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Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste Final Rule Compilations: The Contained Standard

Materials Recovery and Waste Management Division
Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

INTRODUCTION

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amends and clarifies the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) definition of solid waste ([40 CFR 261.2](#)). In particular, this rule establishes three self-implementing exclusions to the definition of solid waste for hazardous secondary materials that are reclaimed. One of the exclusions involves hazardous secondary materials that are legitimately reclaimed under the control of the generator (onsite reclamation, reclamation by the same company, and reclamation under certain tolling arrangements). The second exclusion involves hazardous secondary materials that are transferred to another company for reclamation. The last exclusion involves hazardous secondary materials that are exported for reclamation. In addition, the 2008 DSW rule outlines a procedure for case-by-case non-waste determinations.

For more information on the DSW rule, see [EPA's DSW Federal Register Notices web page](#).

About the 2008 DSW Rule

On October 30, 2008, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final rule that streamlines regulation of hazardous secondary materials to encourage beneficial recycling and to help conserve resources. The [Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste \(DSW\) Final Rule](#) (“DSW rule”)

About the “Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste Final Rule Compilations”

The *Revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste Final Rule Compilations* provide easy access for EPA, the states, the regulated community, and the public to important information regarding three provisions under the DSW rule: legitimate recycling, reasonable efforts and the contained standard. This user-friendly reference tool reduces the need for stakeholders to search through multiple *Federal Register* notices and will improve understanding of each of these three subjects. For each compilation, EPA has incorporated information from relevant preambles, regulations, and other materials.

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Please note that this reference is designed to be web-based; therefore, the usefulness of the document is maximized when it is viewed on a computer that is connected to the Internet.

This volume of the *Compilations* series provides information about the contained standard under the DSW rule. The compilations covering the legitimacy standard and the reasonable efforts condition will be available at <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/dsw/impresource.htm#guide>.

This document is not a rulemaking and does not change any existing solid or hazardous waste requirements. Any reformatting of regulatory language for the new exclusions is only intended to make the language easier to read. Moreover, EPA's intention is to include only that CFR language that is directly relevant to the contained standard. Note: other relevant language to this standard may exist and may not be included in this document; users of this document are responsible for examining all CFR language and other information that may be relevant to the reasonable efforts condition. Any language in this document, including any reformatted CFR language to assist in ease of reading, is not a substitute for the CFR itself or the requirements in the CFR. In addition, we also provide links to the [Government Printing Office's Electronic Code of Federal Regulations Web site](#) (e-CFR), which is updated almost daily.

In addition, this reference document presents matters related only to the contained standard of the federal definition of solid waste and hazardous waste recycling regulations. Most states are authorized to manage their own solid and hazardous waste regulatory programs. Therefore, states may have their own regulations that apply in lieu of federal regulations. While most state regulations are based on the federal requirements, some states have developed regulations that are more stringent than the federal program. We direct you to the following Web site to determine if your state regulatory program is different from the federal program: <http://epa.gov/waste/wyl/stateprograms.htm>.

For a collection of written materials about other issues related to the definition of solid waste, see the [Definition of Solid Waste Compendium](#). For more information regarding the various regulations applied to facilities generating or managing hazardous waste, see [Hazardous Waste Generators: A User Friendly Reference Document](#).

The *Compilations* series is also available in Microsoft Word format from EPA upon request. For more information on these versions and any other questions or comments concerning this document, please contact EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery:

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About “The Contained Standard” Compilation

Under the 2008 DSW rule, EPA requires that hazardous secondary materials must be contained. Materials that are not contained are considered discarded and are solid wastes. This condition applies to each of the exclusions under the DSW rule. This compilation discusses the following subjects (click a topic below to jump to a section):

- [Applicability](#)
- [Contained standard](#)
- [Land-based units, non-land-based units, and other management units](#)
- [Management as a valuable raw material, intermediate, or product](#)
- [When a release is significant](#)
- [Post-closure care](#)
- [Regulatory text](#)

The text in the following sections is taken nearly verbatim from the preamble to the 2008 final rule and from final regulatory language. The excerpts presented in this compilation do not necessarily appear in the same order as in the original source. In some cases, we have reformatted passages to improve readability. Where the language in this compilation does not exactly match preamble or regulatory language, we have indicated this by bracketing the text (with the exception of headings and bold titles, as well as lists of related resources). As noted above, any changes to the preamble or regulatory text are for the convenience of the reader and are not to be taken as substitutes for the actual language of the regulations or the preamble.

