



Ohio Administrative Code

Rule 3745-50-10 Definitions and computation of time.

Effective: January 16, 2026

As used in the hazardous waste rules, the following terms have the meanings given:

(A)

- (1) "Aboveground tank" means a device that meets the definition of "tank" in this rule and that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the tank bottom) is able to be visually inspected.
- (2) "Active life of a facility" means the period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the director receives certification of final closure.
- (3) "Active portion" means that portion of a facility where treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after April 15, 1981 and which is not a closed portion. (See also "closed portion" and "inactive portion.")
- (4) "Acute hazardous waste" mean hazardous wastes that meet the listing criteria in paragraph (A)(2) of rule 3745-51-11 of the Administrative Code and therefore are either listed in rule 3745-51-31 of the Administrative Code with the assigned hazard code of (H) or are listed in paragraph (E) of rule 3745-51-33 of the Administrative Code.
- (5) "Administrator" means the administrator of the U.S. EPA, or the administrator's authorized representative.
- (6) "AES filing compliance date" means the date that U.S. EPA announced in the Federal Register as December 31, 2017, on or after which exporters of hazardous waste and exporters of cathode ray tubes for recycling are required to file U.S. EPA information in the automated export system (AES) or the AES's successor system, under the international trade data system platform.



(7) "Aerosol can" means a non-refillable receptacle that contains a gas compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to expel a liquid, paste, or powder, and fitted with a self-closing release device that allows the contents to be ejected by the gas.

(8) "Airbag waste" means any hazardous waste airbag modules or hazardous waste airbag inflators.

(9) "Airbag waste collection facility" means any facility that receives airbag waste from airbag handlers subject to regulation under paragraph (J) of rule 3745-51-04 of the Administrative Code, and accumulates the waste for more than ten days.

(10) "Airbag waste handler" means any person, by site, who generates airbag waste that is subject to regulation under Chapter 3745-51 of the Administrative Code.

(11) "Ancillary equipment" means any device including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps, that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of hazardous waste from the point of generation to a storage or treatment tank, between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal on-site, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

(12) "Antifreeze" means propylene glycol or ethylene glycol, including aggregated batches of propylene glycol or ethylene glycol, used as a heat transfer medium in an internal combustion engine; heating, ventilating, and air conditioning units; and electronics cooling applications; or used for winterizing equipment.

(13) "Applicable law" means any applicable provisions of Chapters 3704., 3734., 3745., 6109., and 6111. of the Revised Code; the rules promulgated thereunder; orders of the director; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; the Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Water Act; and the Clean Air Act; and the regulations of the administrator promulgated thereunder.

(14) "Aquifer" means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.



(15) "Authorized representative of a facility" means an individual responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of a facility), e.g., the plant manager, superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility.

(B)

(1) "Battery" means a device, consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells, which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term battery also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed.

(2) "Boiler" means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:

(a)

(i) The unit shall have physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases; and

(ii) The unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery sections that are of integral design. To be of integral design the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section (such as waterwalls and superheaters) shall be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed; however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because the units are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream), and fluidized bed combustion units; and

(iii) While in operation, maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least sixty per cent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and



(iv) Export and utilize at least seventy-five per cent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit is given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit (examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feed-water pumps); or

(b) The unit is one which the director, on a case-by-case basis, and after considering the standards in rule 3745-50-25 of the Administrative Code, has determined to be a boiler.

(C)

(1) "Carbon dioxide stream" means carbon dioxide that has been captured from an emissions source (e.g., power plant), plus incidental associated substances derived from the source materials and the capture process, and any substances added to the stream to enable or improve the injection process.

(2) "Carbon regeneration unit" means any enclosed thermal treatment device used to regenerate spent activated carbon.

(3) "Central accumulation area" means any on-site hazardous waste accumulation area with hazardous waste accumulating in units subject to either rule 3745-52-16 of the Administrative Code (for small quantity generators) or rule 3745-52-17 of the Administrative Code (for large quantity generators). A central accumulation area at an eligible academic entity that chooses to operate under rules 3745-52-200 to 3745-52-216 of the Administrative Code is also subject to rule 3745-52-211 of the Administrative Code when accumulating unwanted material or hazardous waste.

(4) "CERCLA" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

(5) "Certification" means a statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief.

(6) "Clean Water Act" or "Clean Water Act of 1977" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977.



(7) "Closed portion" means that portion of a facility which an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements in the hazardous waste rules. (See also "active portion" and "inactive portion.")

(8) "Component" means either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.

(9) "Confined aquifer" means an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer; an aquifer containing confined groundwater.

