN/Informed Initiative was a joint EPA-State effort to reassess and improve information management within the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act's (RCRA) hazardous waste program.

**WR Form:** See Form WR.

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**X**

**Y**

**Z**