

USER'S GUIDE FOR WYOMING HAZARDOUS
WASTE INVENTORY SYSTEM

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INTRODUCTION

The Wyoming Hazardous Waste Inventory System was proposed for the exclusive use of staff members of the Solid Waste Management Program, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. The overall purpose of the database system is to compile and process all available information on location, types, quantities, and disposition of hazardous or potentially hazardous wastes in Wyoming.

This database was designed for use on an IBM PC personal computer using MS-DOS (Microsoft, Inc.) and dBaseII (Ashton-Tate, Inc.) software programs. We assume that the person using this hazardous waste database is familiar with the general operation of an IBM PC. Further specific information concerning file construction, editing and reporting (formatting, cross-listing, etc.) in dBaseII can be obtained in the user's manual supplied with the dBaseII software program.

FILE CONSTRUCTION

Information compiled for each facility is organized into files on 5-1/4" computer disks using a dBaseII software program on an IBM PC. Facilities in Wyoming which potentially manage hazardous wastes are listed alphabetically in two files: MASTER and WASTE. All facilities in Wyoming about which information has been collected and compiled (see Boelter, et al. 1984) are included in the MASTER file; the WASTE file contains only those companies for which at least some specific information on the waste types it manages is known.

MASTER File Construction

The MASTER file contains company addresses, contact persons for each facility, USEPA RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) status, etc., as well as a list of waste types, if known. There are 20 categories of information in the MASTER file, and each of the 20 categories is referred to as a "field". The MASTER file can be sorted and cross-indexed on field names, with the desired information subsequently listed in a print-out (see Examples of use, page 12). The 20 field names used in the MASTER file are:

- 1) COMPANY = The name of the company.
- 2) FACILITY = The name of the facility (some companies have several facilities).
- 3) EPAIDNBR = The 12-digit USEPA RCRA identification number.
- 4) ADDRESS = Street address or legal description of facility location.

- 5) CITY = Where the facility is located.
- 6) ZIPCODE = Where the facility is located.
- 7) COUNTY = Where the facility is located.
- 8) CONTACTTEL = Name and telephone number of contact person.
- 9) SICNBR = Standard Industrial Classification code number.
- 10) EPACCLASS = The USEPA classification of the facility, either Generator, Transporter, TSD (treatment storage, or disposal) facility, Non-notifier (facilities that have not responded to an USEPA RCRA survey), or Unknown.
- 11) TOTGALHAND = Total gallons of waste handled per year, from estimates on RCRA permits. This is a numeric field and can be totaled. If the total amount handled is unknown, this field will contain zeros.
- 12) TOTTONHAND = Total tons of waste handled per year, as above.
- 13) TOTWASTCAP = Total capacity for storage of wastes (the potential, not actual amount stored).
Abbreviations used in the TOTWASTCAP field are those used on RCRA permits, as follows:

Amount:

Disposition:

G = gallons	S01 = storage container
Y = cubic yards	S02 = storage tank
U = gallons per day	S03 = storage waste pile
E = gallons per hour	S04 = storage surface impoundment
A = acre-feet	D79 = disposal by injection well
B = acres	D80 = disposal by landfill
P = pounds	D81 = disposal by land application
T = tons	D83 = disposal by surface impoundment
	T01 = treatment tank
	T02 = treatment surface impoundment
	T03 = treatment incinerator

- 14) SOURCEINFO = A comment field which lists the sources of information for this facility, including the date. If more than one source was used, the most important are listed here.

Abbreviations used in the SOURCEINFO field include:

"Engr-Science Survey 1980", for the report prepared for DEQ by the consulting firm of Engineering-Science.

"EPA Region 8 Notif list", for USEPA Region 8 Hazardous Waste Notification Figures.

- 15) CURRCRSTA = The current status of the company under RCRA regulations, as listed in the USEPA Region 8 RCRA records as one of the following:

NON-REG: NON-H	= Non-regulated, non-handler (facility has been contacted and does not handle any hazardous wastes).
NON-REG: EXEMPT	= Non-regulated due to federal exemption (such as mining overburden, oil and gas production waters, etc.).
NON-REG: RECYCLER	= Non-regulated because wastes are recycled.
NON-REG: CLOSED	= Non-regulated because facility is no longer in operation.
UNKNOWN:	= No information about its status is presently known.
NOTIFIER: GEN	= Hazardous waste generator.
NOTIFIER: TRANS	= Hazardous waste transporter.
NOTIFIER: TSD	= Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and/or disposal facility.
NOTIFIER: UIC	= Hazardous waste underground injection.

Facilities in the NOTIFIER category have notified the USEPA that they handle hazardous wastes, and are listed, as indicated above, as generators, transporters, TSD or UIC facilities, or any combination of these, such as NOTIFIER: GEN, TRANS.

- 16) OTHERREGS = Other regulations under which the facility operates, for instance NPDES permits, land disposal permits, etc., which are abbreviated as follows:

W-QUAL = Water quality permits.
 A-QUAL = Air quality permits.
 SOL-WASTE = Solid waste regulations.

- 17) EPAACTION = Any enforcement action or violations noted by the USEPA.
- 18) DEQACTION = Any enforcement action or violations noted by DEQ.
- 19) COMMENT = Additional information or explanation concerning the facility.
- 20) WASTETYPES = A list of wastes, if known, using 4-digit USEPA RCRA waste codes as listed in the Federal Register 1980 or the Federal Code Hazardous Waste List (both attached) or written out, if the code is unknown. Some special abbreviation codes for hazardous wastes are used only in this Wyoming Hazardous Waste Inventory System:
- WOIL = Waste oil.
 WSOL = Waste solvents.
 OTHER = More wastes are managed at this facility than can be listed in this file. Further information on unlisted wastes can be found on the RCRA permit or USEPA notifier's lists.
 UNKNOWN = There is no information available on the waste types handled. This facility is not included in the WASTE file.

WASTE File Construction

The second file, WASTE, contains the names of the companies listed in the MASTER file and lists of waste types, with information on amount and disposition for each waste, if known, up to a total of seven waste types for each company. As in the MASTER file described above, this file can be sorted and cross-indexed on field names with the desired information listed in a print-out. There are at least eight field names depending on the number of waste types at a given facility as follows:

- 1) COMPANY = Company name plus all or part of the facility name or location of facility. When one company has several facilities, each facility can be located using a string search ("string" is defined in the Specific Instructions section, below). For instance, the AT&T facility named Church Buttes could be located by typing in: LOCATE FOR 'CHURCH' \$ COMPANY (See Examples of Use section).
- 2) WASTES = The list of wastes (there can be as many as seven wastes) using the same codes as were used in the MASTER file. If there are more wastes than can be listed here, "OTHER" appears at the end of the list. Further information on the unlisted wastes can be found in the company file in the DEQ Cheyenne Office or on the USEPA notifier's lists. The WASTE file can be sorted on this field using a string search for the desired waste code.
- 3) WASTE1 = The first waste type listed in the WASTES field above.
- 4) ESTANAMDP1 = The estimated annual amount handled and the disposition of waste number 1 using codes from RCRA permits as follows:

Amount:

Disposition:

G = gallons	S01 = storage container
Y = cubic yards	S02 = storage tank
U = gallons per day	S03 = storage waste pile
E = gallons per hour	S04 = storage surface impoundment
A = acre-feet	D79 = disposal by injection well
B = acres	D80 = disposal by landfill
P = pounds	D81 = disposal by land application
T = tons	D83 = disposal by surface impoundment
	T01 = treatment tank
	T02 = treatment surface impoundment
	T03 = treatment incinerator

- 5) ACTANAMDP1 = The actual amount handled and disposition of waste number 1 from an Annual Hazardous Waste Report filed with the USEPA. The codes used are as above in ESTANAMDP1.

Solid Waste



Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

This package is a complete reprint of the EPA regulations identifying and listing hazardous waste that were promulgated under Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) on May 19, 1980. If you need a copy of the preamble discussion to this regulation or a copy of other regulations for hazardous waste management that were promulgated under Subtitle C of RCRA please contact:

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SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACCESSING THE
WYOMING HAZARDOUS WASTE INVENTORY SYSTEM

The dBaseII software program is a powerful and extensive database management system. To use it efficiently will require some knowledge of the dBaseII control language. The complete list of dBaseII commands and definitions is too extensive to repeat here; the reader is advised to consult a dBaseII user's manual to learn the array of available commands. The following instructions will enable the reader to use both the MASTER and WASTE files for the purposes of obtaining information on the Wyoming Hazardous Waste Inventory System.

The dBaseII program was used to build both the MASTER and WASTE files. For ease of access to each file and to ensure adequate personal computer memory storage, each file is stored separately on formatted 5-1/4" disks. Since dBaseII was used to construct the files, the reader can easily use dBaseII to modify the format of any field within either file, should it be found necessary to do so. Further, new information gathered on either existing hazardous waste facilities or on newly developed hazardous waste facilities can easily be incorporated into the appropriate fields within the MASTER and WASTE files.

To begin to use the dBaseII program, one needs to initially load MS-DOS onto the IBM PC personal computer. With the MS-DOS prompt showing, insert the dBaseII system disk into disk drive A and type in 'dBase', followed by a carriage return. The dBaseII program will now be loaded from disk drive A of the IBM PC to the screen. With the dBaseII system disk on disk drive A, the hazardous waste file disk (either MASTER or WASTE) is put into disk drive B of the personal computer. The dBaseII

system prompt is a period (.) in the first screen column. Once the dBaseII prompt shows on the screen, any dBaseII system command is available by typing it in, followed by a carriage return.

Access to the hazardous waste file on disk drive B is then simply accomplished by typing: 'USE B:filename', where "filename" is either MASTER or WASTE. For instance, if access to the MASTER file (on disk drive B) is desired, the user would type: 'USE B:MASTER'. The "B:" directs the dBaseII program to "look for" filename "MASTER" on disk drive B. The directions are the same to access the WASTE file (= 'USE B:WASTE').

The dBaseII program can link together and/or sort fields (such as FACILITY, CONTACTTEL, TOTTONHAND, etc.) within each hazardous waste file by using logical operators. Logical operators generate logical results (expressed as "true" or "false"). Explaining logical operators is beyond the scope of this user's guide; the reader is advised to consult an elementary FORTRAN or BASIC text for review. Logical operators used in the dBaseII program are: .NOT., .AND., and .OR. Further, if the user desires to search for a particular value (or values) or to search for a specific word (or words) within a field, the user must use a "string" search. A string is defined as one character or a series of characters (such as "G", "Laramie", "16", "Natrona", "123-1234") which are used to locate any record within a file which possesses that particular string. A string is designated as a "\$" within dBaseII. For example, if one were interested in locating all hazardous waste facilities in the MASTER file disks which are classified by the USEPA as hazardous waste transporters or generators

(under fieldname EPACCLASS), one would use a string search as follows:

```
.USE B:MASTER  
.DISPLAY ALL FOR 'TRANS' .OR. 'GEN' $ EPACCLASS
```

This command will generate a list of all hazardous waste facilities on the MASTER file which are categorized as hazardous waste transporters or generators under fieldname EPACCLASS. Further examples of dBaseII commands and their use is demonstrated below.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLES

- 1) If one is interested in combining into one list all the generators in Natrona County under SIC code 1389 that are current USEPA notifiers, the commands would be:

```
.USE B:MASTER  
.LIST FOR (COUNTY = 'NATRONA' .AND. '1389' $ SICNBR .AND. 'NOTIFIER: GEN' $  
CURRCRASTA)
```

The computer would then search the files and list on the screen the facilities that met these conditions.

- 2) If one is interested in only a count of certain facilities, such as the number of facilities in Laramie County that handle waste K001, the commands would be:

```
.USE B:MASTER  
.COUNT FOR (COUNTY = 'LARAMIE' .AND. 'K001' $ WASTETYPES)
```

The computer would then search the files and indicate the number of facilities that met these conditions.

- 3) If one is interested in the contents of one or several fields, within which there are certain groupings (say, all USEPA-RCRA regulated facilities which are both hazardous waste generators and transporters), then one could type:

```
.USE B:MASTER  
.DISPLAY ALL FOR 'NOTIFIER: GEN, TRANS' $ CURRCRASTA
```

- 4) Once the session using either WASTE or MASTER is finished, upon typing 'QUIT', the dBaseII program reverts once again to MS-DOS.

REFERENCES CITED

Boelter, A., A. Reeve, M. Crossey, T.W. La Point, and H. Bergman.

1984. Available Information on Hazardous Waste Production,
Transport and Disposal in Wyoming. Final Report; Submitted to
Wyoming DEQ, Cheyenne.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1980. Identification and
listing of Hazardous Waste. EPA 8700-12(FR).

_____. Unlisted (Characteristic) Hazardous Wastes. 40 CFR Part 261,
Subpart C. A1-A21.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1980. Identification and listing of Hazardous Waste. EPA 8700-12(FR).
- B. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Unlisted (Characteristic) Hazardous Wastes. 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C. A1-A21.

