Glossary

Biennial Report (also called the Hazardous Waste Report) - Sections 3002 and 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended, require large quantity generators and TSDFs to report to EPA or authorized states at least every two years. These entities must report on the type, source, form, quantities, and management of hazardous wastes generated on site and on the type, quantities, and management of hazardous wastes received from off site. They use the Biennial Report, or comparable state report, to satisfy these requirements. The forms included in the Biennial Report are described elsewhere in this glossary. Refer to the following Web site for additional information: http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/data/biennialreport/index.htm.

Central Data Exchange - the point of entry on the National Environmental Information Exchange Network for environmental data submissions to EPA. The CDX enables EPA to work with stakeholders - including state, tribal, and local governments and regulated industries - to enable the streamlined, electronic submission of data via the Internet.

Copy of Record - a true and correct copy of an electronic document received by an electronic document receiving system, which can be viewed in a human-readable format that clearly and accurately associates all the information provided in the electronic document with descriptions or labeling of the information. A copy of record includes: (1) all electronic signatures contained in or logically associated with that document; (2) the date and time of receipt; and (3) any other information used to record the meaning of the document or the circumstances of its receipt.

Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) - regulations found at 40 CFR Part 3 that provide the legal framework for electronic reporting under all of EPA's environmental regulations.

Digitized Signature - a graphical image of a handwritten signature and related forensic evidence that are executed with a pen or stylus on a digitizer pad.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) - the computer-to-computer exchange of business data in standard formats. In EDI, information is organized according to a specified format set by both parties, allowing a "hands-off" computer transaction that requires no human intervention or rekeying on either end. All information contained in an EDI transaction set is, for the

most part, the same as on a conventionally printed document. The EDI standards are developed and maintained by the Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12.

Encryption - the process of converting information from its normal, comprehensible form into an obscured guise, unreadable without special knowledge.

Extensible Mark-up Language (XML) - an open standard that describes data through simple but rigid syntax rules. It provides a standards base from which anyone may exchange data regardless of computer system or platform. XML also takes data from disparate data sets and formulates a common meaning between them. In short, XML overcomes system incompatibility by translating information into a common data structure and format.

Form GM – Waste Generation and Management – a form in the Biennial Report that is used to report hazardous waste generation and management. Form GM is divided into three sections that document 1) the source, characteristics, and quantity of hazardous waste generated; 2) the quantity of hazardous waste managed on site along with the management method used; and 3) the quantity of hazardous waste shipped off site for treatment, disposal, or recycling along with the off-site management method used.

Form WR – Waste Received from Off Site – a form in the Biennial Report that is used to identify hazardous wastes that were received from other hazardous waste sites and the method(s) used to manage them. Form WR is divided into three identical parts that collect information on the quantities and characteristics of each hazardous waste received from an off-site source and managed on site.

Hashed Password - a password that has been encrypted and the encrypted value is stored in the system, not in the actual password.

National Environmental Information Exchange Network - a secure Internet- and standards-based approach for exchanging environmental data. EPA, state environmental departments, tribes, and territories are partnering to build the Exchange Network to increase access to environmental data and make the exchange of data more efficient.

Node - a server that is securely connected to the Internet. A node on the Exchange Network serves as the exchange point for all data requests and submissions. They automatically listen for and submit requests for data

from other information trading partners and then deliver or publish the data based upon pre-described methods.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) - a tracking process by which a tag (that has been placed on the item to be tracked) is scanned or interrogated using a radio frequency signal. The process is analogous to bar coding; however, unlike bar codes, which need to be scanned manually and read individually (you have to actually see a bar code in order to read it), radio ID tags do not require line-of-sight for reading. Within the field of a wireless reading device, it is possible to automatically read hundreds of tags a second.

RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification (Site ID) Form – a form in the Biennial Report that requests general information about a facility (*e.g.*, mailing address, name of owner and operator, description of regulated waste activity). The Site ID Form also is submitted for other purposes under the regulations (*e.g.*, to obtain an EPA identification number).

Schema - a description of a type of XML document, typically expressed in terms of constraints on the structure and content of documents of that type, above and beyond the basic syntactical constraints imposed by XML itself. An XML schema provides a view of the document type at a relatively high level of abstraction. An XML schema also can be referred to as an XML Schema Definition (XSD).