

(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 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).

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(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 status of the waste under RCRA, however, other Federal environmental statutes (e.g., the Toxic Substances Control Act) may restrict certain waste imports or exports. Such restrictions continue to apply without regard to this Subpart.

(4) Wastes not yet assigned to a list are eligible for transfrontier movements, as follows:

(i) If such wastes are considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures as defined in §262.80(a), these wastes are subject to the red-list controls; or

(ii) If such wastes are not considered hazardous under U.S. national procedures as defined in §262.80(a), such wastes may move as though they appeared on the green list.

(b) *General conditions applicable to transfrontier movements of hazardous waste.*

(1) The waste must be destined for recovery operations at a facility that, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the importing country;

(2) The transfrontier movement must be in compliance with applicable international transport agreements; and

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (B)(2): These international agreements include, but are not limited to, the Chicago Convention (1944), ADR (1957), ADN (1970), MARPOL Convention (1973/1978), SOLAS Convention (1974), IMDG Code (1985), COTIF (1985), and RID (1985).

(3) Any transit of waste through a non-OECD member country must be conducted in compliance with all applicable international and national laws and regulations.

(c) *Provisions relating to re-export for recovery to a third country.*

(1) Re-export of wastes subject to the amber-list control system from the U.S., as the importing country, to a third country listed in §262.58(a)(1) may occur only after a notifier in the U.S. provides notification to and obtains consent of the competent authorities in the third country, the original exporting country, and new transit countries. The notification must comply with the notice and consent procedures in §262.83 for all concerned countries and the original exporting country. The competent authorities of the original exporting country as well as the competent authorities of all other concerned countries have 30 days to object to the proposed movement.

(i) The 30-day period begins once the competent authorities of both the initial exporting country and new importing country issue Acknowledgements of Receipt of the notification.

(ii) The transfrontier movement may commence if no objection has been lodged after the 30-day period has passed or immediately after written consent is received from all relevant OECD importing and transit countries.

(2) Re-export of waste subject to the red-list control system from the original importing country to a third country listed in § 262.58(a)(1) may occur only following notification of the competent authorities of the third country, the original exporting country, and new transit countries by a notifier in the original importing country in accordance with § 262.83. The transfrontier movement may not proceed until receipt by the original importing country of written consent from the competent authorities of the third country, the original exporting country, and new transit countries.

(3) In the case of re-export of amber or red-list wastes to a country other than those in § 262.58(a)(1), notification to and consent of the competent authorities of the original OECD member country of export and any OECD member countries of transit is required as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section in addition to compliance with all international agreements and arrangements to which the first importing OECD member country is a party and all applicable regulatory requirements for exports from the first importing country.

§ 262.83 Notification and consent.

(a) *Applicability.* Consent must be obtained from the competent authorities of the relevant OECD importing and transit countries prior to exporting hazardous waste destined for recovery operations subject to this Subpart. Hazardous wastes subject to amber-list controls are subject to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section; hazardous wastes subject to red-list controls are subject to the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section; and wastes not identified on any list are subject to the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) *Amber-list wastes.* The export from the U.S. of hazardous wastes as described in § 262.80(a) that appear on the amber list is prohibited unless the notification and consent requirements of paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this section are met.

(1) Transactions requiring specific consent:

(i) *Notification.* At least 45 days prior to commencement of the transfrontier

movement, the notifier must provide written notification in English of the proposed transfrontier movement to the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Compliance, Enforcement Planning, Targeting and Data Division (2222A), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460, with the words “Attention: OECD Export Notification” prominently displayed on the envelope. This notification must include all of the information identified in paragraph (e) of this section. In cases where wastes having similar physical and chemical characteristics, the same United Nations classification, and the same RCRA waste codes are to be sent periodically to the same recovery facility by the same notifier, the notifier may submit one notification of intent to export these wastes in multiple shipments during a period of up to one year.

(ii) *Tacit consent.* If no objection has been lodged by any concerned country (*i.e.*, exporting, importing, or transit countries) to a notification provided pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section within 30 days after the date of issuance of the Acknowledgment of Receipt of notification by the competent authority of the importing country, the transfrontier movement may commence. Tacit consent expires one calendar year after the close of the 30 day period; renotification and renewal of all consents is required for exports after that date.

(iii) *Written consent.* If the competent authorities of all the relevant OECD importing and transit countries provide written consent in a period less than 30 days, the transfrontier movement may commence immediately after all necessary consents are received. Written consent expires for each relevant OECD importing and transit country one calendar year after the date of that country’s consent unless otherwise specified; renotification and renewal of each expired consent is required for exports after that date.

(2) Shipments to facilities pre-approved by the competent authorities of the importing countries to accept specific wastes for recovery:

(i) The notifier must provide EPA the information identified in paragraph (e)