ATTACHMENT A

Solid Waste



Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

This package is a complete reprint of the EPA regulations identifying and listing hazardous waste that were promulgated under Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) on May 19, 1980. If you need a copy of the preamble discussion to this regulation or a copy of other regulations for hazardous waste management that were promulgated under Subtitle C of RCRA please contact:

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PART 261—IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 261.1 Purpose and scope.
- 261.2 Definition of solid waste.
- 261.3 Definition of hazardous waste.
- 261.4 Exclusions.
- 261.5 Special requirements for hazardous waste produced by small quantity generators.
- 261.6 Special requirements for hazardous waste which is used, re-used, recycled or reclaimed.

Subpart B—Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste and for Listing Hazardous Wastes

- 261.10 Criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous wastes.
- 261.11 Criteria for listing hazardous waste.

Subpart C—Characteristics of Hazardous Waste

- 261.20 General.
- 261.21 Characteristic of ignitability.
- 261.22 Characteristic of corrosivity.
- 261.23 Characteristic of reactivity.
- 261.24 Characteristic of EP toxicity.

Subpart D—Lists of Hazardous Wastes

- 261.30 General.
- 261.31 Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources.
- 261.32 Hazardous wastes from specific sources.
- 261.33 Discarded commercial chemical products and associated off-specification materials, containers and spill residues.

Appendices

- Appendix I—Representative Sampling Methods
- Appendix II—EP Toxicity Test Procedures
- Appendix III—Chemical Analysis Test Methods
- Appendix IV—[Reserved for Radioactive Waste Test Methods]
- Appendix V—[Reserved for Infectious Waste Treatment Specifications]
- Appendix VI—[Reserved for Etiologic Agents]
- Appendix VII—Basis for Listing
- Appendix VIII—Hazardous Constituents

Authority: Secs. 1006, 2002(a), 3001, and 3002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912, 6921 and 6922).

Subpart A—General

§ 261.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) This Part identifies those solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under Parts 262

through 265 and Parts 122 through 124 of this Chapter and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA. In this Part:

(1) Subpart A defines the terms "solid waste" and "hazardous waste," identifies those wastes which are excluded from regulation under Parts 262 through 265 and 122 through 124 and establishes special management requirements for hazardous waste produced by small quantity generators and hazardous waste which is used, re-used, recycled or reclaimed.

(2) Subpart B sets forth the criteria used by EPA to identify characteristics of hazardous waste and to list particular hazardous wastes.

(3) Subpart C identifies characteristics of hazardous waste.

(4) Subpart D lists particular hazardous wastes.

(b) This Part identifies only some of the materials which are hazardous wastes under Sections 3007 and 7003 of RCRA. A material which is not a hazardous waste identified in this part is still a hazardous waste for purposes of those sections if:

(1) In the case of Section 3007, EPA has reason to believe that the material may be a hazardous waste within the meaning of Section 1004(5) of RCRA.

(2) In the case of Section 7003, the statutory elements are established.

§ 261.2 Definition of solid waste.

(a) A solid waste is any garbage, refuse, sludge or any other waste material which is not excluded under § 261.4(a).

(b) An "other waste material" is any solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities which:

(1) Is discarded or is being accumulated, stored or physically, chemically or biologically treated prior to being discarded; or

(2) Has served its original intended use and sometimes is discarded; or

(3) Is a manufacturing or mining by-product and sometimes is discarded.

(c) A material is "discarded" if it is abandoned (and not used, re-used, reclaimed or recycled) by being:

- (1) Disposed of; or
- (2) Burned or incinerated, except

where the material is being burned as a fuel for the purpose of recovering usable energy; or

(3) Physically, chemically, or biologically treated (other than burned or incinerated) in lieu of or prior to being disposed of.

(d) A material is "disposed of" if it is discharged, deposited, injected, dumped, spilled, leaked or placed into or on any land or water so that such material or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into ground or surface waters.

(e) A "manufacturing or mining by-product" is a material that is not one of the primary products of a particular manufacturing or mining operation, is a secondary and incidental product of the particular operation and would not be solely and separately manufactured or mined by the particular manufacturing or mining operation. The term does not include an intermediate manufacturing or mining product which results from one of the steps in a manufacturing or mining process and is typically processed through the next step of the process within a short time.

§ 261.3 Definition of hazardous waste.

(a) A solid waste, as defined in § 261.2, is a hazardous waste if:

(1) It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under § 261.4(b); and

(2) It meets any of the following criteria:

(i) It is listed in Subpart D and has not been excluded from the lists in Subpart D under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 of this Chapter.

(ii) It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D and has not been excluded from this paragraph under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 of this Chapter.

(iii) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.

(b) A solid waste which is not excluded from regulation under paragraph (a)(1) of this section becomes a hazardous waste when any of the following events occur:

(1) In the case of a waste listed in Subpart D, when the waste first meets the listing description set forth in Subpart D.

(2) In the case of a mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes, when a hazardous waste listed

in Subpart D is first added to the solid waste.

(3) In the case of any other waste (including a waste mixture), when the waste exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Subpart C.

(c) Unless and until it meets the criteria of paragraph (d):

(1) A hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste.

(2) Any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage or disposal of a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust or leachate (but not including precipitation run-off), is a hazardous waste.

(d) Any solid waste described in paragraph (c) of this section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:

(1) In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.

(2) In the case of a waste which is a listed waste under Subpart D, contains a waste listed under Subpart D or is derived from a waste listed in Subpart D, it also has been excluded from paragraph (c) under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 of this Chapter.

§ 261.4 Exclusions.

(a) *Materials which are not solid wastes.* The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this Part:

(1) (i) Domestic sewage; and

(ii) Any mixture of domestic sewage and other wastes that passes through a sewer system to a publicly-owned treatment works for treatment. "Domestic sewage" means untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system.

(2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

[Comment: This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.]

(3) Irrigation return flows.

(4) Source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*

(5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques which are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.

(b) *Solid wastes which are not hazardous wastes.* The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:

(1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, recovered (e.g., refuse-derived fuel) or reused. "Household waste" means any waste material (including garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels.)

(2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following and which are returned to the soils as fertilizers:

(i) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops.

(ii) The raising of animals, including animal manures.

(3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

(4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels.

(5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy.

§ 261.5 Special requirements for hazardous waste generated by small quantity generators.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a person generates, in a calendar month, a total of less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous wastes, those wastes are not subject to regulation under Parts 262 through 265 and Parts 122 through 124 of this Chapter, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA.

(b) If a person whose waste has been excluded from regulation under paragraph (a) of this Section accumulates hazardous wastes in quantities greater than 1000 kilograms, those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation under Parts 262 through 265 and Parts 122 through 124 of this Chapter, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA.

(c) If a person generates in a calendar month or accumulates at any time any of the following hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth below, those wastes are subject to regulation under Parts 262 through 265 and Parts 122 through 124 of this Chapter, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA:

(1) One kilogram of any commercial product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in § 261.33(e).

(2) One kilogram of any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met

specifications, would have the generic name listed in § 261.33(e).

(3) Any containers identified in § 261.33(c) that are larger than 20 liters in capacity;

(4) 10 kilograms of inner liners from containers identified under § 261.33(c);

(5) 100 kilograms of any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in § 261.33(e).

(d) In order for hazardous waste to be excluded from regulation under this section, the generator must comply with § 262.11 of this Chapter. He must also either treat or dispose of the waste in an on-site facility, or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment, storage or disposal facility, either of which is:

(1) Permitted by EPA under Part 122 of this Chapter, or by a State with a hazardous waste management program authorized under Part 123 of this Chapter;

(2) In interim status under Parts 122 and 265 of this Chapter; or,

(3) Permitted, licensed, or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste.

(e) Hazardous waste subject to the reduced requirements of this section may be mixed with non-hazardous waste and remain subject to these reduced requirements even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limitations identified in this section, unless the mixture meets any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.

§ 261.6 Special requirements for hazardous waste which is used, re-used, recycled or reclaimed.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a hazardous waste which meets either of the following criteria is not subject to regulation under Parts 262 through 265 or Parts 122 through 124 of this Chapter and is not subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA until such time as the Administrator promulgates regulations to the contrary:

(1) It is being beneficially used or re-used or legitimately recycled or reclaimed.

(2) It is being accumulated, stored or physically, chemically or biologically treated prior to beneficial use or re-use or legitimate recycling or reclamation.

(b) A hazardous waste which is a sludge, or which is listed in Subpart D, or which contains one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D; and which is transported or stored prior

to being used, re-used, recycled or reclaimed is subject to the following requirements with respect to such transportation or storage:

(1) Notification requirements under Section 3010 RCRA.

(2) Part 262 of this Chapter.

(3) Part 263 of this Chapter.

(4) Subparts A, B, C, D and E of Part 264 of this Chapter.

(5) Subparts A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J and L of Part 265 of this Chapter.

(6) Parts 122 and 124 of this Chapter, with respect to storage facilities.

Subpart B—Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste and for Listing Hazardous Waste

§ 261.10 Criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous waste.

(a) The Administrator shall identify and define a characteristic of hazardous waste in Subpart C only upon determining that:

(1) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic may:

(i) Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or

(ii) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when it is improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed; and

(2) The characteristic can be:

(i) Measured by an available standardized test method which is reasonably within the capability of generators of solid waste or private sector laboratories that are available to serve generators of solid waste; or

(ii) Reasonably detected by generators of solid waste through their knowledge of their waste.

§ 261.11 Criteria for listing hazardous waste.

(a) The Administrator shall list a solid waste as a hazardous waste only upon determining that the solid waste meets one of the following criteria:

(1) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.

(2) It has been found to be fatal to humans in low doses or, in the absence of data on human toxicity, it has been shown in studies to have an oral LD 50 toxicity (rat) of less than 50 milligrams per kilogram, an inhalation LC 50 toxicity (rat) of less than 2 milligrams per liter, or a dermal LD 50 toxicity (rabbit) of less than 200 milligrams per kilogram or is otherwise capable of causing or significantly contributing to an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness. (Waste

listed in accordance with these criteria will be designated Acute Hazardous Waste.)

(3) It contains any of the toxic constituents listed in Appendix VIII unless, after considering any of the following factors, the Administrator concludes that the waste is not capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed:

(i) The nature of the toxicity presented by the constituent.

(ii) The concentration of the constituent in the waste.

(iii) The potential of the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent to migrate from the waste into the environment under the types of improper management considered in paragraph (a)(3)(vii) of this section.

(iv) The persistence of the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent.

(v) The potential for the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent to degrade into non-harmful constituents and the rate of degradation.

(vi) The degree to which the constituent or any degradation product of the constituent bioaccumulates in ecosystems.

(vii) The plausible types of improper management to which the waste could be subjected.

(viii) The quantities of the waste generated at individual generation sites or on a regional or national basis.

(ix) The nature and severity of the human health and environmental damage that has occurred as a result of the improper management of wastes containing the constituent.

(x) Action taken by other governmental agencies or regulatory programs based on the health or environmental hazard posed by the waste or waste constituent.

(xi) Such other factors as may be appropriate.

Substances will be listed on Appendix VIII only if they have been shown in scientific studies to have toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effects on humans or other life forms.

(Wastes listed in accordance with these criteria will be designated Toxic wastes.)

(b) The Administrator may list classes or types of solid waste as hazardous waste if he has reason to believe that individual wastes, within the class or type of waste, typically or frequently are hazardous under the definition of hazardous waste found in Section 1004(5) of the Act.

(c) The Administrator will use the criteria for listing specified in this section to establish the exclusion limits referred to in § 261.5(c).

Subpart C—Characteristics of Hazardous Waste

§ 261.20 General.

(a) A solid waste, as defined in § 261.2, which is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under § 261.4(b), is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in this Subpart.

[Comment: § 262.11 of this Chapter sets forth the generator's responsibility to determine whether his waste exhibits one or more of the characteristics identified in this Subpart]

(b) A hazardous waste which is identified by a characteristic in this subpart, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, is assigned the EPA Hazardous Waste Number set forth in the respective characteristic in this Subpart. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Act and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Parts 262 through 265 and Part 122 of this Chapter.

(c) For purposes of this Subpart, the Administrator will consider a sample obtained using any of the applicable sampling methods specified in Appendix I to be a representative sample within the meaning of Part 260 of this Chapter.

[Comment: Since the Appendix I sampling methods are not being formally adopted by the Administrator, a person who desires to employ an alternative sampling method is not required to demonstrate the equivalency of his method under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21.]

§ 261.21 Characteristic of ignitability.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(1) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a flash point less than 60°C (140°F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79, or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM standard D-3278-78, or as determined by an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21.¹

¹ ASTM Standards are available from ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

(2) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.

(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Administrator under §§ 260.20 and 260.21.

