ENERGYSOLUTIONS	WAG-501A

Mixed Waste Acceptance Guidelines

Revision 3

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- [ ] Rewrite
- [ ] Cancellation

Reason for Cancellation: _____

Table of Contents

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document provides the waste acceptance criteria for mixed waste as set by Bear Creek's RCRA Permit, TNHW-129 (Commitment 2.1). If waste is approved, additional instructions for packaging, shipping, and scheduling will be provided as required.

2. COMMITMENTS

2.1. TNHW-129 Hazardous Waste Management Permit

2.2. 40 CFR 260 - 268

2.3. TN Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility EPA ID# TND982157570

3. REFERENCES AND FORMS

3.1. References

3.1.1. CP-WM-PR-102-F1, Nonstandard Material Approval

3.1.2. WAG-501-F1, Shipment Summary Form

3.1.3. CP-EV-PR-302, Mixed Waste Profile Acceptance Process

3.1.4. CP-EV-PR302-F1, Mixed Waste Profile Form

3.1.5. CP-EV-PR-302-F3, Five Working Day Shipment Notification

3.1.6. CP-EV-PR-302-F4 - Sampling Waiver Request Form

3.1.7. CP-EV-PN-004, Waste Analysis Plan – Permitted Units

3.1.8. WAG-501, Waste Acceptance Guidelines

3.2. Forms

None

4. SHIPPING, PACKAGING, MARKING AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

4.1. All Mixed Waste must be approved according to the OOW, Profile and Five Working Day Shipment Notification requirements in CP-EV-PR-302 Mixed Waste Profile Acceptance Process (reference 3.1.3).

4.2. A completed Shipment Summary Form, WAG-501-F1 (Reference 3.1.8) must accompany all shipments of mixed waste.

4.3. The transporter is required to have a valid Hazardous Waste Transporter Permit and installation identification number. If the Hazardous Waste Transporter is a carrier other than Hittman, a copy of the transporter's Hazardous Waste Transporter Permit shall accompany the manifest.

4.4. All mixed waste shipments must have an advanced Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (US EPA Form 8700-22), Radioactive Material Manifest (NRC form 540 & 541) and LDR Certification submitted to Energy*Solutions* at least five working days prior to shipment and a hard copy must accompany the shipment.

4.5. Land Disposal Restriction notifications and certifications shall be submitted to EnergySolutions in accordance with Attachment 4.

NOTE:

When entering the Total Quantity in Box 11 on the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, if the container will not be disposed of with the mixed waste (i.e., RCRA-empty), then use net (waste) weight. If the container will be disposed of with the mixed waste (i.e., MACRO), then gross (waste + container) weight or net (waste) weight may be used.

4.6. Consolidated or Mixed Lading shipments or conveyances containing Hazardous or Mixed Wastes consigned to facilities other than EnergySolutions shall be segregated such that the wastes approved for unloading by EnergySolutions are loaded on the rear of closed transport vehicles (Van style) or are accessible in the case of an open transport vehicle (Flatbed style) without having to unload or move the other wastes.

4.7. All Mixed Wastes packages shall bear the EPA marking containing the required wording as described in 40 CFR 262.32. Although the marking is only required for packaging having a volume of 119 gallons or less, EnergySolutions requires this marking on all packaging containing Mixed Wastes.

4.8. Mixed Waste containers shall be in good condition (i.e., no rust, structural defects) and made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored (40 CFR 264.171 & 264.172).

5. PRE-ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

Before waste can be shipped to and received at Energy*Solutions* P4 RCRA Treatment Building, Container Storage Pad and Container Storage Building, the following must be completed.

5.1. A Nonstandard Material (OOW), Mixed Waste Profile package (Section 7.1 and Five Working Day Shipment Notification package (Section 7.2) must be reviewed and approved by the Review Committee (Reference 3.1.1 and 3.1.3).