(10) "Contained" means held in a unit (including a land-based unit as defined in this rule) that meets the following criteria:

(a) The unit is in good condition, with no leaks or other continuing or intermittent unpermitted releases of the hazardous secondary materials to the environment, and is designed, as appropriate for the hazardous secondary materials, to prevent releases of hazardous secondary materials to the environment. Unpermitted releases are releases that are not covered by a permit (such as a permit to discharge water or air) and may include, but are not limited to: releases through surface transport by precipitation run-off, releases to soil and groundwater, wind-blown dust, fugitive air emissions, and catastrophic unit failures;

(b) The unit is properly labeled or otherwise has a system (such as a log) to immediately identify the hazardous secondary materials in the unit; and

(c) The unit holds hazardous secondary materials that are compatible with other hazardous secondary materials placed in the unit and is compatible with the materials used to construct the unit and addresses any potential risks of fires or explosions.

(d) Hazardous secondary materials in units that meet the applicable requirements of Chapters 3745-54 to 3745-57 and 3745-205 and 3745-65 to 3745-69 and 3745-256 of the Administrative Code are presumptively contained.

(11) "Container" means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.



(12) "Containment building" means a hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under rules 3745-205-100 to 3745-205-102 or 3745-256-100 to 3745-256-102 of the Administrative Code.

(13) "Contingency plan" means a document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

(14) "Corrective action management unit" or "CAMU" means an area within a facility that is designated by the director under rules 3745-57-70 to 3745-57-75 of the Administrative Code, for the purpose of implementing corrective action requirements under rule 3745-54-101 of the Administrative Code. A CAMU may be used only for the management of remediation wastes pursuant to implementing such corrective action requirements at the facility.

(15) "Corrosion expert" means a person who, by reason of that person's knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person shall be certified as being qualified by the "National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE)" or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

(16) "CRT" or "cathode ray tube" means a vacuum tube, composed primarily of glass, which is the visual or video display component of an electronic device. A "used, intact CRT" means a CRT for which the vacuum has not been released. A "used, broken CRT" means glass removed from the housing or casing for which the vacuum has been released.

(17) "CRT collector" means a person who receives used, intact CRTs for recycling, repair, resale, or donation.

(18) "CRT exporter" means any person in the United States who initiates a transaction to send used CRTs outside the United States or the territories of the United States for recycling or reuse, or any



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intermediary in the United States arranging for such export.

(19) "CRT glass manufacturer" means an operation or part of an operation that uses a furnace to manufacture CRT glass.

(20) "CRT processing" means conducting all of the following activities:

(a) Receiving broken or intact CRTs; and

(b) Intentionally breaking intact CRTs or further breaking or separating broken CRTs; and

(c) Sorting or otherwise managing glass removed from CRT monitors.

(D)

(1) "Designated facility" means:

(a) A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility which:

(i) Has received an Ohio hazardous waste permit or is deemed to have a permit by rule; or

(ii) In another state, has attained interim status or is operating under a permit or license issued in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; or

(iii) Is regulated under paragraph (C)(2) of rule 3745-51-06 or rule 3745-266-70 of the Administrative Code; and

(iv) Has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to rule 3745-52-20 of the Administrative Code.

(b) A generator site designated on the manifest to receive the waste as a return shipment from a facility that has rejected the waste in accordance with paragraph (F) of rule 3745-54-72 or paragraph (F) of rule 3745-65-72 of the Administrative Code.



(c) If a waste is destined to a facility in an authorized state which has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, then the designated facility shall be a facility allowed by the receiving state to accept such waste.

(2) "Destination facility" means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in paragraphs (A) and (C) and (E), (F), and (G) of rule 3745-273-13 and paragraphs (A) and (C) and (E), (F), and (G) of rule 3745-273-33 of the Administrative Code. A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated, is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

(3) "Dike" means an embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

(4) "Dioxins and furans" or "(D/F)" means tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzodioxins and furans.

(5) "Director" means the director of Ohio EPA, or the director's authorized representative.

(6) "Discharge" or "hazardous waste discharge" means the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

(7) "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters.

(8) "Disposal facility" or "hazardous waste disposal facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term "disposal facility" does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

(9) "Drip pad" is an engineered structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials, and designed to convey preservative kick-back or drippage from treated



wood, precipitation, and surface water run-on to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

(E)

(1) "Electronic import-export reporting compliance date" means the date that U.S. EPA announced in the Federal Register as December 31, 2017, on or after which exporters, importers, and receiving facilities are required to submit certain export and import related documents to U.S. EPA using U.S. EPA's waste import export tracking system (WIETS), or the WIETS's successor system.

(2) "Electronic manifest" or "e-manifest" means the electronic format of the hazardous waste manifest that is obtained from U.S. EPA's national e-manifest system and transmitted electronically to the system, and that is the legal equivalent of U.S. EPA forms 8700-22 (manifest) and 8700-22A (continuation sheet).

(3) "Electronic manifest system" or "e-manifest system" means U.S. EPA's national information technology system through which the electronic manifest may be obtained, completed, transmitted, and distributed to users of the electronic manifest and to regulatory agencies.

(4) "Elementary neutralization unit" means a device which:

(a) Is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because the wastes exhibit the characteristic of corrosivity identified in rule 3745-51-22 of the Administrative Code, or the wastes are listed as a hazardous waste in rules 3745-51-30 to 3745-51-35 of the Administrative Code only for this reason; and

(b) Meets the definition of "tank," "tank system," "container," "transport vehicle," or "vessel" in this rule.