(4) It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.151.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

§ 261.22 Characteristic of corrosivity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:

(1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using either the test method specified in the "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste. Physical/Chemical Methods" ² (also described in "Methods for Analysis of Water and Wastes" EPA 600/4-79-020, March 1979), or an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21.

(2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM-01-69 ³ as standardized in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste. Physical/Chemical Methods," or an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

² This document is available from Solid Waste Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 W. St. Clair Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

³ The NACE Standard is available from the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, P.O. Box 986, Katy, Texas 77450.

§ 261.23 Characteristic of reactivity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

(2) It reacts violently with water.

(3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

(4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.

(7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

(8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

§ 261.24 Characteristic of EP Toxicity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity if, using the test methods described in Appendix II or equivalent methods approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Table I at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that Table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this section.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table I which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

Table I.—Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for Characteristic of EP Toxicity—Continued

EPA hazardous waste number	Contaminant	Maximum concentration (milligrams per liter)
D004.....	Arsenic.....	5.0
D005.....	Barium.....	100.0
D006.....	Cadmium.....	1.0
D007.....	Chromium.....	5.0
D008.....	Lead.....	5.0
D009.....	Mercury.....	0.2
D010.....	Selenium.....	1.0
D011.....	Silver.....	5.0
D012.....	Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo, endo-5,8-dimethano naphthalene, gamma isomer, Lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer, Methoxychlor (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl) ethane), Toxaphene (C ₁₂ H ₈ Cl ₆ , Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine), 2,4-D, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), 2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid).	0.02
D013.....	Lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer, Methoxychlor (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl) ethane), Toxaphene (C ₁₂ H ₈ Cl ₆ , Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine), 2,4-D, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), 2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid).	0.4
D014.....	Methoxychlor (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl) ethane), Toxaphene (C ₁₂ H ₈ Cl ₆ , Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine), 2,4-D, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), 2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid).	10.0
D015.....	Toxaphene (C ₁₂ H ₈ Cl ₆ , Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine), 2,4-D, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), 2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid).	0.5
D016.....	2,4-D, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), 2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid).	10.0
D017.....	2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid).	1.0

Subpart D—Lists of Hazardous Wastes

§ 261.30 General.

(a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this Subpart, unless it has been excluded from this list under §§ 260.20 and 260.22.

(b) The Administrator will indicate his basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this Subpart by employing one or more of the following Hazard Codes:

Ignitable Waste.....	(I)
Corrosive Waste.....	(C)
Reactive Waste.....	(R)
EP Toxic Waste.....	(E)
Acute Hazardous Waste.....	(H)
Toxic Waste.....	(T)

Appendix VII identifies the constituent which caused the Administrator to list the waste as an EP Toxic Waste (E) or Toxic Waste (T) in §§ 261.31 and 261.32.

(c) Each hazardous waste listed in this Subpart is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number which precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Act and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Parts 262 through 265 and Part 122 of this Chapter.

(d) Certain of the hazardous wastes listed in § 261.31 or § 261.32 have exclusion limits that refer to § 261.5(c)(5).

§ 261.31 Hazardous waste from nonspecific sources.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
Genenc:		
F001	The spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and the chlorinated fluorocarbons; and sludges from the recovery of these solvents in degreasing operations.	(T)
F002	The spent halogenated solvents, tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, o-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(T)
F003	The spent non-halogenated solvents, xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(T)
F004	The spent non-halogenated solvents, cresols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(T)
F005	The spent non-halogenated solvents, methanol, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(R, T)
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations.	(T)
F007	Spent plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(R, T)
F008	Plating bath sludges from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations.	(R, T)
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(R, T)
F010	Quenching bath sludge from oil baths from metal heat treating operations.	(R, T)
F011	Spent solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	(R, T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations.	(R, T)
F013	Flotation tailings from selective flotation from mineral metals recovery operations.	(T)
F014	Cyanation wastewater treatment taking pond sediment from mineral metals recovery operations.	(T)
F015	Spent cyanide bath solutions from mineral metals recovery operations.	(R, T)
F016	Dewatered air pollution control scrubber sludges from coke ovens and blast furnaces.	(T)

§ 261.32 Hazardous waste from specific sources.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
Wood Preservation: K001		
K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
Inorganic Pigments:		
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	(R)
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.	(R)
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.	(R)
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.	(R)
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).	(R)
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	(R)
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	(R)
Organic Chemicals:		
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(R)
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	(R)
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R)
K012	Still bottoms from the final purification of acrylonitrile in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R)
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R)
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	(R)
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	(R)
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	(R)
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	(R)
K018	Heavy ends from fractionation in ethyl chloride production.	(R)
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	(R)
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	(R)
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	(R)
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	(R)
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(R)
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(R)
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	(R)
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	(R)
K027	Centrifuge residue from toluene diisocyanate production.	(R)
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(R)
K029	Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(R)
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	(R)
Pesticides:		
K031	By-products salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(R)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(R)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(R)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(R)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(R)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(R)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(R)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phosphate production.	(R)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylenetriphosphorodithionic acid in the production of phosphate.	(R)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phosphate.	(R)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(R)
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	(R)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(R)
Explosives:		
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	(R)
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	(R)
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	(R)
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
Petroleum Refining:		
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(R)
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(R)
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(R)
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(R)
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(R)
Leather Tanning/Finishing:		
K053	Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearing.	(R)

§ 261.32 Hazardous waste from specific sources. —Continued

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
K054	Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearing.	(T)
K055	Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; and through-the-blue.	(T)
K056	Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearing.	(T)
K057	Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue and shearing.	(T)
K058	Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; and through-the-blue.	(R, T)
K059	Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategory of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair save/non-chrome tan/retan/wet finish.	(R)
Iron and Steel:		
K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations	
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the electric furnace production of steel	
K062	Scent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations	
K063	Sludge from lime treatment of spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations	
Primary Copper: K064	Acid plant blowdown slurry/sludge resulting from the thickening of blowdown slurry from primary copper production	
Primary Lead: K065	Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities	
Primary Zinc:		
K066	Sludge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production	
K067	Electrolytic anode slimes/sludges from primary zinc production	
K068	Cadmium plant leach residue (iron oxide) from primary zinc production	
Secondary Lead: K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting	

§ 261.33 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Containers, and Spill Residues Thereof.

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded:

(a) Any commercial chemical product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section.

(b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section.

(c) Any container or inner liner removed from a container that has been used to hold any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph (e) of this section, unless:

(1) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;

(2) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or

(3) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container, has been removed.

(d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical

intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this Section.

[Comment: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in . . ." refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in paragraphs (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in paragraphs (e) or (f), such waste will be listed in either §§ 261.31 or 261.32 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C of this Part.]

(e) The commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates, referred to in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, are identified as acute hazardous wastes (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in § 261.5(c). These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hazardous waste No.	Substance
1080 see P058	
1081 see P057	
(Acetato)phenylmercury see P092	
Acetone cyanohydrin see P069	
P001	3-(alpha-Acetoxybenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	Acrolein
	Agarn see P007
	Agrosan GN 5 see P092
	Aldicarb see P069
	Aldifen see P048

—Continued

Hazardous waste No.	Substance
P004	Aldrin
	Alginic acid see P092
P005	Allyl alcohol
P006	Aluminum phosphide (R)
	ALVIT see P037
	Aminoethylene see P054
P007	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazoliol
P008	4-Aminopyridine
	Ammonium metavanadate see P119
P009	Ammonium picrate (R)
	ANTIMUCIN WDR see P092
	ANTURAT see P073
	AQUATHOL see P088
	ARETIT see P020
P010	Arsenic acid
P011	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	Arsenic trioxide
	Athrombin see P001
	AVITROL see P008
	Azidine see P054
	AZOFOS see P061
	Azoxas see P061
	BANTU see P072
P013	Barium cyanide
	BASENITE see P020
	BCME see P016
P014	Benzeneethiol
	Benzoepin see P050
P015	Beryllium dust
P016	Bis(chloromethyl) ether
	BLADAN-M see P071
P017	Bromoacetone
P018	Brucine
P019	2-Butanone peroxide
	BUFEN see P092
	Butaphene see P020
P020	2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P021	Calcium cyanide
	CALDON see P020
P022	Carbon disulfide
	CERESAN see P092
	CERESAN UNIVERSAL see P092
	CHEMOX GENERAL see P020
	CHEMOX P.E. see P020
	CHEM-TOL see P090
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	p-Chloroaniline
P025	1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid
P026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	3-Chloropropionitrile
P028	alpha-Chlorostyrene
P029	Copper cyanide
	CRETOX see P108
	Coumadin see P001
	Coumaten see P001
P030	Cyanides

Hazardous waste No.	Substance
P031.....	Cyanogen
P032.....	Cyanogen bromide
P033.....	Cyanogen chloride
P034.....	Cyclodan see P050
P034.....	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P034.....	D-CON see P001
P034.....	DETHMOR see P001
P034.....	DETHNEL see P001
P034.....	DFF see P043
P035.....	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)
P036.....	Dichlorophenylarsine
P036.....	Dicyanogen see P031
P037.....	Dieldrin
P037.....	DIELDREX see P037
P038.....	Diethylarsine
P039.....	0,0-Diethyl-S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl)ester of phosphorothioic acid
P040.....	0,0-Diethyl-O-(2-pyrazinyl)phosphorothioate
P041.....	0,0-Diethyl phosphonic acid, O-p-nitrophenyl ester
P042.....	3,4-Dihydroxy-alpha-(methylamino)-methyl benzyl alcohol
P043.....	Di-isopropylfluorophosphate
P043.....	DIMETATE see P044
P043.....	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro endo see P060
P044.....	Dimethoate
P045.....	3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone-O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P046.....	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P046.....	Dinitrocyclohexylphenol see P034
P047.....	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P048.....	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P048.....	DINOSEB see P020
P048.....	DINOSEBE see P020
P048.....	Disulfoton see P039
P049.....	2,4-Dithiocurel
P049.....	DNBP see P020
P049.....	DOLCO MOUSE CEREAL see P108
P049.....	DOW GENERAL see P020
P049.....	DOW GENERAL WEED KILLER see P020
P049.....	DOW SELECTIVE WEED KILLER see P020
P049.....	DOWICIDE G see P090
P049.....	DYANACIDE see P092
P049.....	EASTERN STATES DUOCIDE see P001
P049.....	ELGETOL see P020
P050.....	Endosulfan
P051.....	Enonin
P052.....	Epinephrine see P042
P053.....	Ethylcyanide
P053.....	Ethylene diamine
P054.....	Ethyleneimine
P054.....	FASCO FASGRAT POWDER see P001
P054.....	FEMMA see P091
P055.....	Femic cyanide
P056.....	Fluonne
P057.....	2-Fluoroacetamide
P058.....	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P058.....	FOLODOL-80 see P071
P058.....	FOLODOL M see P071
P058.....	FOSFERNO M 50 see P071
P058.....	FRATOL see P058
P058.....	Fulminate of mercury see P065
P058.....	FUNGITOX OR see P092
P058.....	FUSSOF see P057
P058.....	GALLOTOX see P092
P058.....	GEARPHOS see P071
P058.....	GERUTOX see P020
P059.....	Heptachlor
P060.....	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-endo, endo-dimethanonaphthalene
P060.....	1,4,5,6,7,7-Hexachloro-cyclic-5-norbornene-2,3-dimethanol sulfite see P050
P061.....	Hexachloropropene
P062.....	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P062.....	HOSTAQUICK see P092
P062.....	HOSTAQUIK see P092
P062.....	Hydrazomethane see P068
P063.....	Hydrocyanic acid
P063.....	ILLOXOL see P037
P063.....	INDOCI see P025
P063.....	Indomethacin see P025
P063.....	INSECTOPHENE see P050
P063.....	Isodrin see P060
P064.....	Isocyanic acid, methyl ester
P064.....	KILOSEB see P020
P064.....	KOP-THIODAN see P050
P064.....	KWIK-KIL see P108
P064.....	KWIKSAN see P092
P064.....	KUMADER see P001
P064.....	KYPPARIN see P001
P064.....	LEYTOSAN see P092
P064.....	LIQUIPHENE see P092

