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(d) In the International Shipments block, the importer must check the import box and enter the point of entry (city and State) into the United States.

(e) The importer must provide the transporter with an additional copy of the manifest to be submitted by the receiving facility to U.S. EPA in accordance with § 264.71(a)(3) and § 265.71(a)(3) of this chapter.

[51 FR 28685, Aug. 8, 1986, as amended at 70 FR 10818, Mar. 4, 2005]

Subpart G—Farmers

§ 262.70 Farmers.

A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from his own use which are hazardous wastes is not required to comply with the standards in this part or other standards in 40 CFR parts 264, 265, 268, or 270 for those wastes provided he triple rinses each emptied pesticide container in accordance with § 261.7(b)(3) and disposes of the pesticide residues on his own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label.

[53 FR 27165, July 19, 1988]

Subpart H—Transfrontier Shipments of Hazardous Waste for Recovery within the OECD

SOURCE: 61 FR 16310, Apr. 12, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 262.80 Applicability.

(a) The requirements of this subpart apply to imports and exports of wastes that are considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures and are destined for recovery operations in the countries listed in § 262.58(a)(1). A waste is considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures if it meets the Federal definition of hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261.3 and it is subject to either the Federal manifesting requirements at 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart B, to the universal waste management standards of 40 CFR Part 273, or to State requirements analogous to 40 CFR Part 273.

(b) Any person (notifier, consignee, or recovery facility operator) who mixes two or more wastes (including hazardous and non-hazardous wastes)

or otherwise subjects two or more wastes (including hazardous and non-hazardous wastes) to physical or chemical transformation operations, and thereby creates a new hazardous waste, becomes a generator and assumes all subsequent generator duties under RCRA and any notifier duties, if applicable, under this subpart.

§ 262.81 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this subpart.

(a) *Competent authorities* means the regulatory authorities of concerned countries having jurisdiction over transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations.

(b) *Concerned countries* means the exporting and importing OECD member countries and any OECD member countries of transit.

(c) *Consignee* means the person to whom possession or other form of legal control of the waste is assigned at the time the waste is received in the importing country.

(d) *Country of transit* means any designated OECD country in § 262.58(a)(1) and (a)(2) other than the exporting or importing country across which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or takes place.

(e) *Exporting country* means any designated OECD member country in § 262.58(a)(1) from which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or has commenced.

(f) *Importing country* means any designated OECD country in § 262.58(a)(1) to which a transfrontier movement of wastes is planned or takes place for the purpose of submitting the wastes to recovery operations therein.

(g) *Notifier* means the person under the jurisdiction of the exporting country who has, or will have at the time the planned transfrontier movement commences, possession or other forms of legal control of the wastes and who proposes their transfrontier movement for the ultimate purpose of submitting them to recovery operations. When the United States (U.S.) is the exporting country, notifier is interpreted to mean a person domiciled in the U.S.

(h) *OECD area* means all land or marine areas under the national jurisdiction of any designated OECD member

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country in §262.58. When the regulations refer to shipments to or from an OECD country, this means OECD area.

(i) *Recognized trader* means a person who, with appropriate authorization of concerned countries, acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell wastes; this person has legal control of such wastes from time of purchase to time of sale; such a person may act to arrange and facilitate transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations.

(j) *Recovery facility* means an entity which, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the importing country to receive wastes and to perform recovery operations on them.

(k) *Recovery operations* means activities leading to resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses as listed in Table 2.B of the Annex of OECD Council Decision C(88)90(Final) of 27 May 1988, (available from the Environmental Protection Agency, RCRA Information Center (RIC), 1235 Jefferson-Davis Highway, first floor, Arlington, VA 22203 (Docket # F-94-IEHF-FFFFF) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Environment Directorate, 2 rue Andre Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France) which include:

- R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy
- R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration
- R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents
- R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
- R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
- R6 Regeneration of acids or bases
- R7 Recovery of components used for pollution control
- R8 Recovery of components from catalysts
- R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil
- R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement
- R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10
- R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11
- 6R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Table 2.B

(l) *Transfrontier movement* means any shipment of wastes destined for recovery operations from an area under the

national jurisdiction of one OECD member country to an area under the national jurisdiction of another OECD member country.

§ 262.82 General conditions.

(a) *Scope.* The level of control for exports and imports of waste is indicated by assignment of the waste to a green, amber, or red list and by U.S. national procedures as defined in §262.80(a). The green, amber, and red lists are incorporated by reference in §262.89 (e).

(1) Wastes on the green list are subject to existing controls normally applied to commercial transactions, except as provided below:

(i) Green-list wastes that are considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures are subject to amber-list controls.

(ii) Green-list waste that are sufficiently contaminated or mixed with amber-list wastes, such that the waste or waste mixture is considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures, are subject to amber-list controls.

(iii) Green-list wastes that are sufficiently contaminated or mixed with other wastes subject to red-list controls such that the waste or waste mixture is considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures must be handled in accordance with the red-list controls.

(2) Wastes on the amber list that are considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures as defined in §262.80(a) are subject to the amber-list controls of this Subpart.

(i) If amber-list wastes are sufficiently contaminated or mixed with other wastes subject to red-list controls such that the waste or waste mixture is considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures, the wastes must be handled in accordance with the red-list controls.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) Wastes on the red list that are considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures as defined in §262.80(a) are subject to the red-list controls of this subpart.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a)(3): Some wastes on the amber or red lists are not listed or otherwise identified as hazardous under RCRA (e.g., polychlorinated biphenyls) and therefore are not subject to the amber- or red-list controls of this subpart. Regardless of the