

APPENDIX I -- RECORDKEEPING INSTRUCTIONS

The recordkeeping provisions of § 264.73 specify that an owner or operator must keep a written operating record at his/her facility. This appendix provides additional instructions for keeping portions of the operating record. See § 264.73(b) for additional recordkeeping requirements.

The following information must be recorded, as it becomes available, and maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility in the following manner:

Records of each hazardous waste received, treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility which include the following:

- (1) A description by its common name and the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) from Part 261 of these regulations which apply to the waste. The waste description also must include the waste's physical form, i.e., liquid, sludge, solid, or contained gas. If the waste is not listed in Part 261, Subpart D, of these regulations, the description also must include the process that produced it (for example, solid filter cake from production of ___, EPA Hazardous Waste Number W051). Each hazardous waste listed in Part 261, Subpart D, of these regulations, and each hazardous waste characteristic defined in Part 261, Subpart C, of these regulations, has a four digit EPA Hazardous Waste Number assigned to it. This number must be used for recordkeeping and reporting purposes. Where a hazardous waste contains more than one listed hazardous waste, or where more than one hazardous waste characteristic applies to the waste, the waste description must include all applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers.
- (2) The estimated or manifest-reported weight, or volume and density, where applicable, in one of the units of measure specified in Table 1;
- (3) The method(s) (by handling code(s) as specified in Table 2) and date(s) of treatment, storage, or disposal.

Table 1

Unit of measure	Code ¹
Gallons	G
Gallons per Hour	E
Gallons per Day	U
Liters	L
Liters Per Hour	H
Liters Per Day	V
Short Tons Per Hour	D
Metric Tons Per Hour	W
Short Tons Per Day	N
Metric Tons Per Day	S
Pounds Per Hour	J
Kilograms Per Hour	R
Cubic Yards	Y
Cubic Meters	C
Acres	B
Acre-feet	A
Hectares	Q
Hectare-meter	F
Btu's per Hour	I

FOOTNOTE: ¹Single digit symbols are used here for data processing purposes.

**TABLE 2 HANDLING CODES FOR TREATMENT, STORAGE,
AND DISPOSAL METHODS.**

Enter the handling code(s) listed below that most closely represents the technique(s) used at the facility to treat, store, or dispose of each quantity of hazardous waste received.

1. Storage

- S01 Container (barrel, drum, etc.)
- S02 Tank
- S03 Waste pile
- S04 Surface impoundment
- S05 Drip Pad
- S06 Containment Building (Storage)
- S99 Other Storage (specify)

2. Treatment

(a) Thermal Treatment

- T06 Liquid injection incinerator
- T07 Rotary kiln incinerator
- T08 Fluidized bed incinerator
- T09 Multiple hearth incinerator
- T10 Infrared furnace incinerator
- T11 Molten salt destructor
- T12 Pyrolysis
- T13 Wet Air oxidation
- T14 Calcination
- T15 Microwave discharge
- T18 Other (specify)

(b) Chemical Treatment

- T19 Absorption mound
- T20 Absorption field
- T21 Chemical fixation
- T22 Chemical oxidation
- T23 Chemical precipitation
- T24 Chemical reduction
- T25 Chlorination
- T26 Chlorinolysis
- T27 Cyanide destruction
- T28 Degradation
- T29 Detoxification
- T30 Ion Exchange
- T31 Neutralization
- T32 Ozonation
- T33 Photolysis
- T34 Other (specify)

(c) Physical Treatment

(1) Separation of components:

- T35 Centrifugation
- T36 Clarification
- T37 Coagulation
- T38 Decanting
- T39 Encapsulation
- T40 Filtration
- T41 Flocculation
- T42 Flotation
- T43 Foaming
- T44 Sedimentation
- T45 Thickening
- T46 Ultrafiltration
- T47 Other (specify)

(2) Removal of Specific Components:

- T48 Absorption-molecular sieve
- T49 Activated carbon
- T50 Blending
- T51 Catalysis
- T52 Crystallization
- T53 Dialysis
- T54 Distillation
- T55 Electrodialysis
- T56 Electrolysis
- T57 Evaporation
- T58 High gradient magnetic separation
- T59 Leaching
- T60 Liquid ion exchange
- T61 Liquid-liquid extraction
- T62 Reverse osmosis
- T63 Solvent recovery
- T64 Stripping
- T65 Sand filter
- T66 Other (specify)

(d) Biological Treatment

- T67 Activated sludge
- T68 Aerobic lagoon
- T69 Aerobic tank
- T70 Anaerobic tank
- T71 Composting
- T72 Septic tank
- T73 Spray irrigation
- T74 Thickening filter

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- T75 Tricking filter
- T76 Waste stabilization pond
- T77 Other (specify)
- T78-79 [Reserved]