Hazardous waste No.	Substance
P065.....	MALIK see P050
P065.....	MAREVAN see P001
P065.....	MAR-FRIN see P001
P065.....	MARTINO MAR-FRIN see P001
P065.....	MAVERAN see P001
P065.....	MEGATOX see P005
P065.....	Mercury fulminate
P065.....	MERSOLITE see P092
P065.....	METACID 50 see P071
P065.....	METAFOS see P071
P065.....	METAPHOR see P071
P065.....	METAPHOS see P071
P065.....	METASOL 30 see P092
P066.....	Methomyl
P067.....	2-Methylazindine
P067.....	METHYL-E 505 see P071
P068.....	Methyl hydrazine
P068.....	Methyl isocyanate see P064
P069.....	2-Methylacetonitrile
P070.....	2-Methyl-2-(methylthio)propionaldehyde-O-(methylcarbonyl) oxime
P071.....	METHYL NIRON see P042
P071.....	Methyl parathion
P071.....	METRON see P071
P071.....	MOLE DEATH see P108
P071.....	MOUSE-NOTS see P108
P071.....	MOUSE-RID see P108
P071.....	MOUSE-TOX see P108
P071.....	MUSCIMOL see P007
P072.....	1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea
P073.....	Nickel carbonyl
P074.....	Nickel cyanide
P075.....	Nicotene and salts
P076.....	Nitric oxide
P077.....	p-Nitroaniline
P078.....	Nitrogen dioxide
P079.....	Nitrogen peroxide
P080.....	Nitrogen tetroxide
P081.....	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082.....	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P083.....	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
P084.....	N-Nitrosomethylmethylamine
P084.....	NYLMERATE see P092
P084.....	OCTALOX see P037
P085.....	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P085.....	OCTAN see P092
P086.....	Glycol alcohol condensed with 2 moles ethylene oxide
P086.....	OMPA see P085
P086.....	OMPACIDE see P085
P086.....	OMPAX see P085
P087.....	Osmium tetroxide
P088.....	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P088.....	PANIVARFIN see P001
P088.....	PANORAM D-31 see P037
P088.....	PANTHERINE see P007
P088.....	PANWARFIN see P001
P089.....	Parathion
P089.....	PCP see P090
P089.....	PENNCAP-M see P071
P089.....	PENOXYL CARBON N see P048
P090.....	Pentachlorophenol
P090.....	Pentachlorophenolate see P090
P090.....	PENTA-KILL see P090
P090.....	PENTASOL see P090
P090.....	PENWAR see P090
P090.....	PERMIDICIDE see P090
P090.....	PERMAGUARD see P090
P090.....	PERMATOX see P090
P090.....	PERMITE see P090
P090.....	PERTOX see P090
P090.....	PESTOX III see P085
P090.....	PHENMAD see P092
P090.....	PHENOTAN see P020
P091.....	Phenyl dichloroarsine
P091.....	Phenyl mercaptan see P014
P092.....	Phenylmercury acetate
P093.....	N-Phenylthiourea
P093.....	PHILIPS 1861 see P008
P093.....	PHIX see P092
P094.....	Phorate
P095.....	Phosgene
P096.....	Phosphine
P097.....	Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0-dimethyl ester, O-ester with N,N-dimethyl benzene sulfonamide
P097.....	Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0-dimethyl-O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester see P071
P098.....	PIED PIPER MOUSE SEED see P108
P099.....	Potassium cyanide
P099.....	Potassium silver cyanide
P099.....	PREMERGE see P020
P100.....	1,2-Propanediol
P101.....	Propargyl alcohol see P102
P101.....	Propionitrile

Hazardous waste No.	Substance
P102.....	2-Propyn-1-ol
P102.....	PROTHROMADIN see P001
P102.....	QUICKSAM see P092
P102.....	QUINTOX see P037
P102.....	RAT AND MICE BAIT see P001
P102.....	RAT-A-WAY see P001
P102.....	RAT-B-GON see P001
P102.....	RAT-O-CIDE #2 see P001
P102.....	RAT-GUARD see P001
P102.....	RAT-KILL see P001
P102.....	RAT-MIX see P001
P102.....	RATS-NO-MORE see P001
P102.....	RAT-OLA see P001
P102.....	RATOREX see P001
P102.....	RATTUNAL see P001
P102.....	RAT-TROL see P001
P102.....	RO-DETH see P001
P102.....	RO-DEX see P108
P102.....	ROSEX see P001
P102.....	ROUGH & READY MOUSE MIX see P001
P102.....	SANASEED see P108
P102.....	SANTOBRITE see P090
P102.....	SANTOPHEN see P090
P102.....	SANTOPHEN 20 see P090
P102.....	SCHRADAN see P085
P103.....	Selenourea
P104.....	Silver Cyanide
P104.....	SMITE see P105
P104.....	SPARIC see P020
P104.....	SPOR-KIL see P092
P104.....	SPRAY-TROL BRAND RODENT-TROL see P001
P104.....	SPURGE see P020
P105.....	Sodium azide
P105.....	Sodium coumatil see P001
P106.....	Sodium cyanide
P106.....	Sodium fluoracetate see P056
P106.....	SODIUM WARFARIN see P001
P106.....	SOLFARIN see P001
P106.....	SOLFOBLACK BB see P048
P106.....	SOLFOBLACK SB see P048
P107.....	Strontium sulfide
P108.....	Strychnine and salts
P108.....	SUBTEX see P020
P108.....	SYSTEM see P085
P108.....	TAG FUNGICIDE see P092
P108.....	TEKWAISA see P071
P108.....	TEMIC see P070
P108.....	TEMIK see P070
P108.....	TERM-I-TROL see P090
P109.....	Tetraethylthiopyrophosphate
P110.....	Tetraethyl lead
P111.....	Tetraethylpyrophosphonate
P112.....	Tetranitromethane
P112.....	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester see P062
P112.....	TETROSULFUR BLACK PB see P048
P112.....	TETROSULFUR PBR see P048
P113.....	Thalic oxide
P113.....	Thallium peroxide see P113
P114.....	Thallium selenite
P115.....	Thallium (I) sulfate
P115.....	THIFOR see P092
P115.....	THIMUL see P092
P115.....	THIODAN see P050
P115.....	THIOFOR see P050
P115.....	THIOMUL see P050
P115.....	THIONEX see P050
P115.....	THIOPHENIT see P071
P116.....	Thiosemicarbazide
P116.....	Thiosulfan toner see P050
P117.....	Thiuram
P117.....	THOMPSON'S WOOD FIX see P090
P117.....	TIOVEL see P050
P118.....	Trichloromethane
P118.....	TWIN LIGHT RAT AWAY see P001
P118.....	USAF RH-8 see P069
P118.....	USAF EK-4890 see P002
P119.....	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120.....	Vanadium pentoxide
P120.....	VOFATOX see P071
P120.....	WANADU see P120
P120.....	WARCOUNIN see P001
P120.....	WARFARIN SODIUM see P001
P120.....	WARFICIDE see P001
P120.....	WOFOTOX see P072
P120.....	YANOCK see P057
P120.....	YASOKNOCK see P058
P120.....	ZIARNIK see P092
P121.....	Zinc cyanide
P122.....	Zinc phosphide (R.T)
P122.....	ZOOCOUNIN see P001

The Agency included those trade names of which it was aware; an omission of a trade name does not imply that the omitted material is not hazardous. The material is hazardous if it is listed under its generic name.

(f) The commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates, referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of this section, are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in § 261.5 (a) and (b). These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance ¹
	AAF see U005
U001.....	Acetaldehyde
U002.....	Acetone (I)
U003.....	Acetonitrile (I,T)
U004.....	Acetophenone
U005.....	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006.....	Acetyl chloride (C,T)
U007.....	Acrylamide
	Acetylene tetrachloride see U209
	Acetylene trichloride see U228
U008.....	Acrylic acid (I)
U009.....	Acrylonitrile
	AEROTHENE TT see U225
	3-Amino-5-(p-acetamidophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole, hydrate see U011
U010.....	5-Amino-1,1a,2,3,8a,8b-hexahydro-8-(hydroxymethyl)-8-methoxy-5-methylcarbamate azinno(2',3':3,4) pyrolo(1,2-a) indole-4, 7-dione (ester)
U011.....	Anisole
U012.....	Aniline (I)
U013.....	Asbestos
U014.....	Auramine
U015.....	Azaserine
U016.....	Benz(c)acridine
U017.....	Benzal chloride
U018.....	Benz(a)anthracene
U019.....	Benzene
U020.....	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U021.....	Benzidine
	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide see U202
	Benzo(a)anthracene see U018
U022.....	Benzo(a)pyrene
U023.....	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U024.....	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
U025.....	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
U026.....	N,N-Bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine
U027.....	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
U028.....	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
U029.....	Bromomethane
U030.....	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U031.....	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U032.....	Calcium chromate
	Carbolic acid see U188
	Carbon tetrachloride see U211
U033.....	Carbonyl fluoride
U034.....	Chloral
U035.....	Chlorambucil
U036.....	Chlorane
U037.....	Chlorobenzene
U038.....	Chlorobenzilate
U039.....	p-Chloro-m-cresol
U040.....	Chlorodibromomethane
U041.....	1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane
	CHLOROETHENE NU see U226
U042.....	Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U043.....	Chloroethene
U044.....	Chloroform (I,T)
U045.....	Chloromethane (I,T)
U046.....	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U047.....	2-Chloronaphthalene
U048.....	2-Chlorophenol
U049.....	4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride
U050.....	Chrysene
	C.I. 23060 see U073
U051.....	Cresote
U052.....	Cresols
U053.....	Crotonaldehyde
U054.....	Cresylic acid
U055.....	Cumene
	Cyanomethane see U003
U056.....	Cyclohexane (I)
U057.....	Cyclohexanone (I)
U058.....	Cyclophosphamide
U059.....	Daunomycin
U060.....	DDD

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance ¹
U061.....	DDT
U062.....	Diallate
U063.....	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene
	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene see U063
U064.....	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene
U065.....	Dibromochloromethane
U066.....	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U067.....	1,2-Dibromoethane
U068.....	Dibromomethane
U069.....	Di-n-butyl phthalate
U070.....	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
U071.....	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
U072.....	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
U073.....	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074.....	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene
	3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl see U073
U075.....	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U076.....	1,1-Dichloroethane
U077.....	1,2-Dichloroethane
U078.....	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U079.....	1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
U080.....	Dichloromethane
	Dichloromethylbenzene see U017
U081.....	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U082.....	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U083.....	1,2-Dichloropropane
U084.....	1,3-Dichloropropane
U085.....	Diisopropylamine (I,T)
U086.....	1,2-Diethylhydrazine
U087.....	0,0-Diethyl-S-methyl ester of phosphorodithioic acid
U088.....	Diethyl phthalate
U089.....	Diethylstilbestrol
U090.....	Dihydrosalicylic acid
U091.....	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092.....	Dimethylamine (I)
U093.....	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094.....	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene
U095.....	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096.....	alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U097.....	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098.....	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U099.....	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U100.....	Dimethylnitrosamine
U101.....	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U102.....	Dimethyl phthalate
U103.....	Dimethyl sulfate
U104.....	2,4-Dinitrophenol
U105.....	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106.....	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107.....	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108.....	1,4-Dioxane
U109.....	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U110.....	Dipropylamine (I)
U111.....	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
	EBDC see U114
	1,4-Epoxybutane see U213
U112.....	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113.....	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U114.....	Ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate)
U115.....	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U116.....	Ethylene thiourea
U117.....	Ethyl ether (I,T)
U118.....	Ethylmethacrylate
U119.....	Ethyl methanesulfonate
	Ethyl nitrite see U003
	Firemaster T23P see U235
U120.....	Fluoranthene
U121.....	Fluorotrichloromethane
U122.....	Formaldehyde
U123.....	Formic acid (C,T)
U124.....	Furan (I)
U125.....	Furfural (I)
U126.....	Glycidylaldehyde
U127.....	Hexachlorobenzene
U128.....	Hexachlorobutadiene
U129.....	Hexachlorocyclohexane
U130.....	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131.....	Hexachloroethane
U132.....	Hexachlorophene
U133.....	Hydrazine (R,T)
U134.....	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U135.....	Hydrogen sulfide
	Hydroxybenzene see U188
U136.....	Hydroxydimethyl arsine oxide
	4,4'-(Imidocarbonyl)bis(N,N-dimethyl)aniline see U014
U137.....	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
U138.....	Iodomethane
U139.....	Iron Dextran
U140.....	Isobutyl alcohol