(5) "EPA hazardous waste number" means the number assigned by U.S. EPA to each hazardous waste listed in rules 3745-51-30 to 3745-51-35 of the Administrative Code and to each characteristic identified in rules 3745-51-20 to 3745-51-24 of the Administrative Code.



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(6) "Equivalent method" means any testing or analytical method approved by the administrator under 40 CFR 260.20 and 40 CFR 260.21.

(7) "Existing hazardous waste management facility" or "existing facility" or "in existence" means a facility which was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before the effective date of statutory or regulatory changes under Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code which make the owner or operator of the facility subject to hazardous waste permitting requirements. The owner or operator has commenced construction of the facility if the owner or operator has obtained the federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction, and either:

(a) A continuous, on-site, physical construction program has begun; or

(b) The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations- which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss- for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

(8) "Existing portion" means that land surface area of an existing waste management unit included in the original "Part A" permit application into which wastes have been placed prior to final administrative disposition of the permit pursuant to the "Part B" permit requirements.

(9) "Existing tank system" or "existing component" means a tank system or component that is used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to July 14, 1986. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either:

(a) A continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun; or

(b) The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations- which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss- for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

(10) "Explosives or munitions emergency" means a situation involving the suspected or detected



presence of unexploded ordnance, damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist. Such situations may require immediate and expeditious action by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.

(11) "Explosives or munitions emergency response" means all immediate response activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment, or destruction of the explosives or munitions, or transporting those items to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Any reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response caused by a necessary, unforeseen, or uncontrollable circumstance will not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at hazardous waste facilities.

(12) "Explosives or munitions emergency response specialist" means an individual trained in chemical or conventional munitions or explosives handling, transportation, render-safe procedures, or destruction techniques. "Explosives or munitions emergency response specialists" include department of defense (DOD) emergency explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), technical escort unit (TEU), and DOD-certified civilian or contractor personnel; and other federal, state, or local government, or civilian personnel similarly trained in explosives or munitions emergency responses.

(F)

(1) "Facility" or "hazardous waste facility" means:

(a) All contiguous land, and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste, or for managing hazardous secondary materials prior to reclamation. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational



units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of these).

(b) For the purpose of implementing corrective action under rule 3745-54-101 or 3745-267-101 of the Administrative Code, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under the hazardous waste rules. This definition also applies to facilities implementing corrective action under Section 3008(h) of RCRA or section 3734.20 of the Revised Code.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (F)(1)(b) of this rule, a remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to rule 3745-54-101 of the Administrative Code, but is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located within such a facility.

(2) "Facility mailing list" means the mailing list for a facility maintained by U.S. EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 124.10(c)(1)(ix).

(3) "Federal agency" means any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the federal government, any independent agency or establishment of the federal government including any government corporation, and the government printing office. "Federal, state, or local approvals or permits necessary to begin construction" means permits and approvals required under federal, state, or local hazardous waste control statutes, regulations, or ordinances.

(4) "Final closure" means the closure of all hazardous waste management units at the facility in accordance with all applicable closure requirements in the hazardous waste rules so that hazardous waste management activities under Chapters 3745-54 to 3745-57 and 3745-205 and 3745-65 to 3745-69 and 3745-256 of the Administrative Code are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to rules 3745-52-16 and 3745-52-17 of the Administrative Code.

(5) "Food-chain crops" means tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals that produce products that are consumed by humans.

(6) "Freeboard" means the vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike, and the surface of the waste contained therein.

(7) "Free liquids" means liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under



ambient temperature and pressure.

(8) "Functionally equivalent component" means a component which performs the same function or measurement and which meets or exceeds the performance specifications of another component.

(G)

(1) "Generator" means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Chapter 3745-51 of the Administrative Code or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to the hazardous waste rules.

(2) "Groundwater" means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

(H)

(1) "Hazardous constituents" means those constituents listed in the appendix to rule 3745-51-11 of the Administrative Code.

(2) "Hazardous secondary material" means a secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste under Chapter 3745-51 of the Administrative Code.

(3) "Hazardous secondary material generator" means any person whose act or process produces hazardous secondary materials at the generating facility. For purposes of this paragraph, "generating facility," means all contiguous property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the hazardous secondary material generator. For the purposes of paragraph (A)(2)(b) of rule 3745-51-02 of the Administrative Code and paragraph (A)(23) of rule 3745-51-04 of the Administrative Code, a facility that collects hazardous secondary materials from other persons is not the hazardous secondary material generator.

(4) "Hazardous waste" means a "hazardous waste" as defined in rule 3745-51-03 of the Administrative Code.



(5) "Hazardous waste constituent" means a constituent that caused the director or the administrator to list the hazardous waste in rules 3745-51-30 to 3745-51-35 of the Administrative Code, or a constituent listed in the table in rule 3745-51-24 of the Administrative Code.