NOTE

All the documents above are not required to be submitted to the Review Committee at the same time. Certain circumstances may require the OOW and/or Mixed Waste

Profile to be completed and approved prior to the generator submitting the Five Working Day Shipping Notification package for approval.

5.2. A contractual agreement between Energy*Solutions* and the generator (or contractor) is approved.

6. WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

6.1. Basic Waste Acceptance Criteria and Restrictions

6.1.1. Attachment 1 summarizes the waste acceptance criteria and restrictions found in this section.

6.1.2. Waste must be Mixed Waste (RCRA and Radioactive) as defined in 40 CFR 266 Subpart N and must only have hazardous waste code(s) list in Attachment 2.

6.1.3. Wastes must meet the site's Radioactive Materials License #R73016.

6.1.4. The following wastes cannot be accepted for storage or treatment at the Bear Creek RCRA Facility:

- Restricted Pesticides
- D001 Organic Peroxide formulations
- D001 Class 3 and 4 Oxidizers
- Mixed PCB Waste (40 CFR 761)

6.1.5. The following wastes are prohibited in the P4 RCRA Treatment Building; therefore, cannot be accepted for treatment:

NOTE:

Since these wastes are only authorized for storage on the Container Storage pad, then liquid waste meeting this criteria cannot be accepted at the Bear Creek RCRA Facility.

- D001 Compressed Gases
- D003 Unstable Reactive Materials
- D003 Water Reactive Materials
- D003 Explosives

6.1.6. The following wastes are prohibited on the Container Storage Pad.

- Liquid wastes
- D003 Class 3 & 4 Unstable Reactive Materials
- RCRA Listed Wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027

- D003 Explosives in explosive quantities (See Attachment 1 for definition of Explosive Quantities)

6.1.7. Chemicals (in liquid form) listed in Attachment 3 must be identified by the generator on the Mixed Waste Profile form (Section 3.1.4) and assessed for additional controls (secondary containment, floor coating compatibility, etc) by EnergySolutions during the Pre-Acceptance Procedures (Section 5).

6.2. Permitted Mixed Waste Treatment Processes

Mixed waste requiring a treatment technology listed below may be accepted for treatment at the Bear Creek RCRA Facility.

- Concentration based treatment standard as set in 40 CFR 268.40 and 1200-1-11.10(3)(a)(10) Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes.
- Amalgamation
- Carbon Adsorption
- Chemical Reduction
- Neutralization
- Deactivation
- Stabilization/Solidification
- Macroencapsulation
- Waste Sorting and Segregation
- Size Reduction

7. MIXED WASTE ACCEPTANCE REQUIREMENTS

7.1. Mixed Waste Profile Package

Pre-approval of a waste shall include a review of the generator's processes and products and a set of representative preliminary comprehensive analysis of the generator's waste to ensure that the generator's characterization is accurate prior to receiving shipments from off-site. The analytical data must be from a representative sample(s) as defined in 40 CFR 260.10. See Section 10 for collecting representative sample(s). The Mixed Waste Profile (WP) shall provide the necessary information for management of a waste stream. Attachment 2 is an example of a Mixed Waste Profile. The Mixed Waste Profile package includes the following:

7.1.1. Mixed Waste Profile form (CP-EV-PR-302-F1);

7.1.2. Waste Description, Physical Property Description, and other relevant attachments;

7.1.3. Waste Profile (WP) Analytical Data (see Section 8.5 for required analysis);

7.1.4. Diagrams, weights, loading configuration and additional information for components or large objects.

7.2. Five Working Day Shipping Notification Package

7.2.1. Five Working Day Shipment Notification form (CP-EV-PR-302-F3)

7.2.2. Advanced draft Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

7.2.3. Advanced draft LDR certification

7.2.4. Advanced draft Radiological Manifest

7.2.5. RCRA Accumulation Start date for all containers

NOTE

The EnergySolutions' Bear Creek Facility RCRA Facility has a permitted capacity and permit driven time requirements for receipt, inspection and sampling, based on volume; therefore, shipments may not be approved at the requested time. EnergySolutions will work with the customer to schedule shipments as capacity is available.