THE CONTAINED STANDARD

Applicability

The regulations at [40 CFR 261.2\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [40 CFR 261.4\(a\)\(23\)](#) apply to hazardous secondary materials that are generated and legitimately reclaimed under the control of the generator in the United States or its territories. Under these provisions, the hazardous secondary materials must be contained, whether they are stored in land-based units or non-land-based units [73 FR 64680–64681]. EPA [also finalized] an exclusion [[40 CFR 261.4\(a\)\(24\)–\(25\)](#)] from the definition of solid waste for hazardous secondary materials that are generated and subsequently transferred to another company or person for the purpose of reclamation (i.e., “transfer-based exclusion”), provided that certain conditions are met. [73 FR 64683] [One] condition of the transfer-based exclusion applicable to hazardous secondary material generators, reclamation facilities, and intermediate facilities is that the hazardous secondary materials must be contained in their management units. [73 FR 64685]

Contained

Under [the rule], the hazardous secondary materials must be contained, whether they are stored in land-based units or non-land-based units. Generally, such material is “contained” if it is placed in a unit that controls the movement of the hazardous secondary material out of the unit and into the environment. These restrictions support EPA’s determination that materials managed in this manner are not discarded. [73 FR 64681]

By “contained,” EPA means not released to the environment. It is a self-evident fact that hazardous secondary materials released to the environment (e.g., causing soil and groundwater contamination) are not “destined for recycling” or “recycled in a continuous process”; thus, they are part of the waste management problem. Moreover, as discussed [...] in section VII.C [of the preamble to the final rule], to the extent that significant releases to the environment from a storage unit have occurred and remain unaddressed, it is reasonable to conclude that the material remaining in the unit is also actively being discarded. It is important to note that the hazardous secondary materials that remain in the unit are not solid wastes, unless the releases from the storage unit indicate that these materials are not being managed as valuable commodities and are, in fact, discarded. [73 FR 64720]

The Agency has decided not to add performance standards or other requirements for managing hazardous secondary materials excluded under any of the of the exclusions promulgated [at] (§§ 261.2(a)(2)(ii), 261.4(a)(23), or 261.4(a)(24)). Such detailed

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measures are unnecessary for hazardous secondary materials that are handled as valuable products that are destined for recycling. Under [the 2008 DSW rule], regulatory authorities can determine whether such materials in a unit are contained by considering all such site-specific circumstances. For example, local conditions can greatly affect whether hazardous secondary materials managed in a surface impoundment are likely to leak and cause damage, and, therefore, whether the materials in the unit could be considered contained. Similarly, facilities may employ such measures as liners, leak

Damage Cases and the Contained Standard

The goal of the environmental problems study [38H [An Assessment of Environmental Problems Associated With Recycling of Hazardous Secondary Materials](#)] was to identify and characterize environmental problems that have been attributed to some types of hazardous secondary material recycling activity that are relevant for the purpose of this rulemaking effort. [73 FR 64673] The pattern of environmental damages that resulted from the mismanagement of recyclable materials (including contamination of soils, groundwater, surface water and air) is a strong indication that the hazardous secondary materials were generally not managed as valuable commodities and were discarded. Of the 208 damage cases, 81 cases (40%) primarily resulted from the mismanagement of recyclable hazardous secondary materials. Mismanagement of recycling residuals was the primary cause in 71 cases (34%). Often, in the case of mismanagement of recycling residues, reclamation processes generated residuals in which the toxic components of the recycled materials were separated from the non-toxic components, and these portions of the hazardous secondary material were then mismanaged and discarded. Examples of this include a number of drum reconditioning facilities, where large numbers of used drums were cleaned out to remove small amounts of remaining product such as solvent, and these wastes were then improperly stored or disposed. [73 FR 64673–64674]

detection measures, inventory control and tracking, control of releases, or monitoring and inspections. Any or all of these practices may be used to determine whether the hazardous secondary materials are contained in the unit. [73 FR 64729]