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance ¹
U141.....	Isosafrole
U142.....	Kepone
U143.....	Lasocarpine
U144.....	Lead acetate
U145.....	Lead phosphate
U146.....	Lead subacetate
U147.....	Maleic anhydride
U148.....	Maleic hydrazide
U149.....	Malononitrile
	MEK Peroxide see U160
U150.....	Meiphalan
U151.....	Mercury
U152.....	Methacrylonitrile
U153.....	Methanethiol
U154.....	Methanol
U155.....	Methapyrene
	Methyl alcohol see U154
U156.....	Methyl chlorocarbonate
	Methyl chloroform see U226
U157.....	3-Methylcholanthrene
	Methyl chloroformate see U156
U158.....	4,4'-Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline)
U159.....	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U160.....	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R)
	Methyl iodide see U138
U161.....	Methyl isocyanate
U162.....	Methyl methacrylate (R,T)
U163.....	N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine
U164.....	Methylthiourea
	Mitomycin C see U010
U165.....	Naphthalene
U166.....	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167.....	1-Naphthylamine
U168.....	2-Naphthylamine
U169.....	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
	Nitrobenzyl see U169
U170.....	4-Nitrophenol
U171.....	2-Nitropropane (I)
U172.....	N-Nitrosodipropylamine
U173.....	N-Nitrosodimethylaniline
U174.....	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
U175.....	N-Nitrosodipropylamine
U176.....	N-Nitroso-n-propylamine
U177.....	N-Nitroso-n-methylurea
U178.....	N-Nitroso-n-methylurethane
U179.....	N-Nitrosopropylamine
U180.....	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U181.....	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U182.....	Paraldehyde
	PCNB see U185
U183.....	Pentachlorobenzene
U184.....	Pentachloroethane
U185.....	Pentachloronitrobenzene
U186.....	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
	Perc see U210
	Perchloroethylene see U210
U197.....	Phenacetin
U188.....	Phenol
U189.....	Phosphorous sulfide (R)
U190.....	Phthalic anhydride
U191.....	2-Picoline
U192.....	Pronamide
U193.....	1,3-Propane sulfone
U194.....	n-Propylamine (I)
U196.....	Pyridine
U197.....	Quinones
U200.....	Reserpine
U201.....	Resorcinol
U202.....	Saccharin
U203.....	Safrole
U204.....	Selenious acid
U205.....	Selenium sulfide (R,T)
	Silvex see U233
U206.....	Streptozotocin
	2,4,5-T see U232
U207.....	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208.....	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209.....	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210.....	Tetrachloroethene
	Tetrachloroethylene see U210
U211.....	Tetrachloromethane
U212.....	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
U213.....	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214.....	Thallium (I) acetate
U215.....	Thallium (I) carbonate
U216.....	Thallium (I) chloride
U217.....	Thallium (I) nitrate
U218.....	Thioacetamide
U219.....	Thiourea
U220.....	Toluene
U221.....	Toluenediamine
U222.....	o-Toluidine hydrochloride

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance ¹
U223.....	Toluene diisocyanate
U224.....	Toxaphene
	2,4,5-TP see U233
U225.....	Tribromomethane
U226.....	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
U227.....	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228.....	Trichloroethene
	Trichloroethylene see U228
U229.....	Trichlorofluoromethane
U230.....	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
U231.....	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
U232.....	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
U233.....	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid alpha, alpha, alpha-Trichlorotoluene see U023
	TRI-CLENE see U225
U234.....	Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U235.....	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236.....	Trypan blue
U237.....	Uracil mustard
U238.....	Urethane
	Vinyl chloride see U043
	Vinylidene chloride see U078
U239.....	Xylene

¹ The Agency included those trade names of which it was aware; an omission of a trade name does not imply that it is not hazardous. The material is hazardous if it is listed under its generic name.

Appendix I—Representative Sampling Methods

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 Agency to be representative of the waste.

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 Standard D1452–65 Fly Ash-like material—ASTM Standard D2234–76 [ASTM Standards are available from ASTM, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103]

Containerized liquid wastes—"COLIWASA" described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, Washington, D.C. 20460. [Copies may be obtained from Solid Waste Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 W. St. Clair St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45268]

Liquid waste in pits, ponds, lagoons, and similar reservoirs—"Pond Sampler" described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods."

This manual also contains additional information on application of these protocols.

¹ These methods are also described in "Samplers and Sampling Procedures for Hazardous Waste Streams," EPA 800/2-80-018, January 1980.

Appendix II—EP Toxicity Test Procedure

A. Extraction Procedure (EP)

1. A representative sample of the waste to be tested (minimum size 100 grams) should be obtained using the methods specified in Appendix I or any other methods capable of yielding a representative sample within the meaning of Part 260. [For detailed guidance on conducting the various aspects of the EP see "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Solid Waste, Washington, D.C. 20460.]

2. The sample should be separated into its component liquid and solid phases using the method described in "Separation Procedure" below. If the solid residue² obtained using this method totals less than 0.5% of the original weight of the waste, the residue can be discarded and the operator should treat the liquid phase as the extract and proceed immediately to Step 8.

3. The solid material obtained from the Separation Procedure should be evaluated for its particle size. If the solid material has a surface area per gram of material equal to, or greater than, 3.1 cm² or passes through a 9.5 mm (0.375 inch) standard sieve, the operator should proceed to Step 4. If the surface area is smaller or the particle size larger than specified above, the solid material should be prepared for extraction by crushing, cutting or grinding the material so that it passes through a 9.5 mm (0.375 inch) sieve or, if the material is in a single piece, by subjecting the material to the "Structural Integrity Procedure" described below.

4. The solid material obtained in Step 3 should be weighed and placed in an extractor with 16 times its weight of deionized water. Do not allow the material to dry prior to weighing. For purposes of this test, an acceptable extractor is one which will impart sufficient agitation to the mixture to not only prevent stratification of the sample and extraction fluid but also insure that all sample surfaces are continuously

¹ Copies may be obtained from Solid Waste Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 W. St. Clair Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

² The percent solids is determined by drying the filter pad at 80° C until it reaches constant weight and then calculating the percent solids using the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{weight of pad} + \text{solid}) - (\text{tare weight of pad})}{\text{Initial weight of sample}} \times 100 = \% \text{ solids}$$

brought into contact with well mixed extraction fluid.

5. After the solid material and deionized water are placed in the extractor, the operator should begin agitation and measure the pH of the solution in the extractor. If the pH is greater than 5.0, the pH of the solution should be decreased to 5.0 ± 0.2 by adding 0.5 N acetic acid. If the pH is equal to or less than 5.0, no acetic acid should be added. The pH of the solution should be monitored, as described below, during the course of the extraction and if the pH rises above 5.2, 0.5N acetic acid should be added to bring the pH down to 5.0 ± 0.2 . However, in no event shall the aggregate amount of acid added to the solution exceed 4 ml of acid per gram of solid. The mixture should be agitated for 24 hours and maintained at 20°–40° C (68°–104° F) during this time. It is recommended that the operator monitor and adjust the pH during the course of the extraction with a device such as the Type 45-A pH Controller manufactured by Chemtrix, Inc., Hillsboro, Oregon 97123 or its equivalent, in conjunction with a metering pump and reservoir of 0.5N acetic acid. If such a system is not available, the following manual procedure shall be employed:

(a) A pH meter should be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(b) The pH of the solution should be checked and, if necessary, 0.5N acetic acid should be manually added to the extractor until the pH reaches 5.0 ± 0.2 . The pH of the solution should be adjusted at 15, 30 and 60 minute intervals, moving to the next longer interval if the pH does not have to be adjusted more than 0.5N pH units.

(c) The adjustment procedure should be continued for at least 6 hours.

(d) If at the end of the 24-hour extraction period, the pH of the solution is not below 5.2 and the maximum amount of acid (4 ml per gram of solids) has not been added, the pH should be adjusted to 5.0 ± 0.2 and the extraction continued for an additional four hours, during which the pH should be adjusted at one hour intervals.

6. At the end of the 24 hour extraction period, deionized water should be added to the extractor in an amount determined by the following equation:

$$V = (20)(W) - 16(W) - A$$

V = ml deionized water to be added.
W = weight in grams of solid charged to extractor
A = ml of 0.5N acetic acid added during extraction

7. The material in the extractor should be separated into its component liquid and solid phases as described under "Separation Procedure."

8. The liquids resulting from Steps 2 and 7 should be combined. This

combined liquid (or the waste itself if it has less than 1/2 percent solids, as noted in Step 2) is the extract and should be analyzed for the presence of any of the contaminants specified in Table I of § 261.24 using the Analytical Procedures designated below.

Separation Procedure

Equipment: A filter holder, designed for filtration media having a nominal pore size of 0.45 micrometers and capable of applying a 5.3 kg/cm² (75 psi) hydrostatic pressure to the solution being filtered shall be used. For mixtures containing nonabsorptive solids, where separation can be affected without imposing a 5.3 kg/cm² pressure differential, vacuum filters employing a 0.45 micrometers filter media can be used. (For further guidance on filtration equipment or procedures see "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods.")

*Procedure:*³

(i) Following manufacturer's directions, the filter unit should be assembled with a filter bed consisting of a 0.45 micrometer filter membrane. For difficult or slow to filter mixtures a prefilter bed consisting of the following prefilters in increasing pore size (0.65 micrometer membrane, fine glass fiber prefilter, and coarse glass fiber prefilter) can be used.

(ii) The waste should be poured into the filtration unit.

(iii) The reservoir should be slowly pressurized until liquid begins to flow from the filtrate outlet at which point the pressure in the filter should be immediately lowered to 10-15 psig. Filtration should be continued until liquid flow ceases.

(iv) The pressure should be increased stepwise in 10 psi increments to 75 psig and filtration continued until flow ceases or the pressurizing gas begins to exit from the filtrate outlet.

(v) The filter unit should be depressurized, the solid material removed and weighed and then transferred to the extraction apparatus, or, in the case of final filtration prior to analysis, discarded. Do not allow the

³ This procedure is intended to result in separation of the "free" liquid portion of the waste from any solid matter having a particle size >0.45µm. If the sample will not filter, various other separation techniques can be used to aid in the filtration. As described above, pressure filtration is employed to speed up the filtration process. This does not alter the nature of the separation. If liquid does not separate during filtration, the waste can be centrifuged. If separation occurs during centrifugation the liquid portion (centrifugate) is filtered through the 0.45µm filter prior to becoming mixed with the liquid portion of the waste obtained from the initial filtration. Any material that will not pass through the filter after centrifugation is considered a solid and is extracted.

material retained on the filter pad to dry prior to weighing.

(vi) The liquid phase should be stored at 4°C for subsequent use in Step 8.

B. Structural Integrity Procedure

Equipment: A Structural Integrity Tester having a 3.18 cm (1.25 in.) diameter hammer weighing 0.33 kg (0.73 lbs.) and having a free fall of 15.24 cm (6 in.) shall be used. This device is available from Associated Design and Manufacturing Company, Alexandria, VA., 22314, as Part No. 125, or it may be fabricated to meet the specifications shown in Figure 1.

Procedure:

1. The sample holder should be filled with the material to be tested. If the sample of waste is a large monolithic block, a portion should be cut from the block having the dimensions of a 3.3 cm (1.3 in.) diameter x 7.1 cm (2.8 in.) cylinder. For a fixated waste, samples may be cast in the form of a 3.3 cm (1.3 in.) diameter x 7.1 cm (2.8 in.) cylinder for purposes of conducting this test. In such cases, the waste may be allowed to cure for 30 days prior to further testing.

2. The sample holder should be placed into the Structural Integrity Tester, then the hammer should be raised to its maximum height and dropped. This should be repeated fifteen times.

3. The material should be removed from the sample holder, weighed, and transferred to the extraction apparatus for extraction.

Analytical Procedures for Analyzing Extract Contaminants

The test methods for analyzing the extract are as follows:

(1) For arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium or silver: "Methods for Analysis of Water and Wastes," Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268 (EPA-600/4-79-020, March 1979).