8. REQUIRED SAMPLING ANALYSIS

8.1. The analytical data used by the generator for the WP shall be from a laboratory that holds a National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) accreditation.

NOTE:

For the purposes of this requirement, total results on a dry weight basis may be used to show that a waste is not toxic per SW-846 Method 1311 Section 1.20. The total results will be divided by a conversion factor of 20 (mg/kg)/(mg/L) in order to determine whether a TCLP limit has the possibility of being exceeded.

8.2. Waiver of Sampling or Analysis

8.2.1. Some wastes do not lend themselves to sampling or to the analyses required. (Examples of these wastes include lead bricks, tree stumps, wood, lead shielding, concrete, construction debris, building debris, other debris, bricks, sheet metal, discarded containers, metal, sheet rock, wire, plastic waste, wood pallets, glass, gloves, suits, boots, paper towels, aerosol cans, batteries etc.) The analyses of such waste may be waived by EnergySolutions on a profile basis. A detailed characterization must be provided in the WP.

8.2.2. For such waste, alternative sampling methods may be used to obtain samples for analysis at EnergySolutions' discretion. Samples may be analyzed for specific parameters and waived for other parameters. Where reasonably feasible, analyzable samples shall be obtained and run.

8.3. WP Analytical is analytical data provided by the generator to EnergySolutions during the pre-acceptance process.

8.4. WP Analytical requirements are based on Waste Stream Groups. Waste Stream Groups are described below.

8.4.1. Group 1, Debris and Radioactive Lead Solids —

Debris - solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is: a manufactured object; or plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material. However, the following materials are not debris: any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided in 40 CFR 268, namely lead acid batteries, cadmium batteries, and radioactive lead solids; process residuals such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues; and intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75% of their original volume. More than 50% of material in a container must meet the definition of debris in order to treat and dispose of the waste as debris.

Radioactive Lead Solids – radioactively contaminated metallic lead (i.e., sheet, brick, shot, pellets, fines, odd shapes, etc.)

8.4.2. Group 2, Pressurized Aerosol Cans

8.4.3. Group 3, Non-Debris Dry Waste — dry waste not meeting the definition of debris (i.e., powder, granular)

8.4.4. Group 4, Wet Waste — liquid (aqueous or non-aqueous), oil, sludge, slurry

8.4.5. Group 5, Elemental Mercury

8.5. Required Analysis by Waste Stream Group

8.5.1. Group 1, Debris and Radioactive Lead Solids

a. Detailed process knowledge must be completed and submitted as part of the profile to EnergySolutions for approval.

8.5.2. Group 2, Pressurized Aerosol Cans

a. Detailed process knowledge must be completed and submitted as part of the profile to EnergySolutions for approval.

8.5.3. Group 3, Non-Debris Dry Waste

a. Paint Filter Liquids Test (PFLT), SW-846 9095

b. Total or TCLP metals analysis for antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver and thallium, SW-846 1311

c. Volatile organics and semi-volatile organics, SW-846 8260 and 8270.

8.5.4. Group 4, Wet Waste

a. Paint Filter Liquids Test (PFLT), SW-846 9095

b. pH, SW-846 9040

c. Total or TCLP metals analysis for antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver and thallium, SW-846 1311

d. Volatile organics and semi-volatile organics, SW-846 8260 and 8270.

NOTE:

Unused/Off-spec chemicals or process waste (Group 4, Wet Waste) from well-defined chemical operations may be waived (in accordance with Section 1) from the Volatile and Semi Volatile Organic Parameters. The generator is required to provide detailed process knowledge including details of the process generating the waste, with the Mixed Waste Profile. EnergySolutions personnel will review and determine based on the information provided if the sampling waiver will be granted.

8.5.5. Group 5, Elemental Mercury

a. Detailed process knowledge must be completed and submitted as part of the profile to EnergySolutions for approval.

9. FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS

9.1. Waste Profile Analytical must be completed and submitted to EnergySolutions for the following:

9.1.1. New profiles

9.1.2. Profile revisions

9.1.3. Annual profile updates.

10. SAMPLING METHODS [1200-01-11-.06(2)(D)(2)(III)]

10.1. Waste Sampling Requirements

The methods and equipment used for sampling waste materials will vary with the form and consistency of the waste materials to be sampled. Samples collected using the sampling protocols listed below, for sampling waste with properties similar to the

indicated materials, will be considered by the Department, Agency and EnergySolutions to be representative of the waste. [1200-1-11-.02(5) Appendix I]

- Extremely viscous liquid – ASTM Standard D140-70
- Crushed or powdered material – ASTM Standard D346-75
- Soil or rock-like material – ASTM Standard D420-69
- Soil-like material – ASTM D1452-65
- Fly Ash-like material – ASTM Standard D2234-76

NOTE:

A "representative sample" means a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, ground water) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

NOTE:

ASTM Standards are available from ASTM, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103

- Containerized liquid waste – "COLIWASA"
- Liquid waste in pits, ponds, lagoons, and similar reservoirs – "Pond Sampler"

NOTE:

SW-846 also contains additional information on application of these protocols and can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/

10.2. Required Sampling Methods:

10.2.1. A sample shall be obtained by using one or more of the following:

- Coliwasas, tubes, weighted bottles, and dippers for sampling free-flowing liquids and slurry waste streams
- Triers, thieves, shovels, scoops and augers for sampling sludges and solid waste streams.

10.2.2. Appropriate preservation shall be used for each sample, as specified in the applicable analytical methods

10.2.3. Only sampling equipment constructed of glass or stainless steel may be used for sample collection for analysis of organic constituents.

NOTE

EnergySolutions may request additional analytical data as necessary to profile and verify the waste.

10.3. Mixed Waste Profile Revisions

10.3.1. The Mixed Waste Profile (CP-EV-PR-302-F1) shall be updated when:

- The process generating the waste has changed and as a result, the waste stream has different EPA waste codes, concentrations or treatment standards.
- Energy*Solutions* has reason to suspect that *the proce*ss generating the waste or waste stream has changed due to waste inspection, analytical results or treatment ineffectiveness. The generator must submit a revised Mixed Waste Profile (CP-EV-PR-302-F1) when one calendar year (no more than 365 days) has passed since the profile was approved or prior to the next requested shipment if 365 days have passed.

11. **ATTACHMENTS**

Attachment 1, Basic Waste Acceptance Guidelines
Attachment 2, Hazardous Waste Codes
Attachment 3, Chemicals Requiring Identification and Additional Controls
Attachment 4, LDR Notification and Certification Requirements

11.1. ATTACHMENT 1, BASIC WASTE ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINES

Waste Classification/ Parameter	P4 RCRA Treatment Building	Container Storage Pad	Comment	Maximum Capacity
Liquids	No restrictions unless otherwise restricted per this Table	Not Allowed	Paint Filter Test	P4 - 33,750 gallons CSB - Note 7 CSP - Not allowed
Solids	No restrictions unless otherwise restricted per this Table	No restrictions unless otherwise restricted per this Table		P4 - Note 8 CSB - Note 7 CSP - Note 8
RCRA Listed Waste - F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027	No restrictions unless otherwise restricted per this Table	Not allowed	NA	
Restricted Pesticides	Not allowed	Not allowed	See Note 1 for definition	825 cubic feet liquids and solids combined
Explosives	Not allowed	Not allowed in explosive quantities	See Note 2 for definition	
Organic Peroxide Formulations	Not allowed	Not allowed	See Note 3 for definition	
Oxidizers	Class 1 and Class 2	Class 1 and Class 2	See Note 4 for definition	
Unstable Reactive Materials	Not allowed	Class 1 and 2 only	See Note 5 for key definitions	
Compressed Gasses	Not allowed	Refer to Note 6	NA	
Water Reactive Materials	Not allowed	Refer to Note 6	NA	
Radioactive Material	Must comply with Radioactive Material License #R73016	Must comply with Radioactive Material License #R73016	NA	
PCB Waste	Not allowed	Not allowed	NA	