A few commenters [on the supplemental proposed rule] indicated that hazardous secondary materials managed in units complying with state regulatory programs to address releases should be considered contained. Because of the variety of such programs, and because the Agency has not conducted an in-depth evaluation of such state requirements, [EPA is] not adding a definition of “contained” that would incorporate this suggested element. However, regulatory authorities may consider compliance with such requirements as one of the factors in determining whether the hazardous secondary materials are contained in the units. [73 FR 64729]

Land-based Units, Non-land-based Units, and Other Management Units

Hazardous secondary materials released to the environment are not destined for recycling and are clearly discarded whether they originated from a land-based unit or not. Thus, for [this] final rule, EPA is requiring that hazardous secondary materials must be contained

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(whether it is managed in land-based units or non-land-based units) in order to identify the hazardous secondary materials that are not being discarded and, therefore, are not solid wastes. [73 FR 64667]

A land-based unit is defined in [40 CFR 260.10](#) as an area where hazardous secondary materials are placed in or on the land before recycling, but this definition does not include land-based production units. Examples of land-based units include surface impoundments and piles. [73 FR 64680]

[Examples of non-land-based units include] tanks, containers, or containment buildings. [73 FR 64669]

[As defined in [40 CFR 260.10](#), “container” means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled. Further, EPA has concluded that containers that meet Department of Transportation standards for the transportation of containerized materials ([49 CFR Part 173](#)) are also acceptable from an environmental protection perspective.]¹

Managed as a Valuable Raw Material, Intermediate, or Product

Under the first paragraph of 40 CFR 260.43, hazardous secondary materials that are not legitimately recycled are discarded materials and, therefore, are solid wastes. This paragraph also states that anyone claiming an exclusion at §261.2(a)(2)(ii), §261.4(a)(23), § 261.4(a)(24), or § 261.4(a)(25) or using a non-waste determination at §260.30(d) or (e) must be able to demonstrate that its recycling activity is legitimate. [73 FR 64701]

[Under] *Factor 3—Managed as a Valuable Commodity*. “The generator and the recycler should manage the hazardous secondary material as a valuable commodity. Where there is an analogous raw material, the hazardous secondary material should be managed, at a minimum, in a manner consistent with the management of the raw material. Where there is no analogous raw material, the hazardous secondary material should be contained. Hazardous secondary materials that are released to the environment and are not recovered immediately are discarded” (40 CFR 260.43(c)(1)). [73 FR 64703]

[This factor] that must be considered expresses the principle that hazardous secondary materials being recycled should be managed in the same manner as other valuable materials. This factor requires those making a legitimacy determination to look at how

¹ For more information on EPA’s determination that containers that meet DOT standards are also acceptable from an environmental protection perspective, see [Containers Storing Hazardous Waste, Requirements, January 21, 1986, RCRA Online Document No. 12543](#). See also, [Tank Storage at Transfer Facilities, June 1, 1996, RCRA Online Document No. 13786](#).

the hazardous secondary material is managed before it enters the recycling process. In EPA's view, a recycler will value hazardous secondary materials that provide an important contribution to its process or product and, therefore, will manage those hazardous secondary materials in a manner consistent with how it manages a valuable feedstock. If, on the other hand, the recycler does not manage the hazardous secondary materials as it would a valuable feedstock, that behavior may indicate that the hazardous secondary materials may not be recycled, but rather released into the environment and discarded. [73 FR 64703]

This factor addresses the management of hazardous secondary materials in two distinct situations. The first situation is when a hazardous secondary material is analogous to a raw material which it is replacing in the process.