(6) "Hazardous waste management unit" means a contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment, a waste pile, a land treatment area, a landfill cell, an incinerator, a tank and the associated piping and underlying containment system and a container storage area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers and the land or pad upon which the containers are placed.

(7) "Hazardous waste rules" means the rules in Chapters 3745-50, 3745-51, 3745-52, 3745-53, 3745-54, 3745-55, 3745-56, 3745-57, 3745-65, 3745-66, 3745-67, 3745-68, 3745-69, 3745-205, 3745-256, 3745-266, 3745-267, 3745-270, 3745-273, and 3745-279 of the Administrative Code.

(I)

(1) "Inactive portion" means that portion of a facility which is not operated after April 15, 1981. (See also "active portion" and "closed portion.")

(2) "Incinerator" means any enclosed device that:

(a) Uses controlled flame combustion and neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit, nor is listed as an industrial furnace; or

(b) Meets the definition of "infrared incinerator" or "plasma arc incinerator" in this rule.

(3) "Incompatible waste" means a hazardous waste which is unsuitable for:

(a) Placement in a particular device or facility because the waste may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls); or



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(b) Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases, or flammable fumes or gases. (See the appendix to rule 3745-55-99 and the appendix to rule 3745-66-99 of the Administrative Code for examples.)

(4) "Individual generation site" means the contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous.

(5) "Industrial furnace" means 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:

- (a) Cement kilns.
- (b) Lime kilns.
- (c) Aggregate kilns.
- (d) Phosphate kilns.
- (e) Coke ovens.
- (f) Blast furnaces.

(g) Smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machine, roasters, and foundry furnaces).

(h) Titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors.

(i) Methane reforming furnaces.



- (j) Pulping liquor recovery furnaces.
- (k) Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid.
- (l) Halogen acid furnaces (HAFs) for the production of acid from halogenated hazardous waste generated by chemical production facilities where the furnace is located on the site of a chemical production facility, the acid product has a halogen acid content of at least three per cent, the acid product is used in a manufacturing process, and, except for hazardous waste burned as fuel, hazardous waste fed to the furnace has a minimum halogen content of twenty per cent as-generated.
- (m) Such other devices as the administrator, after notice and comment, may add to this list on the basis of one or more of the following factors:
 - (i) The design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of material products;
 - (ii) The use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product;
 - (iii) The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials in processes using raw materials as principal feedstocks;
 - (iv) The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product;
 - (v) The use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and
 - (vi) Other factors as appropriate.
- (6) "Infrared incinerator" means any enclosed device that uses electric powered resistance heaters as a source of radiant heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.
- (7) "Inground tank" means a device that meets the definition of "tank" in this rule, whereby a portion of a tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground, thereby preventing visual inspection of



that external surface area of the tank that is in the ground.

(8) "In operation" refers to a facility which is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

(9) "Injection well" means a well into which fluids are injected. (See also "underground injection.")

(10) "Inner liner" means a continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container which protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste.

(11) "Installation inspector" means a person who, by reason of that person's knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise the installation of tank systems.

(12) "Intermediate facility" means any facility that stores hazardous secondary materials for more than ten days, other than a hazardous secondary material generator or reclaimer of such material.

(13) "International shipment" means the transportation of hazardous waste into or out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

(J) [Reserved.]

(K) [Reserved.]

(L)

(1) "Lamp" or "universal waste lamp" means the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. A lamp is specifically designed to produce radiant energy, most often in the ultraviolet, visible, and infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Examples of common universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.

(2) "Land-based unit" means an area where hazardous secondary materials are placed in or on the



land before recycling. This definition does not include land-based production units.

(3) "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

(4) "Landfill cell" means a discrete volume of a hazardous waste landfill which uses a liner to provide isolation of wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells include, but are not limited to, trenches and pits.

(5) "Land treatment facility" means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

(6) "Large quantity generator" is a generator who generates any of the following amounts in a calendar month:

(a) Greater than or equal to one thousand kilograms (two thousand two hundred pounds) of non-acute hazardous waste; or

(b) Greater than one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous waste listed in rules 3745-51-31 or paragraph (E) of rule 3745-51-33 of the Administrative Code or

(c) Greater than one hundred kilograms (two hundred twenty pounds) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in rule 3745-51-31 or paragraph (E) of rule 3745-51-33 of the Administrative Code.

(7) "Large quantity handler of universal waste" means a "universal waste handler" (as defined in this rule) who accumulates five thousand kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, lamps, aerosol containers, antifreeze, or paint or paint-related waste, calculated collectively) at any time. This designation as a large quantity handler of universal waste is



retained through the end of the calendar year in which the five thousand kilogram limit is met or exceeded.

(8) "Leachate" means any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.

(9) "Leak-detection system" means a system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system shall employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure.

(10) "Liner" means a continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill, or landfill cell, which restricts the downward or lateral escape of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents, or leachate.