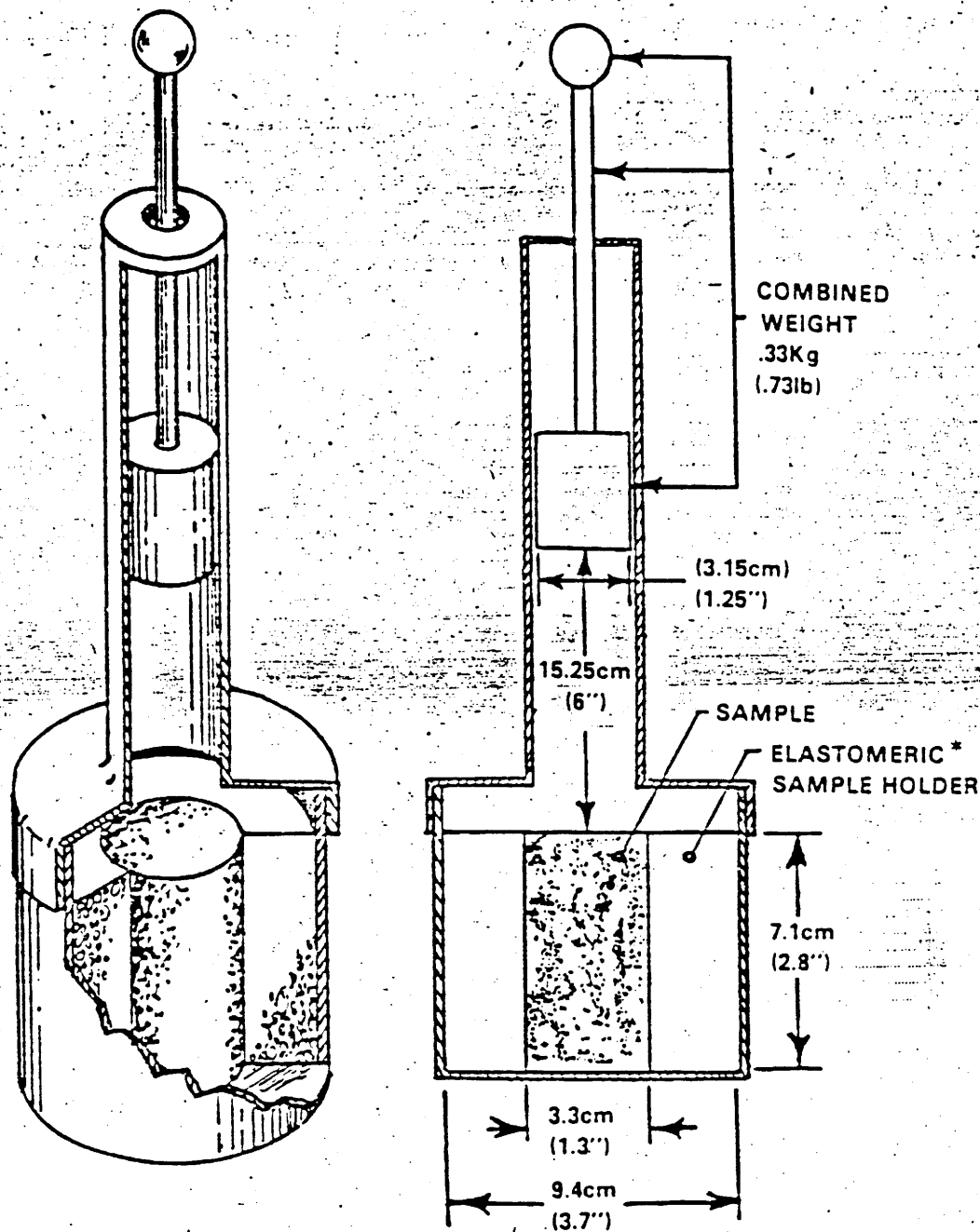
(2) For Endrin; Lindane; Methoxychlor; Toxaphene; 2,4-D; 2,4,5-TP Silver: in "Methods for Benzidine, Chlorinated Organic Compounds, Pentachlorophenol and Pesticides in Water and Wastewater," September 1978, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

as standardized in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods."

For all analyses, the method of standard addition shall be used for the quantification of species concentration.

This method is described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste." (It is also described in "Methods for Analysis of Water and Wastes.")

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*ELASTOMERIC SAMPLE HOLDER FABRICATED OF MATERIAL FIRM ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THE SAMPLE

Figure 1

COMPACTION TESTER

Appendix III—Chemical Analysis Test Methods

Tables 1, 2 and 3 specify the appropriate analytical procedures, described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" (SW-846), which should be used in determining whether the waste in question contains a given toxic constituent. Table 1 identifies the analytical class and the approved measurement techniques for each organic chemical listed in Appendix VII. Table 2 identifies the corresponding methods for the inorganic

species. Table 3 identifies the specific sample preparation and measurement instrument introduction techniques which may be suitable for both the organic and inorganic species as well as the matrices of concern.

Prior to final selection of the analytical method the operator should consult the specific method descriptions in SW-846 for additional guidance on which of the approved methods should be employed for a specific waste analysis situation.

Table 1.—Analytical Characteristics of Organic Chemicals

Compound	Sample handling class/fraction	Non-GC methods	Measurement techniques		
			GC/MS	Conventional GC	Detector
Acetonitrile	Volatile		8.24	8.03	NSD
Acrolein	Volatile		8.24	8.03	NSD
Acrylamide	Volatile		8.24	8.01	FID
Acrylonitrile	Volatile		8.24	8.03	NSD
Benzene	Volatile		8.24	8.02	PID
Benz(a)anthracene	Extractable/BN	8.10 (HPLC)	8.25	8.10	FID
Benz(a)pyrene	Extractable/BN	8.10 (HPLC)	8.25	8.10	FID
Benzotrifluoride	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.12	ECD
Benzyl chloride	Volatile or Extractable/BN		8.24	8.01	HSD
Benz(b)fluoranthene	Extractable/BN	8.10 (HPLC)	8.25	8.12	ECD
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Carbon disulfide	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Carbon tetrachloride	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Chlordane	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.08	HSD
Chlorinated dibenzodioxins	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.08	ECD
Chlorinated biphenyls	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.08	HSD
Chloroacetaldehyde	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Chlorobenzene	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Chloroform	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Chloromethane	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
2-Chlorophenol	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.04	FID, ECD
Chrysene	Extractable/BN	8.10 (HPLC)	8.25	8.10	FID
Creosote	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.10	ECD
Cresol(s)	Extractable/A		8.25	8.04	FID, ECD
Cresylic acid(s)	Extractable/A		8.25	8.04	FID, ECD
Dichlorobenzene(s)	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.01	HSD
Dichloroethane(s)	Volatile		8.24	8.02	PID
Dichloromethane	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid	Extractable/A		8.25	8.40	HSD
Dichloropropanol	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.12	ECD
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Extractable/A		8.25	8.04	FID, ECD
Dinitrobenzene	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.09	FID, ECD
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	Extractable/A		8.25	8.04	FID, ECD
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.09	FID, ECD
Endrin	Extractable/P		8.25	8.08	HSD
Ethyl ether	Volatile		8.24	8.01	FID
Formaldehyde	Volatile		8.24	8.02	FID
Formic acid	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.01	FID
Heptachlor	Extractable/P		8.25	8.06	FID
Hexachlorobenzene	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.06	HSD
Hexachlorobutadiene	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.12	ECD
Hexachloroethane	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.12	ECD
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.12	ECD
Lindane	Extractable/P		8.25	8.08	HSD
Maleic anhydride	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.06	ECD, FID
Methanol	Volatile		8.24	8.01	FID
Methomyl	Extractable/BN	8.32 (HPLC)			
Methyl ethyl ketone	Volatile		8.25	8.01	FID
Methyl isobutyl ketone	Volatile		8.25	8.02	FID
Naphthalene	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.01	FID
Naphthoquinone	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.02	FID
Nitrobenzene	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.10	FID
4-Nitrophenol	Extractable/A		8.24	8.06	ECD, FID
Paraldehyde (trimer of acetaldehyde)	Volatile		8.24	8.09	FID
				8.01	ECD, FID
					FID

Table 1.—Analytical Characteristics of Organic Chemicals—Continued

Compound	Sample handling class/fraction	Non-GC methods	Measurement techniques		
			GC/MS	GC	Conventional Detector
Pentachlorophenol	Extractable/A		8.25	8.04	ECD
Phenol	Extractable/A		8.25	8.04	ECD, FID
Phorate	Extractable/BN			8.22	FPO
Phosphorodithioic acid esters	Extractable/BN			8.08	ECD, FID
				8.09	ECD, FID
				8.22	FPO
Phthalic anhydride	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.08	ECD, FID
				8.09	ECD, FID
2-Picoline	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.06	ECD, FID
				8.09	ECD, FID
Pyridine	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.08	ECD, FID
				8.09	ECD, FID
Tetrachlorobenzene(s)	Extractable/BN		8.25	8.12	ECD
Tetrachloroethane(s)	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Tetrachloroethene	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Tetrachlorophenol	Extractable/A		8.24	8.04	ECD
Toluene	Volatile		8.24	8.02	PID
Toluenediamine	Extractable/BN		8.25		
Toluene diisocyanate(s)	Extractable/nonaqueous		8.25	8.08	FID
Toxaphene	Extractable/P		8.25	8.08	HSD
Trichloroethane	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Trichloroethene(s)	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Trichlorofluoromethane	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Trichlorophenol(s)	Extractable/A		8.25	8.04	HSD
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Extractable/A		8.25	8.40	HSD
Trichloropropane	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Vinyl chloride	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Vinylidene chloride	Volatile		8.24	8.01	HSD
Xylene	Volatile		8.24	8.02	PID

¹ Analyze for phenanthrene and carbazole; if these are present in a ratio between 1.4:1 and 5:1, creosote should be considered present.

ECD = Electron capture detector; FID = Flame ionization detector; FPO = Flame photometric detector; HSD = Halide specific detector; HPLC = High pressure liquid chromatography; NSD = Nitrogen-specific detector; PID = Photoionization detector.

Table 2.—Analytical Characteristics of Inorganic Species

Species	Sample handling class	Measurement technique	Method number
Antimony	Digestion	Atomic absorption—flame	8.50
Arsenic	Hydride	Atomic absorption—flame	8.51
Barium	Digestion	Atomic absorption—flame	8.52
Cadmium	Digestion	Atomic absorption—flame	8.53
Chromium	Digestion	Atomic absorption—flame	8.54
Cyanides	Hydrolysis	Atomic absorption—spectroscopy	8.55
Lead	Digestion	Atomic absorption—flame	8.56
Mercury	Cold Vapor	Atomic absorption	8.57
Nickel	Digestion	Atomic absorption—flame	8.58
Selenium	Hydride digestion	Atomic absorption—flame	8.59
Silver	Digestion	Atomic absorption—flame	8.60

Table 3.—Sample Preparation/Sample Introduction Techniques

Sample handling class	Physical characteristics of waste ¹		
	Fluid	Paste	Solid
Volatile	Purge and trap. Direct injection.	Purge and trap. Headspace	Headspace.
Semivolatile and nonvolatile.	Direct injection. Shake out	Shake out	Shake out. Soxhlet. Sonication.
Inorganic	Direct injection. Digestion. Hydride	Digestion. Digestion. Hydride	Digestion. Digestion. Hydride.

¹ For purposes of this Table, fluid refers to readily pourable liquids, which may or may not contain suspended particles. Paste-like materials, while fluid in the sense of flowability, can be thought of as being thixotropic or plastic in nature, e.g., paints. Solid materials are those wastes which can be handled without a container (i.e., can be piled up without appreciable sagging).

Appendix VII.—Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes

EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous constituents for which listed
F001	tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorinated fluorocarbons, carbon tetrachloride
F002	tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, o-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane
F003	N.A.
F004	creosols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene
F005	methanol, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine
F006	cadmium, chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed)
F007	cyanide (salts)
F008	cyanide (salts)
F009	cyanide (salts)
F010	cyanide (salts)
F011	cyanide (salts)
F012	cyanide (complexed)
F013	cyanide (complexed)
F014	cyanide (complexed)
F015	cyanide (salts)
F016	cyanide (complexed)
K001	benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, 4-nitrophenol, toluene, naphthalene, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dimethyl phenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol, tetrachlorophenol
K002	chromium, lead
K003	chromium, lead
K004	chromium
K005	chromium, lead
K006	chromium
K007	cyanide (complexed), chromium
K008	chromium
K009	chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraaldehyde, formic acid
K010	chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraaldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde
K011	acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid
K012	acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, acrolein, acrylamide
K013	hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile
K014	acetonitrile, acrylamide
K015	benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrachloride
K016	hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, perchloroethylene
K017	epichlorohydrin, chloroethers [bis(chloromethyl) ether and bis (2-chloroethyl) ethers], trichloropropane, dichloropropanols
K018	1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachlorobenzene
K019	ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride

Procedure and Method Number(s)

Digestion—See appropriate procedure for element of interest.

Direct injection—8.80

Headspace—8.82

Hydride—See appropriate procedure for element of interest.

Purge & Trap—8.83

Shake out—8.84

Sonication—8.85

Soxhlet—8.86

Appendix VII.—Basis for Listing Hazardous Wastes—Continued

EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous constituents for which listed
K020	ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride
K021	antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform
K022	phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)
K023	phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride
K024	phthalic anhydride, polynuclear tar-like materials, naphthoquinone
K025	meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene
K026	paraaldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline
K027	toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2,4-diamine, tars (benzimidazapone)
K028	1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride
K029	1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform
K030	hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylene dichloride
K031	arsenic
K032	hexachlorocyclopentadiene
K033	hexachlorocyclopentadiene
K034	hexachlorocyclopentadiene
K035	creosote, benz(a)anthracene, benz(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene
K036	toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters
K037	toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters
K038	phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters
K039	phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters
K040	phorate, formaldehyde, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters
K041	toxaphene
K042	hexachlorobenzene, ortho-dichlorobenzene
K043	2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol
K044	N.A.
K045	N.A.
K046	lead
K047	N.A.
K048	chromium, lead
K049	chromium, lead
K050	chromium
K051	chromium, lead
K052	lead
K053	chromium
K054	chromium
K055	chromium, lead
K056	chromium, lead
K057	chromium, lead
K058	chromium, lead
K059	N.A.
K060	cyanide, naphthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic
K061	chromium, lead, cadmium
K062	chromium, lead
K063	chromium, lead
K064	lead, cadmium
K065	lead, cadmium
K066	lead, cadmium
K067	lead, cadmium
K068	lead, cadmium
K069	chromium, lead, cadmium

N.A.—Waste is hazardous because it meets either the ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity characteristics.