In this case, the hazardous secondary material should be managed prior to recycling similarly to the way the analogous raw materials are managed in the course of normal manufacturing. EPA expects that all parties handling hazardous secondary materials destined for recycling—generators, transporters, intermediate facilities and reclamation facilities—will handle them in generally the same manner in which they would handle the valuable raw materials they might otherwise be using in their process. [73 FR 64703]

Definition of “analogous raw material”

An “analogous raw material” is a material for which a hazardous secondary material substitutes and which serves the same function and has similar physical and chemical properties as the hazardous secondary material. A raw material that has significantly different physical or chemical properties would not be considered analogous even if it serves the same function. For example, a metal-bearing ore might serve the same function as a metal-bearing air pollution control dust, but because the physical properties of the dust would make it more susceptible to wind dispersal, the two would not be considered analogous. Similarly, hazardous secondary materials with high levels of toxic volatile chemicals would not be considered analogous to a raw material that does not have these volatile chemicals or that has only minimal levels of volatile chemicals. [73 FR 64691]

The second situation the factor addresses is the case where there is no analogous raw material that the hazardous secondary material is replacing. This could be either because the process is designed around a particular hazardous secondary material—that is, the hazardous secondary material is not replacing anything—or it could be because of physical or chemical differences between the hazardous secondary material and the raw material that are too significant for them to be considered “analogous.” Hazardous secondary materials that have significantly different physical or chemical properties when compared to the raw material would not be considered analogous even if they serve the same function because it may not be appropriate to manage them in the same way. In this situation, the hazardous secondary material would have to be contained for this factor to be met. A hazardous secondary material is “contained” if it is placed in a unit that controls the movement of that material out of the unit. This requirement is consistent with

the idea that normal manufacturing processes are designed to use valuable material inputs efficiently rather than allow them to be released into the environment. [73 FR 64703]

For example, if a manufacturer has an ingredient that is a dry raw material managed in supersacks, the Agency would expect that a hazardous secondary material that is a similar dry material also would be managed in supersacks or in a manner that would provide equivalent protection. If, on the other hand, the hazardous secondary material was instead managed in an outdoor pile without appropriate controls in place to address releases to the environment, it may indicate that it was not being handled as a valuable commodity. If, however, the manufacturer decided to replace the dry raw material in its process with a liquid having the same constituents, it would not be sufficient, nor would it make sense, for the liquid to be managed in supersacks. Instead, the liquid would have to be “contained” (for example in a tank or surface impoundment). [73 FR 64703–64704]

An important part of this factor is the statement in the regulatory text clarifying that hazardous secondary materials that are released to the environment and not recovered immediately are discarded. Valuable products should not be allowed to escape into the environment through poor management and this factor clarifies that those hazardous secondary materials that do escape (and are not immediately recovered) are clearly discarded. Either a large release or ongoing releases of smaller amounts could indicate that, in general, the hazardous secondary material is not being managed as a valuable product, which could potentially lead to the recycling process being found not to be legitimate. Hazardous secondary materials that are immediately recovered before they disperse into the environment—air, soil, or water—and are reintroduced in the recycling process are not discarded. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis, however. [73 FR 64704]

EPA has determined that it is appropriate that this factor is one of the two that must be considered rather than a factor that must be met because there are situations in which this factor is not met, but recycling appears to be legitimate. An example of this kind of situation is described in the March 2007 supplemental proposal [72 FR 14199]. In the example, a hazardous secondary material that is a powder-like material is shipped in a woven super sack and stored in an indoor containment area, whereas the analogous raw material is shipped and stored in drums. A strict reading of this factor may determine that the hazardous secondary material is not being managed in a manner consistent with the raw material even if the differences in management are not actually impacting the likelihood of a release. By designing the legitimacy factors so that this one has to be considered, but not necessarily met, the individual facts of situations like the one described here can be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if they affect the legitimacy of the recycling activity. [73 FR 64704]

Significant Release

Hazardous secondary materials released to the environment from any unit are discarded and would be subject to the hazardous waste regulations, unless they are immediately

cleaned up. Hazardous secondary materials remaining in a unit that experiences a release may also be considered discarded in certain cases. [73 FR 64685]

In the event of a release from a unit to the environment, the hazardous secondary materials that remain in the unit may or may not meet the terms of the exclusions. They would be considered solid wastes if they are not managed as a valuable raw material, intermediate, or product, and as a result, a “significant” release of hazardous secondary materials from the unit to the environment were to take place and the materials were not immediately recovered. If such a significant release were to occur, the hazardous secondary materials remaining in the unit would be considered solid and hazardous wastes and the unit would be subject to the appropriate hazardous waste regulations. [73 FR 64681]