(M)

(1) "Management" or "hazardous waste management" means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste.

(2) "Manifest" means the shipping document U.S. EPA form 8700-22 (including, if necessary, U.S. EPA form 8700-22A), or the electronic manifest, originated and signed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Chapters 3745-52, 3745-53, 3745-54 to 3745-57 and 3745-205, and 3745-65 to 3745-69 and 3745-256 of the Administrative Code.

(3) "Manifest tracking number" means the alphanumeric identification number (i.e., a unique three letter suffix preceded by nine numerical digits), which is pre-printed in item 4 of the manifest by a registered source.



(4) "Mercury-containing equipment" means a device or part of a device (including thermostats, but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury integral to the function of the equipment.

(5) "Military munitions" means all ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the United States department of defense (DOD) or the United States armed services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the department of defense, the United States coast guard, the United States department of energy (DOE), and national guard personnel.

(a) The term "military munitions" includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DOD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof.

(b) The term "military munitions" does not include wholly inert items; improvised explosive devices; and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components thereof. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under DOE's nuclear weapons program after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 have been completed.

(6) "Mining overburden returned to the mine site" means any material overlying an economic mineral deposit which is removed to gain access to that deposit and is then used for reclamation of a surface mine.

(7) "Miscellaneous unit" means a hazardous waste management unit where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed of and that is not a container, tank, surface impoundment, pile, land treatment unit, landfill, incinerator, boiler, industrial furnace, underground injection well with appropriate technical standards under Chapter 3745-34 of the Administrative Code, corrective action management unit, containment building, or unit eligible for a research, development, and demonstration permit under rule 3745-50-65 of the Administrative Code, or staging pile.



(8) "Movement" means that hazardous waste transported to a facility in an individual vehicle.

(N)

(1) "New tank system" or "new tank component" means a tank system or component that will be used for the storage or treatment of hazardous waste and for which installation has commenced after July 14, 1986; except, however, for purposes of paragraph (G)(2) of rule 3745-55-93 and paragraph (G)(2) of rule 3745-66-93 of the Administrative Code, a new tank system is one for which construction commences after July 14, 1986. (See also "existing tank system.")

(2) "New hazardous waste management facility" or "new facility" means a facility which began operation, or for which construction commenced, after November 19, 1980. (See also "existing hazardous waste management facility.")

(3) "No free liquids," as used in paragraphs (A)(26) and (B)(18) of rule 3745-51-04 of the Administrative Code, means that "solvent-contaminated wipes" as defined in this rule may not contain free liquids as determined by method 9095B ("Paint Filter Liquids Test"), included in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" U.S. EPA publication SW-846, and that there is no free liquid in the container holding the "wipes" as defined in this rule.

(4) "Non-acute hazardous waste" means all hazardous wastes that are not acute hazardous waste, as defined in this rule.

(5) "Nuclear Waste Policy Act" means the Federal Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

(O)

(1) "Ohio EPA" means the Ohio environmental protection agency.

(2) "On ground tank" means a device that meets the definition of "tank" in this rule and that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surface so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected.



(3) "On-site" means 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 that person controls and to which the public does not have access are also considered on-site property.

(4) "Open burning" means the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

- (a) Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;
- (b) Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and
- (c) Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

(5) "Operator" means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

(6) "Owner" means the person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

(P)

(1) "Paint" means a pigmented or unpigmented powder coating, or a pigmented or unpigmented mixture of binder and suitable liquid, resulting from commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural, and post-consumer activities, that upon fusing or drying forms an adhering coating on the surface to which the paint is applied. Powder coating is any surface coating which is applied as a dry powder and is fused into a continuous coating film through the use of heat.

(2) "Paint-related waste" means any material contaminated with paint that results from paint packaging, wholesale and retail operations, paint manufacturing, and paint application or removal activities, or a material derived from the reclamation of paint-related wastes that is recycled in a manner other than burning for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal according to rules 3745-51-02 and 3745-266-20 of the Administrative Code.



(3) "Partial closure" means the closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of Chapters 3745-54 to 3745-57 and 3745-205 or 3745-65 to 3745-69 and 3745-256 of the Administrative Code at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including the associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface impoundment, waste pile, or other hazardous waste management unit, while other units of the same facility continue to operate.

(4) "Permit (as concerns hazardous waste)," "Ohio hazardous waste permit," or "hazardous waste permit" means a hazardous waste facility installation and operation permit issued under Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code and the rules adopted thereunder, or a renewal permit issued pursuant to section 3734.05 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Permitted facility" means a facility that has possession of a current Ohio hazardous waste permit.

(6) "Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, the state of Ohio or any state of the United States, municipality, commission, political subdivision of the state, or any interstate body.

(7) "Personnel" or "facility personnel" means all persons who work at, or oversee the operations of, a hazardous waste facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with Chapters 3745-54 to 3745-57 and 3745-205 or 3745-65 to 3745-69 and 3745-256 of the Administrative Code.