BASIC WASTE ACCEPTANCE GUIDELINES (Continued)

Note 1 - Restricted Pesticides - As defined under Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 40 CFR Part 152.175.
Note 2 - Explosives - As defined under Title 18, USC, Chapter 40, "Importation, Manufacture, Distribution, and Storage of Explosive Materials, and as classified by the US DOT Hazardous Material Regulations, 49 CFR 100-199.
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Non-Explosive Quantity – The maximum quantity of a chemical substance identified as an explosive material (see below) that when subjected to a sufficiently large initiating force (i.e. fire, shock, electrical current, etc.) is incapable of detonation (see below). This quantity may be provided by the chemical manufacturer or determined by laboratory testing using an industry accepted testing standard.
The following definitions were obtained from NFPA 400, Hazardous Materials Code, Chapter 3 Definitions:

3.3.39 – Explosive Reaction. A reaction, which includes both deflagration and detonation, producing a sudden rise in pressure with potentially destructive results.
3.3.26 – Deflagration. Propagation of a reaction zone at a velocity that is less than the speed of sound in the unreacted medium.
3.3.28 – Detonation. Propagation of a combustion zone at a velocity that is greater than the speed of sound in the unreacted medium.

The following definition was obtained from Title 18, United States Code, Chapter 40, Importation, Manufacture, Distribution, and Storage of Explosive Materials, Section 844, subsection (j):
(j) For the purposes of subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of this section and section 842(p), the term "explosive" means gunpowders, powders used for blasting, all forms of high explosives, blasting materials, fuzes (other than electric circuit breakers), detonators, and other detonating agents, smokeless powders, other explosive or incendiary devices within the meaning of paragraph (5) of section 232 of this title, and any chemical compounds, mechanical mixture, or device that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities, or packing that ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonation of the compound, mixture, or device or any part thereof may cause an explosion.
Therefore, a substance present in "explosive" quantity must, at a minimum:

1. Possess sufficient chemical energy to be detonable,
2. Must be present in such proportions, quantities, or packing that ignition or detonation may cause an explosion.

Note 3 - Organic Peroxides - Organic peroxide formulations as defined in the National Fire Prevention Association Code. (NFPA) 400, Hazardous Materials Code, Chapter 3 – Definitions. Typical Class I, II, III, IV, and V Organic Peroxide Formulations are presented in NFPA 400, Hazardous Materials Code, Annex F – Typical Organic Peroxide Formulations.
Note 4 - Oxidizers - Refer to NFPA 400, Annex G for listing of common oxidizers.
Class 1. An oxidizer whose primary hazard is that it slightly increases the burning rate but does not cause spontaneous ignition when it comes in contact with combustible materials.
Class 2. An oxidizer that will cause a moderate increase in the burning rate or that causes spontaneous ignition of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.
Class 3. An oxidizer that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat.
Class 4. An oxidizer that can undergo an explosive reaction due to contamination or exposure to thermal or physical shock. In addition, the oxidizer will enhance the burning rate and can cause spontaneous ignition or combustibles.
Note 5 – Unstable Reactive Materials (as defined in NFPA 400, Hazardous Materials Code, Chapter 3 Definitions)
Class 1. Materials that in themselves are normally stable but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.
Class 2. Materials that in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. This class includes materials that can undergo chemical change with rapid release of energy at normal temperatures and pressures, and that can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.
Class 3. Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation. This class includes materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures.
Class 4. Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. This class includes materials that are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock at normal temperatures and pressures.
Note 6 - General Requirements - Storage must be in accordance with applicable SBCCI (Southern Building Code Conference International) requirements for storage of hazardous and flammable materials. Applicable restrictions may depend on the amounts of other wastes in storage at a given time.
Note 7 - Maximum Capacity of the Container Storage Building (CSB)- The permitted maximum capacity in the Container Storage Building is 21,120 gallons (liquids and solids combined). NOTE: THE CONTAINER STORAGE BUILDING HAS NOT BEEN BUILT.
Note 8 - Maximum Capacity of Solids in the P4 RCRA Treatment Building and Container Storage Pad (CSP) - The permitted maximum capacity of solid mixed waste in the P4 RCRA Treatment Building and Container Storage Pad is a combined containerized volume of 12,000 cubic feet.
NA - Not applicable.