Appendix VIII—Hazardous Constituents

Acetaldehyde
(Acetato)phenylmercury
Acetonitrile
3-(alpha-Acetylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts
2-Acetylaminofluorene
Acetyl chloride
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
Acrolein
Acrylamide
Acrylonitrile
Aflatoxins

Aldrin
Allyl alcohol
Aluminum phosphide
4-Aminobiphenyl
6-Amino-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8-(hydroxymethyl)-8a-methoxy-5-methylcarbamate azirino(2',3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7-dione (ester) (Mitomycin C)
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolo
4-Aminopyridine
Amitrole
Antimony and compounds, N.O.S.¹
Aramite
Arsenic and compounds, N.O.S.
Arsenic acid
Arsenic pentoxide
Arsenic trioxide
Auramine
Azaserine
Barium and compounds, N.O.S.
Barium cyanide
Benz[c]acridine
Benz[a]anthracene
Benzene
Benzeneearsonic acid
Benzenethiol
Benzidine
Benzo[a]anthracene
Benzo[b]fluoranthene
Benzo[j]fluoranthene
Benzo[a]pyrene
Benzotrithloride
Benzyl chloride
Beryllium and compounds, N.O.S.
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
N,N-Bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
Bis(chloromethyl) ether
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Bromoacetone
Bromomethane
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
Brucine
2-Butanone peroxide
Butyl benzyl phthalate
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (DNBP)
Cadmium and compounds, N.O.S.
Calcium chromate
Calcium cyanide
Carbon disulfide
Chlorambucil
Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S.
Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.
Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.
Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.
Chloroacetaldehyde
Chloroalkyl ethers
p-Chloroaniline
Chlorobenzene
Chlorobenzilate
1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid
p-Chloro-m-cresol
1-Chloro-2,3-epoxybutane
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
Chloroform
Chloromethane
Chloromethyl methyl ether
2-Chloronaphthalene

¹ The abbreviation N.O.S. signifies those members of the general class "not otherwise specified" by name in this listing.

2-Chlorophenol
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
3-Chloropropionitrile
alpha-Chlorotoluene
Chlorotoluene, N.O.S.
Chromium and compounds, N.O.S.
Chrysene
Citrus red No. 2
Copper cyanide
Creosote
Crotonaldehyde
Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes), N.O.S.
Cyanogen
Cyanogen bromide
Cyanogen chloride
Cycasin
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
Cyclophosphamide
Daunomycin
DDD
DDE
DDT
Diallate
Dibenz[a,h]acridine
Dibenz[a,i]acridine
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene(Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene)
7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
1,2-Dibromoethane
Dibromomethane
Di-n-butyl phthalate
Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S.
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
trans-1,2-Dichloroethane
Dichloroethylene, N.O.S.
1,1-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,6-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)
Dichloropropane
Dichlorophenylarsine
1,2-Dichloropropane
Dichloropropanol, N.O.S.
Dichloropropene, N.O.S.
1,3-Dichloropropene
Dieldrin
Diepoxybutane
Diethylarsine
0,0-Diethyl-S-(2-ethylthio)ethyl ester of phosphorothioic acid
1,2-Diethylhydrazine
0,0-Diethyl-S-methylester phosphorodithioic acid
0,0-Diethylphosphoric acid, 0-p-nitrophenyl ester
Diethyl phthalate
0,0-Diethyl-0-(2-pyrazinyl)phosphorothioate
Diethylstilbestrol
Dihydrosafrole
3,4-Dihydroxy-alpha-(methylamino)-methylbenzyl alcohol
Di-isopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
Dimethoate
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride

1.1-Dimethylhydrazine	Methyl methanesulfonate	Propylthiouracil
1.2-Dimethylhydrazine	2-Methyl-2-(methylthio)propionaldehyde-o-(methylcarbonyl) oxime	2-Propyn-1-ol
3.3-Dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone-0-((methylamino) carbonyl)oxime	N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine	Pryidine
Dimethylnitrosoamine	Methyl parathion	Reserpine
alpha.alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	Methylthiouracil	Saccharin
2.4-Dimethylphenol	Mustard gas	Safrole
Dimethyl phthalate	Naphthalene	Selenious acid
Dimethyl sulfate	1.4-Naphthoquinone	Selenium and compounds, N.O.S.
Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S.	1-Naphthylamine	Selenium sulfide
4.6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	2-Naphthylamine	Selenourea
2.4-Dinitrophenol	1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea	Silver and compounds, N.O.S.
2.4-Dinitrotoluene	Nickel and compounds, N.O.S.	Silver cyanide
2.6-Dinitrotoluene Di-n-octyl phthalate	Nickel carbonyl	Sodium cyanide
1.4-Dioxane	Nickel cyanide	Streptozotocin
1.2-Diphenylhydrazine	Nicotine and salts	Strontium sulfide
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	Nitric oxide	Strychnine and salts
Disulfoton	p-Nitroaniline	1.2.4.5-Tetrachlorobenzene
2.4-Dithiobiuret	Nitrobenzene	2.3.7.8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)
Endosulfan	Nitrogen dioxide	Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S.
Endrin and metabolites	Nitrogen mustard and hydrochloride salt	1.1.1.2-Tetrachloroethane
Epichlorohydrin	Nitrogen mustard N-oxide and hydrochloride salt	1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane
Ethyl cyanide	Nitrogen peroxide	Tetrachloroethene (Tetrachloroethylene)
Ethylene diamine	Nitrogen tetroxide	Tetrachloromethane
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamate (EBDC)	Nitroglycerine	2.3.4.6-Tetrachlorophenol
Ethyleneimine	4-Nitrophenol	Tetraethyl dihiopyrophosphate
Ethylene oxide	4-Nitroquinoline-1-oxide	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
Ethylenethiourea	Nitrosamine, N.O.S.	Thallium and compounds, N.O.S.
Ethyl methanesulfonate	N-Nitrosodi-N-butylamine	Thallic oxide
Fluoranthene	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	Thallium (I) acetate
Fluorine	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	Thallium (I) carbonate
2-Fluoroacetamide	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Thallium (I) chloride
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Thallium (I) nitrate
Formaldehyde	N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	Thallium selenite
Glycidylaldehyde	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	Thallium (I) sulfate
Halomethane, N.O.S.	N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	Thioacetamide
Heptachlor	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	Thiosemicarbazide
Heptachlor epoxide (alpha, beta, and gamma isomers)	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	Thiourea
Hexachlorobenzene	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	Thiuram
Hexachlorobutadiene	N-Nitrosomorpholine	Toluene
Hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers)	N-Nitrosopiperidine	Toluene diamine
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
Hexachloroethane	N-Nitrososarcosine	Toylene diisocyanate
1.2.3.4.10-Hexachloro-1.4.4a.5.8.8a-hexahydro-1.4.5.8-endo-dimethanonaphthalene	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	Toxaphene
Hexachlorophene	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate	Tribromomethane
Hexachloropropene	Oleyl alcohol condensed with 2 moles ethylene oxide	1.2.4-Trichlorobenzene
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	Osmium tetroxide	1.1.1-Trichloroethane
Hydrazine	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2.3-dicarboxylic acid	1.1.2-Trichloroethane
Hydrocyanic acid	Parathion	Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)
Hydrogen sulfide	Pentachlorobenzene	Trichloromethanethiol
Indeno(1.2.3-c.d)pyrene	Pentachloroethane	2.4.5-Trichlorophenol
Iodomethane	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	2.4.6-Trichlorophenol
Isocyanic acid, methyl ester	Pentachlorophenol	2.4.5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2.4.5-T)
Isosafrole	Phenacetin	2.4.5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid (2.4.5-TP) (Silvex)
Kepone	Phenol	Trichloropropane, N.O.S.
Lasiocarpine	Phenyl dichloroarsine	1.2.3-Trichloropropane
Lead and compounds, N.O.S.	Phenylmercury acetate	0.0.0-Triethyl phosphorothioate
Lead acetate	N-Phenylthiourea	Trinitrobenzene
Lead phosphate	Phosgene	Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine sulfide
Lead subacetate	Phosphine	Tris(2.3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
Maleic anhydride	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl ester, O-ester with N,N-dimethyl benzene sulfonamide	Trypan blue
Malononitrile	Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S.	Uracil mustard
Melphalan	Phthalic anhydride	Urethane
Mercury and compounds, N.O.S.	Polychlorinated biphenyl, N.O.S.	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
Methapyriene	Potassium cyanide	Vanadium pentoxide (dust)
Methomyl	Potassium silver cyanide	Vinyl chloride
2-Methylaziridine	Pronamide	Vinylidene chloride
3-Methylcholanthrene	1.2-Propanediol	Zinc cyanide
4.4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	1.3-Propane sulfone	Zinc phosphide
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	Propionitrile	
Methyl hydrazine		
2-Methyl lactonitrile		
Methyl methacrylate		

ATTACHMENT B

Unlisted (Characteristic) Hazardous Wastes

(40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C)

EPA Hazardous Waste Number		Characteristic	Contaminant	Maximum concentration (mg/l)
D000		Toxic		
D001		Ignitable		
D002		Corrosive		
D003		Reactive		
D004			Arsenic	5.0
D005			Barium	100.0
D006			Cadmium	1.0
D007			Chromium	5.0
D008			Lead	5.0
D009			Mercury	0.2
D010			Selenium	1.0
D011			Silver	5.0
D012			Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo, endo-5,8-dimethano naphthalene)	0.02
D013	EP Toxic: Specify Contaminant		Lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer)	0.4
D014			Methoxychlor (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl) ethane)	10.0
D015			Toxaphene (C ₁₀ H ₁₀ Cl ₈ , Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine)	0.5
D016			2,4-D, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	10.0
D017			2,4,5-TP Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid)	1.0

List of Hazardous Wastes

(40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D)

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Hazardous Waste

Generic:

- | | |
|------|--|
| F001 | The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; and sludges from the recovery of these solvents in degreasing operations |
| F002 | The following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, and trichlorofluoromethane; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents |
| F003 | The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents |
| F004 | The following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents |
| F005 | The following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, and pyridine; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents |
| F006 | Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum |
| F019 | Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum |
| F007 | Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations (except for precious metals electroplating spent cyanide plating bath solutions) |
| F008 | Plating bath sludges from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals electroplating plating bath sludges) |
| F009 | Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals electroplating spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions) |
| F010 | Quenching bath sludge from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals heat-treating quenching bath sludges) |

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Hazardous Waste

- F011 Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations (except for precious metals heat treating spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning)
- F012 Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals heat treating quenching wastewater treatment sludges)

Wood Preservation

- K001 Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol

Inorganic Pigments

- K002 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments
- K003 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments
- K004 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments
- K005 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments
- K006 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated)
- K007 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments
- K008 Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments

Organic Chemicals

- K009 Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene
- K010 Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene
- K011 Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile
- K013 Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile
- K014 Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile
- K015 Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride
- K016 Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Hazardous Waste

K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methy ethyl pyridines
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane
K029	Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Hazardous Waste

Inorganic Chemicals

- K071 Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used
- K073 Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production
- K106 Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production

Pesticides

- K031 By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid
- K032 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane
- K033 Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane
- K034 Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane
- K097 Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane
- K035 Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote
- K036 Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton
- K037 Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton
- K038 Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production
- K039 Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate
- K040 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate
- K041 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene
- K098 Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene
- K042 Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T
- K043 2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D
- K099 Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D

Explosives

- K044 Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives
- K045 Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives
- K046 Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds
- K047 Pink/red water from TNT operations

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Hazardous Waste

Petroleum Refining

K048 Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry
K049 Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry
K050 Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry
K051 API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry
K052 Tank bottoms (lead) from the petroleum refining industry

Iron and Steel

K061 Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces
K062 Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations

Secondary Lead

K069 Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting
K100 Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting

Veterinary Pharmaceuticals

K084 Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds
K101 Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds
K102 Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds

Ink Formulation

K086 Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead

Coking

K060 Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations
K087 Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Acutely Hazardous Waste

P023	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P002	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)
P057	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P058	Acetic Acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P068	Acetimidic acid, N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thio-, methyl ester
P001	3-(alpha-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	Acrolein
P070	Aldicarb
P004	Aldrin
P005	Allyl alcohol
P006	Aluminum phosphide
P007	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	4-aAminopyridine
P009	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	Ammonium vanadate
P010	Arsenic acid
P012	Arsenic (III) oxide
P011	Arsenic (V) oxide
P011	Arsenic Pentoxide
P012	Arsenic trioxide
P038	Arsine, diethyl-
P054	Aziridine
P013	Barium cyanide
P024	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P077	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P028	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-
P014	Benzenethiol
P028	Benzyl chloride
P015	Beryllium dust
P016	Bis(chloromethyl) ether
P017	Bromoacetone
P018	Brucine
P021	Calcium cyanide
P123	Camphene, octachloro-
P103	Carbamimidoseleonic acid
P022	Carbon bisulfide
P022	Carbon disulfide
P095	Carbonyl chloride
P033	Chlorine cyanide
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Acutely Hazardous Waste