(8) "Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, other than any article that:

(a) Is a new animal drug under Section 201(v) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA); or



(b) Is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the secretary of health and human services not to be a new animal drug; or

(c) Is an animal feed under Section 201(w) of the FFDCA that bears or contains any substances described by any portion of the definition of "pesticide" in this rule.

(9) "Pile" means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

(10) "Plasma arc incinerator" means any enclosed device using a high intensity electrical discharge or arc as a source of heat followed by an afterburner using controlled flame combustion and which is not listed as an industrial furnace.

(11) "Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but is not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

(12) "Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW" means any device or system used in the treatment (including, but not limited to, recycling and reclamation of hazardous wastes) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by the state or a "municipality" [as defined in Section 502(4) of the Clean Water Act]. This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if such sewers, pipes, or other conveyances convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

(Q) "Qualified groundwater scientist" means a scientist or engineer who has received a baccalaureate or post-graduate degree in the natural sciences or engineering, and has sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields as may be demonstrated by state registration, professional certifications, or completion of accredited university courses that enable that individual to make sound professional judgements regarding groundwater monitoring and contaminant fate and transport.

(R)



- (1) "Recognized trader" means a person domiciled in the United States, by site of business, who acts to arrange and facilitate transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery or disposal operations, either by purchasing from and subsequently selling to United States and foreign facilities, or by acting under arrangements with a United States waste facility to arrange for the export or import of the wastes.
- (2) "Remanufacturing" means processing a higher-value hazardous secondary material in order to manufacture a product that serves a similar functional purpose as the original commercial-grade material. For the purpose of this definition, a hazardous secondary material is considered higher-value if it was generated from the use of a commercial-grade material in a manufacturing process and can be remanufactured into a similar commercial-grade product.
- (3) "Remedial action plan" or "RAP" means a special form of hazardous waste management permit that a facility owner or operator may obtain, to authorize the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous remediation waste (as defined in this rule) at a remediation waste management site.
- (4) "Remediation waste" means all solid wastes and hazardous wastes, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris, that are managed for implementing cleanup.
- (5) "Remediation waste management site" means a facility where an owner or operator is or will be treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous remediation wastes. A remediation waste management site is not a facility that is subject to corrective action under rule 3745-54-101 of the Administrative Code, but is subject to corrective action requirements if the site is located in such a facility.
- (6) "Replacement unit":
 - (a) Means a landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile unit:
 - (i) From which all or substantially all of the waste is removed; and
 - (ii) That is subsequently reused to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.



(b) Does not apply to a unit from which waste is removed during closure, if the subsequent reuse solely involves the disposal of waste from that unit and other closing units or corrective action areas at the facility, in accordance with an approved closure plan or in accordance with a U.S. EPA or Ohio EPA approved corrective action.

(7) "Representative sample" means a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, groundwater) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

(8) "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act," or "RCRA" means the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

(9) "Run-off" means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

(10) "Run-on" means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

(S)

(1) "Saturated zone" or "zone of saturation" means that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water.

(2) "Sludge" means any solid, semisolid, 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.

(3) "Sludge dryer" means any enclosed thermal treatment device that is used to dehydrate sludge and that has a maximum total thermal input, excluding the heating value of the sludge, of two thousand five hundred British thermal units (Btu) per pound of sludge treated on a wet-weight basis.

(4) "Small quantity generator" means a generator who generates any of the following amounts in a calendar month:



- (a) Greater than one hundred kilograms (two hundred twenty pounds) but less than one thousand kilograms (two thousand two hundred pounds) of non-acute hazardous waste; and
- (b) Less than or equal to one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous waste listed in rule 3745-51-31 or paragraph (E) of rule 3745-51-33 of the Administrative Code; and
- (c) Less than or equal to one hundred kilograms (two hundred twenty pounds) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in rule 3745-51-31 or paragraph (E) of rule 3745-51-33 of the Administrative Code.

(5) "Small quantity handler of universal waste" means a "universal waste handler" (as defined in this rule) who does not accumulate five thousand kilograms or more total of universal waste (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, lamps, aerosol containers, antifreeze, or paint or paint-related waste, calculated collectively) at any time.

(6) "Solid wastes" has the same meaning as in rule 3745-27-01 of the Administrative Code.

(7) "Solvent-contaminated wipe" means:

- (a) A "wipe" as defined in this rule that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, either:
 - (i) Contains one or more of the F001 to F005 solvents listed in rule 3745-51-31 of the Administrative Code or the corresponding P-listed or U-listed solvents listed in rule 3745-51-33 of the Administrative Code; or
 - (ii) Exhibits a hazardous characteristic in rules 3745-51-20 to 3745-51-24 of the Administrative Code when that characteristic results from a solvent listed in Chapter 3745-51 of the Administrative Code; or
 - (iii) Exhibits only the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability in rule 3745-51-21 of the Administrative Code due to the presence of one or more solvents that are not listed in Chapter 3745-



51 of the Administrative Code.