11.2. ATTACHMENT 2, HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

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11.3. ATTACHMENT 3, CHEMICALS REQUIRING IDENTITIFICATION AND ADDITIONAL CONTROLS

Chemical
Acetic Acid @ 60^{o} C
Acetic Acid @ 60^{o} C
Acetone
Chloroform
Diethylamine (aq. Sol'n) @ 20^{o} C
Dimethylamine (aq. Sol'n) @ 20^{o} C
Dimethyl formamide (DMF)
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether
Hydrofluoric acid @ 20^{o} C
Methylene chloride
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)
N-methyl pyrollidone
Nitric acid @ 20^{o} C
Nitrobenzene
Nitro-ethane
Phenol
Sodium hydroxide @ 60^{o} C
Sulphuric acid @ 100^{o} C
Sulphuric acid @ 20^{o} C
Toluene
Trichloroethylene

11.4. ATTACHMENT 4, LDR NOTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

No.	Required Information	Waste/ Contaminated Soil Does Not Meet Treatment Standard	Waste or Contaminated Soil Meets Treatment Standard at Original Point of Generation	Waste or Contaminated Soil is Exempt from LDR	Waste Has Variance From LDR
1	EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and Manifest Number of first shipment.	X	X	X	X
2	Statement: This waste is not prohibited from land disposal.			X	
3	The waste is subject to LDRs. The constituents of concern for F001-F005, and F039, and underlying hazardous constituents (for wastes that are not managed in a Clean Water Act (CWA) or CWA-equivalent facility), unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all constituents. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice.	X	X		
4	The notice must include the applicable wastewater/non-wastewater category [Rules 0400-12-01-.10(1)(b)7 and 11] and subdivisions made within a waste code based on waste-specific criteria (such as D003 reactive cyanide).	X	X		
5	Waste analysis data (when available).	X	X	X	
6	Date the waste is subject to the prohibition.			X	
7	For hazardous debris, when treating with the alternative treatment technologies provided by Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3)(f); the contaminants subject to treatment, as described in Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3)(f)2; and an indication that these contaminants are being treated to comply with Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3)(f).	X		X	
8	For contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3)(j)1, the constituents subject to treatment as described in Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3)(j)4, and the following statement: This contaminated soil [does/does not] contain listed hazardous waste and [does/does not] exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and (is subject to/complies with) the soil treatment standards as provided by Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3)(j)3 or the universal treatment standards.	X			
9	A certification is needed.	1	1,2		3

LDR NOTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS (CONT)

Certification Number	Qualification	
1	Required for contaminated soils only	"I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined this contaminated soil and it (does/does not) contain listed hazardous waste and (does/does not) exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and requires treatment to meet the soil treatment standards as provided by Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3)(j)3."
2	Required only if waste or contaminated soil meets the treatment standard at the point of generation	"I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3). I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment."
3	Required only for Lab Packs managed under Alternative Treatment Standards	"I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste and that the lab pack contains only wastes that have not been excluded under Appendix IV to Rule 0400-12-01-.10 and that this lab pack will be sent to a combustion facility in compliance with the alternative treatment standards for lab packs at Rule 0400-12-01-.10(3)(c)3. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."