(e) Boilers and Industrial Furnaces

- T80 Boiler
- T81 Cement Kiln
- T82 Lime Kiln
- T83 Aggregate Kiln
- T84 Phosphate Kiln
- T85 Coke Oven
- T86 Blast Furnace
- T87 Smelting, Melting, or Refining Furnace
- T88 Titanium Dioxide Chloride Process Oxidation Reactor
- T89 Methane Reforming Furnace
- T90 Pulping Liquor Recovery Furnace
- T91 Combustion Device Used in the Recovery of Sulfur Values from Spent Sulfuric Acid
- T92 Halogen Acid Furnaces
- T93 Other Industrial Furnaces Listed in § 260.10 (specify)

(f) Other Treatment

- T94 Containment Building (Treatment)

3. Disposal

- D79 Underground Injection
- D80 Landfill
- D81 Land treatment
- D82 Ocean Disposal
- D83 Surface Impoundment (to be closed as a landfill)
- D99 Other Disposal (specify)

4. Miscellaneous (Subpart X)

- X01 Open Burning/Open Detonation
- X02 Mechanical Processing
- X03 Thermal Unit
- X04 Geologic Repository
- X99 Other Subpart X (specify)

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APPENDIX V -- EXAMPLES OF POTENTIALLY INCOMPATIBLE WASTE

Many hazardous wastes, when mixed with other waste or materials at a hazardous waste facility, can produce effects which are harmful to human health and the environment, such as (1) heat or pressure, (2) fire or explosion, (3) violent reaction, (4) toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases, or (5) flammable fumes or gases.

Below are examples of potentially incompatible wastes, waste components, and materials, along with the harmful consequences which result from mixing materials in one group with materials in another group. The list is intended as a guide to owners or operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, and to enforcement and permit granting officials, to indicate the need for special precautions when managing these potentially incompatible waste materials or components.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. An owner or operator must, as the regulations require, adequately analyze his/her wastes so that he/she can avoid creating uncontrolled substances or reactions of the type listed below, whether they are listed below or not.

It is possible for potentially incompatible wastes to be mixed in a way that precludes a reaction (e.g., adding acid to water rather than water to acid) or that neutralizes them (e.g., a strong acid mixed with a strong base), or that controls substances produced (e.g., by generating flammable gases in a closed tank equipped so that ignition cannot occur, and burning the gases in an incinerator).

In the lists below, the mixing of a Group A material with a Group B material may have the potential consequence as noted.

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Group 1-A	Group 1-B
Acetylene sludge	Acid sludge
Akaline caustic liquids	Acid and water
Alkaline cleaner	Battery acid
Alkaline corrosive liquids	Chemical cleaners
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid	Electrolyte, acid
Caustic wastewater	Etching acid liquid or solvent
Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalies	Pickling liquor and other corrosive acids
Lime wastewater	Spent acid
Lime and water	Spent mixed acid
Spent caustic	Spent sulfuric acid

Potential consequences: Heat generation; violent reaction.

Group 2-A	Group 2-B
Aluminum	Any waste in Group 1-A or 1-B
Beryllium	
Calcium	
Lithium	
Magnesium	
Potassium	
Sodium	
Zinc powder	
Other reactive metals and metal hydrides	

Potential consequences: Fire or explosion; generation of flammable hydrogen gas.

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Group 3-A	Group 3-B
Alcohols	Any concentrated waste in Groups 1-A or 1-B Calcium Lithium Metal hydrides Potassium SO ₂ Cl ₂ , SOCl ₂ , PCl ₃ , CH ₃ SiCl ₃ Other water-reactive waste
Water	

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or heat generation; generation of flammable or toxic gases.

Group 4-A	Group 4-B
Alcohols	Concentrated Group 1-A or 1-B wastes Group 2-A wastes
Aldehydes	
Halogenated hydrocarbons	
Nitrated hydrocarbons	
Unsaturated hydrocarbons	
Other reactive organic compounds and solvents	

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

Group 5-A	Group 5-B
Spent cyanide and sulfide solutions	Group 1-B wastes

Potential consequences: Generation of toxic hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulfide gas.

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Group 6-A	Group 6-B
Chlorates	Acetic acid and other organic acids
Chlorine	Concentrated mineral acids
Chlorites	Group 2-A wastes
Chromic acid	Group 4-A wastes
Hypochlorites	Other flammable and combustible wastes
Nitrates	
Nitric acid, fuming	
Perchlorates	
Permanganates	
Peroxides	
Other strong oxidizers	

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

Source: "Law, Regulations, and Guidelines for Handling of Hazardous Waste." California Department of Health, February 1975.

APPENDIX VI -- POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS* IN WHICH COMPLIANCE WITH § 264.18(a) MUST BE DEMONSTRATED.

COLORADO

Archuleta
Conejos
Hinsdale

Mineral
Rio Grande
Saguache

* These include counties, city-county consolidations, independent cities.

APPENDIX VII (reserved)

APPENDIX VIII (reserved)

INSERT PART 264 APPENDIX IX HERE
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