(b) Solvent-contaminated wipes that contain listed hazardous waste other than solvents, or exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, characteristic of corrosivity, or characteristic of reactivity due to contaminants other than solvents, are not eligible for the exclusions in paragraphs (A)(26) and (B)(18) of rule 3745-51-04 of the Administrative Code.

(8) "Sorbent" means a material that is used to soak up free liquids by either adsorption or absorption, or both. "Sorb" means to either adsorb or absorb, or both.

(9) "Staging pile" means an accumulation of solid, non-flowing "remediation waste" (as defined in this rule) that is not a containment building and that is used only during remedial operations for temporary storage at a facility. Staging piles shall be designated by the director according to rule 3745-57-74 of the Administrative Code.

(10) "Standardized permit" means a hazardous waste management permit issued under rules 3745-50-700 to 3745-50-711 of the Administrative Code and rules 3745-50-250 to 3745-50-320 of the Administrative Code authorizing the facility owner or operator to manage hazardous waste. The standardized permit may have two parts: a uniform portion issued in all cases and a supplemental portion issued at the director's discretion.

(11) "State" means the state of Ohio.

(12) "Storage" means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

(13) "Sump" means any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of "tank" in this rule and those troughs or trenches connected to such pit or reservoir that serve to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities; except that as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, "sump" means any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate collection and removal system or leak detection and removal system for subsequent removal from the system.



(14) "Surface impoundment" or "impoundment" means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although the impoundment or surface impoundment may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments include, but are not limited to, holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

(T)

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

(2) "Tank system" means a hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and the associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

(3) "TEQ" means toxicity equivalence, the international method of relating the toxicity of various dioxin and furan congeners to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

(4) "Thermal treatment" means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device which uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes include, but are not limited to, incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge. (See also "incinerator" and "open burning. ")

(5) "Thermostat" means a temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element, and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices in compliance with paragraph (C)(2) of rule 3745-273-13 or paragraph (C)(2) of rule 3745-273-33 of the Administrative Code.

(6) "Totally enclosed treatment facility" means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the



environment during treatment. An example of such facility is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

(7) "Trade secrets" means any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information which is not patented, which is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using such information to fabricate, produce, or compound an article, trade, or service having commercial value, and which gives the user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use such information.

(8) "Transfer facility" means any transportation-related facility, including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste or hazardous secondary materials are held during the normal course of transportation.

(9) "Transport vehicle" means a motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

(10) "Transportation" means the movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

(11) "Transporter" means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

(12) "Treatability study" means a study in which a hazardous waste is subjected to a treatment process to determine:

(a) Whether the waste is amenable to the treatment process;

(b) What pretreatment (if any) is required;

(c) The optimal process conditions needed to achieve the desired treatment;

(d) The efficiency of a treatment process for a specific waste or wastes; or



(e) The characteristics and volumes of residuals from a particular treatment process.

Also included in this definition for the purpose of the exemptions in paragraphs (E) and (F) of rule 3745-51-04 of the Administrative Code, are liner compatibility, corrosion, and other material compatibility studies and toxicological and health effects studies. A "treatability study" is not a means to commercially treat or dispose of hazardous waste.

(13) "Treat" or "treatment" means 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 the waste; recover energy or material resources from the waste; render the waste non-hazardous or less hazardous, safer to transport, store, or dispose of, or amenable for recovery or storage; or reduce the volume of the waste.

(14) "Treatment zone" means a soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed, or immobilized.

(U)

(1) "Underground injection" means 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. (See also "injection well.")

(2) "Underground source of drinking water" means any aquifer or a portion of the aquifer:

(a)

(i) Which supplies any "public water system" as defined in Chapter 3745-81 of the Administrative Code; or

(ii) Which contains a sufficient quantity of groundwater to supply a "public water system" as defined in Chapter 3745-81 of the Administrative Code; and

(a) Currently supplies drinking water for human consumption; or



- (b) Contains fewer than ten thousand milligrams per liter total dissolved solids; and
- (b) Which is not an exempted aquifer.

(3) "Underground tank" means a device that meets the definition of "tank" in this rule in which the entire surface area is totally below the surface of and covered by the ground.

(4) "Unfit-for-use tank system" means a tank system that has been determined through an integrity assessment or other inspection to be no longer capable of storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous waste to the environment.

(5) "Universal waste" means any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of Chapter 3745-273 of the Administrative Code:

- (a) Batteries as described in rule 3745-273-02 of the Administrative Code;
- (b) Pesticides as described in rule 3745-273-03 of the Administrative Code;
- (c) Mercury-containing equipment as described in rule 3745-273-04 of the Administrative Code;
- (d) Lamps as described in rule 3745-273-05 of the Administrative Code;
- (e) Aerosol cans as described in rule 3745-273-06 of the Administrative Code; and

(f) Ohio-specific universal wastes as described in rule 3745-273-89 of the Administrative Code, which include:

- (i) Antifreeze; and
- (ii) Paint and paint-related waste.

