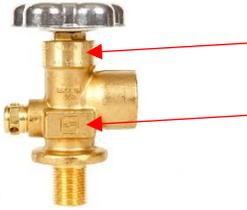
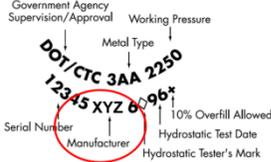


Introduction

This guidance document was prepared to assist in completing US Ecology’s Compressed Gas Cylinder Inventory & Inspection Supplement. The Waste/Material Profile Form (WMPF) and Compressed Gas Cylinder Inventory & Inspection Supplement provide the necessary information to safely and compliantly manage our customer’s waste/material in accordance with [40 CFR Part 61 subpart FF](#). Completing all documents thoroughly aids in expediting the approval process. Current copies of the WMPF and supplements are available on US Ecology’s website (www.usecology.com).

For specific waste/material acceptance questions and/or instructions for US Ecology facilities outside of the United States, please contact our customer service team at 800-592-5489.

General Information, Labels, and Warnings

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|----|--|---|
| 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indicate the number of cylinders represented by this supplement. ➤ If all of the specifications do not match, please complete additional forms. | |
| 2. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This is the Compressed Gas Association (CGA) number found on the valve of the cylinder. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It will be identified by “CGA” plus 3 digits. e.g. CGA 350 ○ This number will indicate the shape and thread of inlet and outlet connections. ○ If the cylinder is unknown, this information may also be helpful to identify the type of gas inside as well as characteristics of the gas. |  |
| 3. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If the label is not legible <u>and</u> securely attached, additional charges will apply. |  |
| 4. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indicate the manufacturer of the cylinder. This information is typically found on the shoulder markings. |  |
| 5. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This information is helpful in identifying and confirming the type of gas inside the cylinder as well as the characteristics of the gas. ➤ This could include additional details from the shoulder markings. ➤ This could also include additional warning labels attached to the cylinder. |  |

Additional DOT Information

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| 6. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Is the container DOT shippable per 49 CFR Part 173.301 ➤ If no, please add additional information as to why. |
| 7. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indicate if this is a gas poisonous by inhalation per 49 CFR Part 173.115. ➤ If yes, select a hazard zone. Class 2 gases are not assigned packing groups. Division 2.3 gases are assigned hazard zones based on the inhalation toxicity. (LC₅₀ stands for “lethal concentration 50%.”) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zone A: LC₅₀ ≤ 200 ppm inhalation toxicity ○ Zone B: LC₅₀ >200 ppm and ≤ 1000 ppm inhalation toxicity ○ Zone C: LC₅₀ >1000 ppm and ≤ 3000 ppm inhalation toxicity ○ Zone D: LC₅₀ >3000 ppm and ≤ 5000 ppm inhalation toxicity |
| 8. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indicate the DOT/ICC Specification Number in accordance with 49 CFR Part 173.301(a)(1). ➤ This information is typically found on the shoulder markings. |

Cylinder Size and Condition

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| 9. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Select the Type and Size of the cylinder from the drop down list provided. ➤ If the cylinder exceeds the size listed, select the next largest size. |
| 10. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enter the weight of the heaviest cylinder represented on the supplement. ➤ Select pounds or kilograms, as appropriate. |
| 11. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Select the condition of the cylinder from the drop down list provided. |
| 12. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Select the type of pressure relief device on the cylinder from the drop down list provided. |
| 13. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Is the valve in working condition? |
| 14. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indicate if the threads are impaired on the outlet valve. |
| 15. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indicate the actual pressure if known and/or ➤ Indicate if this is a low pressure (≤500 PSI) or high pressure (>500 PSI) cylinder. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low Pressure cylinders are typically wider than high pressure. They have thin walls which make them lighter when empty. They may also have welded seams and footings. ○ High pressure cylinders are typically tall and narrow. They have thicker walls which make them heavy, even when empty. They are seamless. |
| 16. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indicate if a valve cover or cap is present |
| 17. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Select the visual condition of the valve based on the drop down list provided. ➤ If the valve is corroded, indicate the color of the corrosion. |

Disclaimer

This information was prepared by US Ecology Corporation. It is not legal advice, and may not be current. USE is not a law firm, nor does it provide legal advice on specific State and Federal regulatory interpretations. Therefore, this information does not create, expressly or impliedly, an attorney-client relationship. This information is not a substitute for legal advice from an attorney licensed in the reader’s state or country. US Ecology is not responsible for actions taken or not taken as a result of this information, nor for any errors or omissions it may contain. Hazardous waste regulations are lengthy and complex, and this guidance is not intended to define all hazardous waste generator and disposal scenarios. For further guidance, please use the following link to access the Code of Federal Regulations: www.ecfr.gov