Disposal and the Contained Standard

“Disposal” is defined in 39H40 CFR 260.10 as “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 ground waters.” Thus a hazardous secondary material that is land disposed would not meet the “contained” standard. [73 FR 64713, footnote 13]

For example, an acidic hazardous secondary material undergoing reclamation could be stored in a tank that experienced a failure. A facility might fail to monitor the structural integrity of the tank, as most product tanks are monitored, or the tank might not be constructed to contain acidic hazardous secondary materials, causing a significant release of such materials into the environment that is not immediately recovered. The unit itself would consequently be considered a hazardous waste management unit because the hazardous secondary materials were not being managed as a valuable raw material, intermediate, or product, as evidenced by the failure to monitor it for structural integrity, resulting in the release. Thus, the unit and any remaining waste would be subject to Subtitle C controls because the hazardous secondary materials in the unit have been discarded. In addition, any of the released materials that were not immediately recovered would also be considered discarded and, if hazardous, subject to appropriate federal or state regulations and applicable authorities. Thus, to be excluded from the definition of solid waste, the facility has an obligation to manage the material as it would any raw material, intermediate or product because of its value. This includes, for example, operating and maintaining storage units in the same manner as product units. In the above example, whether by mismanagement of the hazardous secondary materials or by storing acidic materials in a tank not constructed to handle them or because of the failure to monitor the structural integrity of the unit, the result is that the unit would come under Subtitle C regulation. [73 FR 64681]

Conversely, a tank or a surface impoundment in good condition may experience small releases resulting from normal operations of the facility. Sometimes a material may escape from primary containment and may be captured by secondary containment or

some other mechanism that would prevent the material from being released to the environment or would allow immediate recovery of the material. In that case, the unit would retain its exclusion from RCRA hazardous waste regulation and the hazardous secondary materials in the unit would still be excluded from the definition of solid waste, even though any such materials that had been released would be considered discarded if not immediately recovered and would be subject to appropriate regulation. One specific example of “contained” hazardous secondary materials would be furnace bricks collected from production units and stored on the ground in walled bins before being used as feedstocks in the metals production process. If there were very small releases from the walled bins due to precipitation runoff, such releases would not cause the storage bins to be subject to Subtitle C controls. [73 FR 64681]

It should be noted that a “significant” release is not necessarily large in volume. Such a release could include an unaddressed small release to the environment from a unit that, if allowed to continue over time, could cause significant damage. Any one release may not be significant in terms of volume. However, if the cause of such a release remains unaddressed over time and hazardous secondary materials are managed in such a way that the release is likely to continue, the materials in the unit would not be contained. [73 FR

Examples of “significant” release

- [A] rusting tank or containers that are deteriorating may have a slow leak that, if unaddressed, could, over time, cause a significant environmental impact.
- [A] surface impoundment with a slow, unaddressed leak to groundwater could result, over time, in significant damage.
- [A] large pile of lead-contaminated finely ground dust without any provisions to prevent wind dispersal of the dust [could result, over time, in significant damage (73 FR 64681).]

64681] Such releases [see *Examples box*], if unaddressed over time and likely to continue, would mean that the hazardous secondary materials remaining in the unit were not being managed as a valuable raw material, intermediate, or product and that the materials had been discarded. As a result, the hazardous secondary materials in the unit would be hazardous wastes and these units would be subject to the RCRA hazardous waste regulations. [73 FR 64681]

Post-closure Care

Post-closure care (e.g., groundwater monitoring, maintenance of waste containment systems) only applies to land disposal units, where hazardous waste remains in the unit or other contamination is present after Subtitle C closure. However, the conditional [transfer-based] exclusion [...] only applies to hazardous secondary materials intended for reclamation. In no cases should the storage of these materials be designed or managed with the intent of leaving these hazardous secondary materials in place. [73 FR 64692]

Unlike the need for closure, which could occur at a reclamation or intermediate facility which meets all the conditions of the exclusion, but then becomes subject to forces beyond its control (such as a sudden downturn in the market for its recycled product), the

