

# Exporting RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 262 Subpart H)

**Flowchart  
key**

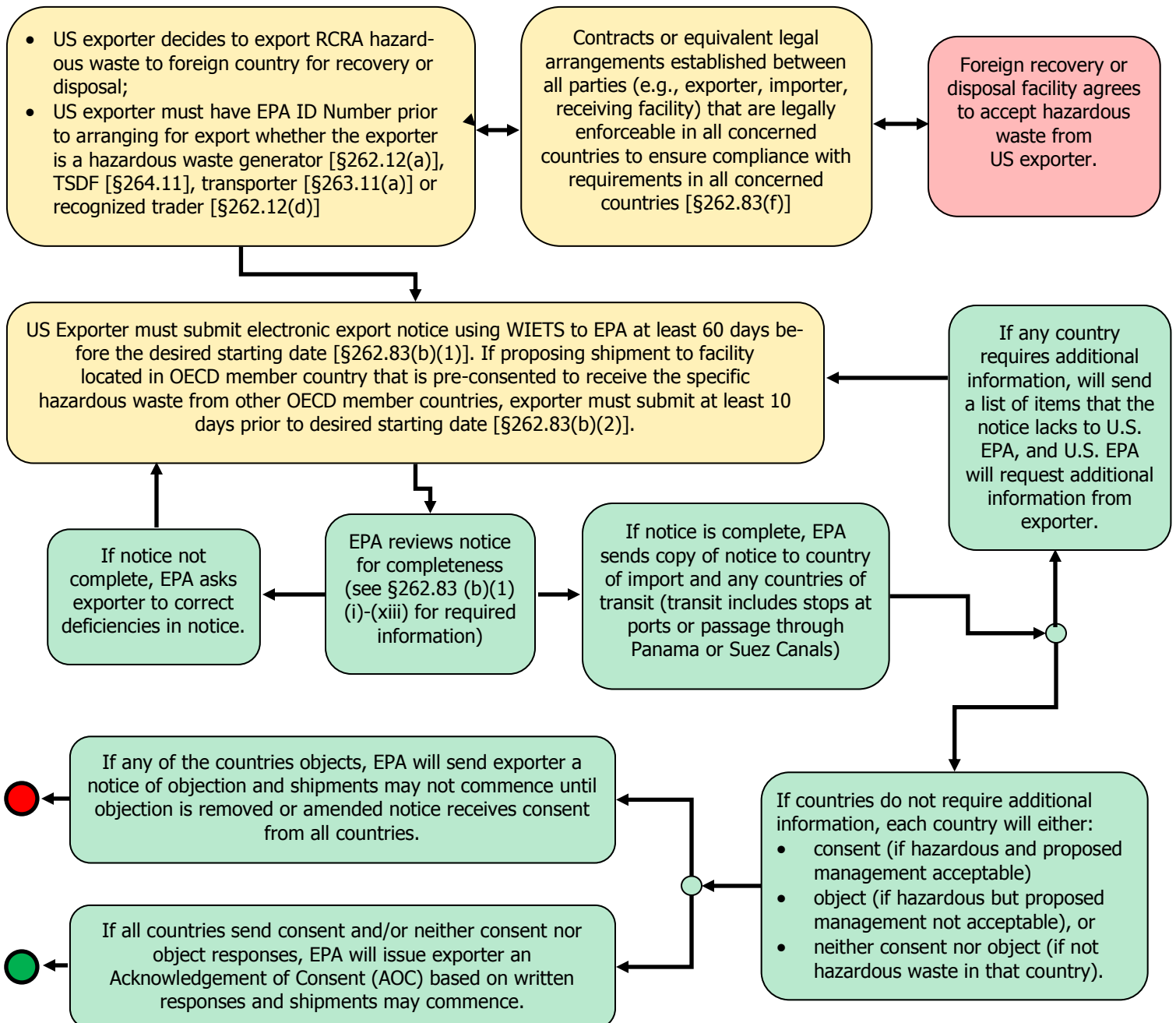
**EPA or Country of Import**

**Foreign Importer or Recovery Or Disposal Facility**

**US Hazardous Waste Exporter**

**Foreign or US Transporters**

## Pre-Shipment Requirements



# Export Shipment Requirements

US exporter prepares:

- international movement document for each shipment [§262.83(d)];
- RCRA manifest for each shipment unless the waste is exempted (e.g., SLABs and universal waste), listing consent numbers for each waste [§262.83(c)].

If following electronic process at border [§262.83(a)(6)(i)(A)], US exporter must submit Electronic Export Information (EEI) for each shipment to the Automated Export System (AES) in accordance with 15 CFR 30.4(b), and include EPA-specific information along with the other information required under 15 CFR 30.6.

US exporter decides whether to follow electronic or paper process at US border [§262.83(a)(6)].

If following paper process at border [§262.83(a)(6)(i)(B)], US exporter must:

- Attach paper documentation of consent to manifest, or to shipping papers if waste is exempted (e.g. SLABs and universal waste);
- Provide transporter with additional copy of RCRA manifest and instruct transporter via mail, email or fax to deliver that copy to the U.S. Customs official at the point the hazardous waste leaves the United States.

Transporters must sign and date the international movement document [§262.83(d)(2)(xiv)] and RCRA manifest unless waste is exempted [§263.20(c)] when accepting custody of the shipment from the generator or another transporter. The last transporter in the US must sign and date the RCRA manifest unless waste is exempted to indicate the date shipment left the US, send copy of RCRA manifest to generator, and if instructed to do so by exporter, give a copy of RCRA manifest to the U.S. Customs official at the border [§263.20(g)(4)(ii)].

Shipment exits US. Under contract terms, transporters outside of US must sign and date the international movement document when accepting custody of the shipment from another transporter [§262.83(f)].

If not disrupted, shipment arrives at foreign facility which either accepts or rejects shipment.

Is shipment disrupted prior to arrival at foreign facility?

If disrupted, under contract terms [§262.83(f)], transporters outside of US must inform US exporter and country of transit or import of disruption and need to return shipment.

If shipment accepted, under contract terms foreign facility:

- Sends copy of signed and dated international movement document within 3 days of receipt to US exporter, to countries of import and transit, and starting on electronic import-export reporting compliance date, to EPA [§262.83(f)(4)].
- Completes shipment recycling or disposal, sends confirmation of recovery or disposal no later than 30 days after completing recovery AND no later than 1 year from receipt of shipment to US exporter, to the country of import, and starting on electronic import-export reporting compliance date, to EPA [§262.83(f)(5)].

If shipment rejected, under contract terms foreign facility must inform US exporter, country of import and EPA. The person specified in the contract assumes responsibility for locating an acceptable alternate location in the country of import or arranging the return of shipment [§262.83(f)(3)].

Country of transit or import will inform EPA of need for return.

If return needed, exporter must complete shipment return to US within 90 days of date EPA informed of need to return. Whether shipment returned or sent to alternate facility, exporter must submit exception report to EPA [§262.83(e), §262.83(h)].