

40 CFR §260.10

Regulated Unit Definitions

(Dated December 2001)

Ancillary Equipment Definition

- 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 its point of generation to a storage or treatment tank(s), between hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks to a point of disposal on-site, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.

Boiler Definition

- An enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:
 - (1) (i) The unit must 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 section(s) must be of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) (such as water walls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) 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.

Boiler Definition (cont'd)

The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they 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, the unit must maintain a thermal energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel; and

(iv) The unit must export and utilize at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit shall be 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 feedwater pumps; or

- (2) The unit is one which the Regional Administrator has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in 40 CFR §260.32.

Carbon Regeneration Unit Definition

- Any enclosed thermal treatment device used to regenerate spent activated carbon.

Component Definition

- Either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.

Container Definition

- Any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.
 - Examples:
 - 55 Gallon Drums
 - Large Tanker Trucks
 - Small Buckets
 - Test Tubes
 - Ammunition Boxes

Containment Building Definition

- A hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 264 or 265, Subpart DD.

Corrective Action Management Unit Definition

- An area within a facility that is used only for managing remediation wastes for implementing corrective action or cleanup at the facility.

Drip Pad Definition

- 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.

Elementary Neutralization Unit Definition

- A device which:
 - (1) Is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in 40 CFR §261.22, or they are listed in 40 CFR §261, Subpart D, only for this reason; and
 - (2) Meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel in 40 CFR §260.10.

Incinerator Definition

- Any enclosed device that:
 - (1) 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
 - (2) Meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

Industrial Furnace Definition

- Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy:
 - Cement Kilns
 - Aggregate Kilns
 - Coke Ovens
 - Methane Reforming Furnaces
 - Pulping Liquor Recovery Furnaces
 - Lime Kilns
 - Phosphate Kilns
 - Blast Furnaces
 - Titanium Dioxide Chloride Process Oxidation Reactors

Industrial Furnace Definition (cont'd)

- Smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machine, roasters, and foundry furnaces).
- Combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid.
- 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 content of at least 3 percent, 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 20 percent as-generated.

Industrial Furnace Definition (cont'd)

- Such other devices as the Administrator may, after notice and comment, add to the list on the basis of one or more of the following factors:
 - The design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of product; The use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product; The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw materials as principal feedstock; The use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product; The use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product; and other factors as appropriate.

Infrared Incinerator Definition

- 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.

Injection Well Definition

- A well into which fluids are injected.

Landfill Definition

- 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.

Land Treatment Facility Definition

- 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.

Pile Definition

- Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building.

Plasma Arc Incinerator Definition

- 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.

Sludge Dryer Definition

- 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 itself, of 2,500 Btu/lb. of sludge treated on a wet-weight basis.

Staging Pile Definition

- An accumulation of solid, non-flowing remediation waste that is not a containment building and that is used only during remedial operations for temporary storage at the facility. Staging piles must be designated by the Director according to the requirements of 40 CFR §264.554.

Sump Definition

- Any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it 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 system for subsequent removal from the system.

Surface Impoundment or Impoundment Definition

- 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 it 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 are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

Tank Definition

- 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) which provide structural support.

Tank System Definition

- A hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.

Thermal Treatment Definition

- The treatment of hazardous waste in a device which uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge.

Totally Enclosed Treatment Facility Definition

- 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 is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

Transfer Facility Definition

- Any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

Underground Injection Definition

- 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.

Well Definition

- 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.