(6) "Universal waste handler":



(a) Means:

- (i) A "generator" (as defined in this rule) 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.

(b) Does not mean:

- (i) A person who treats [except under the provisions of paragraph (A) or (C) or (E), (F), or (G) of rule 3745-273-13 of the Administrative Code, or paragraph (A) or (C) or (E), (F), or (G) of rule 3745-273-33 of the Administrative Code], 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.

(7) "Universal waste satellite accumulation area" means a container, cabinet, hopper, or other unit where universal waste aerosol containers are initially collected in the work area prior to being moved to the specified accumulation area for storage, puncturing, or preparation of the universal waste aerosol containers for shipment to another universal waste handler or destination facility.

(8) "Universal waste transporter" means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of universal waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

(9) "Unsaturated zone" or "zone of aeration" means the zone between the land surface and the water table.

(10) "United States" means the fifty states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.



(11) "Uppermost aquifer" means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary.

(12) "U.S. EPA" means United States environmental protection agency.

(13) "U.S. EPA identification number" means the number assigned by U.S. EPA or by Ohio EPA to each hazardous waste generator; hazardous waste transporter; hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility; large quantity universal waste handler; universal waste destination facility; used oil transporter; used oil processor; used oil marketer; and off- specification used oil burner.

(14) "Used oil" means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and, as a result of that use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

(15) "User of the electronic manifest system" means a hazardous waste generator; a hazardous waste transporter; an owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal facility; or any other person that:

(a) Is required to use a manifest to comply with:

(i) Any federal or state requirement to track the shipment, transportation, and receipt of hazardous waste or other waste material that is shipped from the site of generation to an off-site facility for treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal; or

(ii) Any federal or state requirement to track the shipment, transportation, and receipt of rejected wastes or regulated container residues that are shipped from a designated facility to an alternative facility, or returned to the generator; and

(b) Elects to use the system to obtain, complete and transmit an electronic manifest format supplied by the U.S. EPA electronic manifest system; or

(c) Elects to use the paper manifest form and submits to the system for data processing purposes a paper copy of the manifest (or data from such a paper copy), in accordance with paragraph (A)(2)(e)



of rule 3745-54-71 or paragraph (A)(2)(e) of rule 3745-65-71 of the Administrative Code. These paper copies are submitted for data exchange purposes only and are not the official copies of record for legal purposes.

(V)

(1) "Very small quantity generator" means a generator who generates less than or equal to all of the following amounts in a calendar month:

- (a) One hundred kilograms (two hundred twenty pounds) of non-acute hazardous waste; and
- (b) One kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous waste listed in rule 3745-51-31 or paragraph (E) of rule 3745-51-33 of the Administrative Code; and
- (c) One hundred kilograms (two hundred twenty pounds) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in rule 3745-51-31 or paragraph (E) of rule 3745-51-33 of the Administrative Code.

(2) "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

(W)

(1) "Waste" has the same meaning as in rule 3745-51-02 of the Administrative Code.

(2) "Waste management unit" means any discernible unit at which "solid wastes," "hazardous waste," "infectious wastes," (as those terms are defined in Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code), "construction and demolition debris" (as defined in Chapter 3714. of the Revised Code), "industrial waste," or "other wastes" (as those terms are defined in Chapter 6111. of the Revised Code) have been placed at any time, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid waste, hazardous waste, infectious waste, construction and demolition debris, industrial waste, or other waste. Such units include any area at a facility at which solid waste, hazardous waste, infectious waste,



construction and demolition debris, industrial waste, or other waste has been routinely and systematically released.

(3) "Wastewater treatment unit" means a device which:

- (a) Is part of a wastewater treatment facility that is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act; and
- (b) Receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a "hazardous waste" as defined in rule 3745-51-03 of the Administrative Code, or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a "hazardous waste" as defined in rule 3745-51-03 of the Administrative Code, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a "hazardous waste" as defined in rule 3745-51-03 of the Administrative Code; and
- (c) Meets the definition of "tank" or "tank system" in this rule.

(4) "Water (bulk shipment)" means the bulk transportation of hazardous waste which is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels.

(5) "Well" means any shaft or pit dug or bored into the earth, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with bricks or tubing to prevent the earth from caving in.

(6) "Well injection" see "underground injection."

(7) "Wipe" means a woven or non-woven shop towel, rag, pad, or swab made of wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material.

(X) [Reserved.]

(Y) [Reserved.]

(Z) "Zone of engineering control" means an area under the control of the owner or operator that, upon detection of a hazardous waste release, can be readily cleaned up prior to the release of



hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to groundwater or surface water.

(AA) As used in the hazardous waste rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the time within which an act is required to be performed is computed pursuant to section 1.14 of the Revised Code.

[Comment: For dates of non-regulatory government publications, publications of recognized organizations and associations, federal rules, and federal statutory provisions referenced in this rule, see rule 3745-50-11 of the Administrative Code titled "Incorporated by reference."]