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need for post-closure care would only apply to a facility that does not meet the condition that the hazardous secondary materials are contained in the unit. Thus, the Agency has determined that the issue of post-closure care is most appropriately dealt with by enforcement of the condition that the hazardous secondary materials must be contained. If, during the life of the unit, there is a significant release that indicates that the hazardous secondary materials are discarded, and thus are wastes, then such waste is subject to the RCRA Subtitle C requirements, including the post-closure care requirements. See discussion of the condition that the hazardous secondary materials must be “contained” found in section VII.C. [of the preamble]. [73 FR 64692]

Related Resources:

Post-closure care requirements at [40 CFR part 265 subpart H](#).

CFR LANGUAGE

260.43 Legitimate Recycling of Hazardous Secondary Materials Regulated under §260.34, §261.2(a)(2)(ii), and §261.4(a)(23), (24), or (25).

[CFR text not included]

§[260.43](#)(c): The following factors must be considered in making a determination as to the overall legitimacy of a specific recycling activity.

(1) The generator and the recycler should manage the hazardous secondary material as a valuable commodity. Where there is an analogous raw material, the hazardous secondary material should be managed, at a minimum, in a manner consistent with the management of the raw material. Where there is no analogous raw material, the hazardous secondary material should be contained. Hazardous secondary materials that are released to the environment and are not recovered immediately are discarded.

[Remaining CFR text not included]

261.2(a)(2)(ii) Exclusion for Hazardous Secondary Materials That Are Legitimately Reclaimed Under the Control of the Generator in Non-Land-Based Units.

§[261.2](#)(a)(2)(ii): A hazardous secondary material is not discarded if it is generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator as defined in § 260.10, it is not speculatively accumulated as defined in § 261.1(c)(8), it is handled only in non-land-based units and is contained in such units, it is generated and reclaimed within the United States and its territories, it is not otherwise subject to material-specific management conditions under § 261.4(a) when reclaimed, it is not a spent lead acid battery (see § 266.80 and § 273.2), it does not meet the listing description for K171 or K172 in § 261.32, and the reclamation of the material is legitimate, as specified under § 260.43. (See also the notification requirements of § 260.42). (For hazardous secondary materials managed in land-based units, see § 261.4(a)(23)).

261.4(a)(23) Exclusion for Hazardous Secondary Materials That Are Legitimately Reclaimed Under the Control of the Generator in Land-Based Units.

§[261.4](#)(a)(23): Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed within the United States or its territories and managed in land-based units as defined in §260.10 of this chapter is not a solid waste provided that:

(i) The material is contained;

[Remaining CFR text not included]

261.4(a)(24) Exclusion for Hazardous Secondary Materials That Are Transferred for the Purpose of Legitimate Reclamation.

§261.4(a)(24): Hazardous secondary material that is generated and then transferred to another person for the purpose of reclamation is not a solid waste, provided that:

[CFR text not included]

(v) The hazardous secondary material generator satisfies all of the following conditions:

(A) The material must be contained.

[Remaining CFR text not included]

(vi) Reclaimers of hazardous secondary material excluded from regulation under this exclusion and intermediate facilities as defined in §260.10 of this chapter satisfy all of the following conditions:

[CFR text not included]

(D) The reclaimer and intermediate facility must manage the hazardous secondary material in a manner that is at least as protective as that employed for analogous raw material and must be contained. An “analogous raw material” is a raw material for which a hazardous secondary material is a substitute and serves the same function and has similar physical and chemical properties as the hazardous secondary material.

[Remaining CFR text not included]

261.4(a)(25) Exclusion for Hazardous Secondary Materials Exported for Reclamation.

§261.4(a)(25): Hazardous secondary material that is exported from the United States and reclaimed at a reclamation facility located in a foreign country is not a solid waste, provided that the hazardous secondary material generator complies with the applicable requirements of paragraph (a)(24)(i)–(v) of this section (excepting paragraph (a)(v)(B)(2) of this section for foreign reclaimers and foreign intermediate facilities)[....]

[Remaining CFR text not included]

ACRONYMS

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DSW	definition of solid waste
e-CFR	electronic Code of Federal Regulations
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FR	Federal Register
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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