P024	p-Chloroaniline
P026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	Copper cyanides
P030	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not elsewhere specified
P031	Cyanogen
P033	Cyanogen chloride
P036	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	Dieldrin
P038	Diethylarsine
P039	O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate
P041	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	Diisopropyl fluorophosphate
P044	Dimethoate
P045	3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone, O-[methylamino] oxime
P071	O,O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate
P082	Dimethylnitrosamine
P046	alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P034	4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol
P048	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	Dinoseb
P085	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-
P039	Disulfoton
P049	2,4-Dithiobiuret
P109	Dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P050	Endosulfan
P088	Endothall
P051	Endrin
P042	Epinephrine
P046	Ethanamine, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-
P084	Ethanamine, N-methyl-n-nitroso-
P101	Ethyl cyanide
P054	Ethylenimine
P097	Famphur
P056	Fluorine
P057	Fluoroacetamide
P058	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P065	Fulminic acid, mercury(II) salt(R,T)
P059	Heptachlor
P051	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo,endo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Acutely Hazardous Waste

P037	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo,exo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
P060	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo,endo-dimethanonaphthalene
P004	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo,exo-dimethanonaphthalene
P060	Hexachlorohexahydro-exo,exo-dimethanonaphthalene
P062	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P116	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P068	Hydrazine,methyl-
P063	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	Hydrogen cyanide
P096	Hydrogen phosphide
P064	Isocyanic acid, methyl ester
P007	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P092	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-
P065	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P016	Methane, oxybis(chloro-
P112	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P118	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P059	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P066	Methomyl
P067	2-Methylaziridine
P068	Methyl hydrazine
P064	Methyl isocyanate
P069	2-Methylactonitrile
P071	Methyl parathion
P072	alpha-Naphthylthiourea
P073	Nickel carbonyl
P074	Nickel cyanide
P074	Nickel(II) cyanide
P073	Nickel tetracarbonyl
P075	Nicotine and salts
P076	Nitric oxide
P077	p-Nitroaniline
P078	Nitrogen dioxide
P076	Nitrogen(II) oxide
P078	Nitrogen(IV) oxide
P081	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P050	5-Norbornene-2,3-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro,cyclic sulfite
P085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P087	Osmium oxide
P087	Osmium tetroxide

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Acutely Hazardous Waste

P088	7-Oxabicyclo(2,2,1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P089	Parathion
P034	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P048	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P047	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-methyl-
P020	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-
P009	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro- ammonium salt (R)
P036	Phenyl dichloroarsine
P092	Phenylmercuric acetate
P093	N-Phenylthiourea
P094	Phorate
P095	Phosgene
P096	Phosphine
P041	Phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl ester
P044	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
P043	Phosphorofluoric acid, bis(1-methylethyl)- ester
P094	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(ethylthio)methyl ester
P089	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester
P040	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P097	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-[p-((dimethylamino)-sulfonyl)phenyl] ester
P110	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P098	Potassium cyanide
P099	Potassium silver cyanide
P070	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio), O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P101	Propanenitrile
P027	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P069	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P081	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)
P017	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P102	Propargyl alcohol
P003	2-Propenal
P005	2-Propen-1-ol
P067	1,2-Propylenimine
P102	2-Propyn-1-ol
P008	4-Pyridinamine
P075	Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, and salts
P111	Pyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P103	Selenourea
P104	Silver cyanide
P105	Sodium azide
P106	Sodium cyanide
P107	Strontium sulfide

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Acutely Hazardous Waste

P108	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
P018	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P108	Strychnine and salts
P115	Sulfuric acid, thallium(I) salt
P109	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
P110	Tetraethyl lead
P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P112	Tetranitromethane (R)
P062	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P113	Thallic oxide
P113	Thallium(III) oxide
P114	Thallium(I) selenite
P115	Thallium(I) sulfate
P045	Thiofanox
P049	Thioimidodicarbonic diamide
P014	Thiophenol
P116	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P093	Thiourea, phenyl-
P123	Toxaphene
P118	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	Vanadium pentoxide
P120	Vanadium(V) oxide
P001	Warfarin
P121	Zinc cyanide
P122	Zinc phosphide (R,T)

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Hazardous Waste

U001	Acetaldehyde(I)
U034	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U112	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	Acetic acid, lead salt
U214	Acetic acid, thallium(I) salt
U002	Acetone (I)
U003	Acetonitrile (I,T)
UC04	Acetophenone
U005	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)
U007	Acrylamide
U008	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	Acrylonitrile
U150	Alanine, 3-[p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]phenyl-, L-
U011	Amitrole
U012	Aniline (I,T)
U014	Auramine
U015	Azaserine
U010	Azirino(2',3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[[[(aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-,
U157	Benz(j)aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U016	Benz(c)acridine
U016	3,4-Benzacridine
U017	Benzal Chloride
U018	Benz(a)anthracene
U018	1,2-Benzanthracene
U094	1,2-Benzanthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	Benzenamine(I,T)
U014	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-dimethyl-
U049	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl
U093	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-phenylazo-
U158	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-
U222	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro
U019	Benzene (I,T)
U038	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy, ethyl ester
U030	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U037	Benzene, chloro-
U190	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid anhydride
U028	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, [bis(2-ethylhexyl)] ester
U069	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U088	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester

Industry and EPA
Hazardous Waste No.

Hazardous Waste

U102	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U107	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-n-octyl ester
U070	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U071	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U072	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U017	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U223	Benzene, 1,3,-diisocyanatomethyl- (R,T)
U239	Benzene, dimethyl- (I,T)
U201	1,3-Benzenediol
U127	Benzene, hexachloro-
U056	Benzene, hexahydro- (I)
U188	Benzene, hydroxy-
U220	Benzene, methyl-
U105	Benzene, 1-methyl-1,2,4-dinitro-
U106	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,6-dinitro-
U203	Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-
U141	Benzene, 1,2,-methylenedioxy-4-propenyl-
U090	Benzene, 1,2,-methylenedioxy-4-propyl-
U055	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U169	Benzene, nitro- (I,T)
U183	Benzene, pentachloro-
U185	Benzene, pentachloro-nitro-
U020	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U207	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U023	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)- (C,R,T)
U234	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro- (R,T)
U021	Benzidine
U202	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide
U120	Benzo[j,k]fluorene
U022	Benzo[a]pyrene
U022	3,4-Benzopyrene
U197	p-Benzoquinone
U023	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U050	1,2-Benzphenanthrene
U085	2,2'-Bioxirane (I,T)
U021	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine
U073	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U091	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U095	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U024	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
U027	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
U244	Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide
U028	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
U246	Bromine cyanide
U225	Bromoform
U030	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether

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U128	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U172	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U035	Butanoic acid 4-[Bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]benzene-
U031	1-Butanol (I)
U159	2-Butanone (I,T)
U160	2-Butanone peroxide (R,T)
U053	2-Butenal
U074	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)
U031	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U136	Cacodylic acid
U032	Calcium chromate
U238	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U178	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U176	Carbamide, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	Carbamide, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U219	Carbamide, thio-
U097	Carbamoyl chloride, dimethyl-
U215	Carbonic acid, dithallium(I) salt
U156	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)
U033	Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)
U211	Carbon tetrachloride
U033	Carbonyl fluoride (R,T)
U034	Chloral
U035	Chlorambucil
U036	Chlordane, technical
U026	Chlornaphazine
U037	Chlorobenzene
U039	4-Chloro-m-cresol
U041	1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane
U042	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U044	Chloroform
U046	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U047	beta-Chloronaphthalene
U048	o-Chlorophenol
U049	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U032	Chromic acid, calcium salt
U050	Chrysene
U051	Creosote
U052	Cresols
U052	Cresylic acid
U053	Crotonaldehyde
U055	Cumene (I)
U246	Cyanogen bromide
U197	1,4-Cyclohexadienedione
U056	Cyclohexane (I)
U057	Cyclohexanone (I)
U130	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-

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U058	Cyclophosphamide
U240	2,4-D, salts and esters
U059	Daunomycin
U060	DDD
U061	DDT
U142	Decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[c,d]- pentalen-2-one
U062	Diallate
U133	Diamine (R,T)
U221	Diaminotoluene
U063	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
U063	1,2:5,6-Dibenzanthracene
U064	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene
U064	Dibenz[a,i]pyrene
U066	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U069	Dibutyl phthalate
U062	S-(2,3-Dichloroallyl)disopropylthiocarbamate
U070	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	m-Dichlorobenzene
U072	p-Dichlorobenzene
U073	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)
U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U192	3,5-Dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide
U060	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane
U061	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane
U-78	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U079	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U025	Dichloroethyl ether
U081	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U082	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U240	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and esters
U083	1,2-Dichloropropane
U084	1,3-Dichloropropene
U085	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)
U108	1,4-Diethylene dioxide
U086	N,N-Diethylhydrazine
U087	O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl-dithiophosphate
U088	Diethyl phthalate
U089	Diethylstilbestrol
U148	1,2-Dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione
U090	Dihydrosafrole
U091	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	Dimethylamine (I)
U093	Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U095	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine

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U096	alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U101	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U102	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	Dimethyl sulfate
U105	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	1,4-Dioxane
U109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U110	Dipropylamine (I)
U111	Di-N-propylnitrosamine
U001	Ethanal (I)
U174	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U067	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U076	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U077	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U114	1,2-Ethanediyldiscarbamodithioic acid
U131	Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2,2-hexachloro-
U024	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro-
U003	Ethanenitrile (I,T)
U117	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)
U025	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U184	Ethane, pentachloro-
U208	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U218	Ethanethioamide
U227	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U247	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)
U043	Ethene, chloro-
U042	Ethene, 2-chloroethoxy-
U078	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	Ethene, trans-1,2-dichloro-
U210	Ethene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U173	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U004	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U006	Ethancyl chloride (C,R,T)
U112	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U238	Ethyl carbamate (urethan)
U038	Ethyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzilate
U114	Ethylenebis(dithiocarbamic acid)
U067	Ethylene dibromide

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U077	Ethylene dichloride
U115	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U116	Ethylene thiourea
U117	Ethyl ether (I)
U076	Ethylidene dichloride
U118	Ethylmethacrylate
U119	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U139	Ferric dextran
U120	Fluoranthene
U122	Formaldehyde
U123	Formic acid (C,T)
U124	Furan (I)
U125	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U147	2,5-Furandione
U213	Furan, tetrahydro- (I)
U125	Furfural (I)
U124	Furfuran (I)
U206	D-Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-
U126	Glycidylaldehyde
U163	Guanidine, N-nitroso-N-methyl-N'nitro-
U127	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	Hexachlorobutadiene
U129	Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)
U130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	Hexachloroethane
U132	Hexachlorophene
U243	Hexachloropropene
U133	Hydrazine (R,T)
U000	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U098	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U109	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U134	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U134	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U135	Hydrogen sulfide
U096	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U136	Hydroxydimethylarsine oxide
U116	2-Imidazolidinethione
U137	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
U139	Iron dextran
U140	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U141	Isosafrole
U142	Kepone
U143	Lasiocarpine
U144	Lead acetate
U145	Lead phosphate
U146	Lead subacetate

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U129	Lindane
U147	Maleic anhydride
U148	Maleic hydrazide
U149	Malononitrie
U150	Melphalan
U151	Mercury
U152	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)
U092	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)
U029	Methane, bromo-
U045	Methane, chloro- (I,T)
U046	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U068	Methane, dibromo-
U080	Methane, dichloro-
U075	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U138	Methane, iodo-
U119	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U211	Methane, tetrachloro-
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U153	Methanethiol (I,T)
U225	Methane, tribromo-
U044	Methane, trichloro-
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U123	Methanoic acid (C,T)
U036	4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
U154	Methanol (I)
U155	Methapyrilene
U247	Methoxychlor
U154	Methyl alcohol (I)
U029	Methyl bromide
U186	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U045	Methyl Chloride (I,T)
U156	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)
U226	Methylchloroform
U157	3-Methylcholanthrene
U158	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
U132	2,2'-Methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)
U068	Methylene bromide
U080	Methylene chloride
U122	Methylene oxide
U159	Methyl ethyl ketone (I,T)
U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U138	Methyl iodide
U161	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U162	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)
U163	N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine
U161	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)

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U164	Methylthiouracil
U010	Mitomycin C
U059	5,12-Naphthacenedione, (8S-cis)-8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxyl]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-
U165	Naphthalene
U047	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U166	1,4-Naphthalenedione
U236	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl)]-bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt
U166	1,4-Naphthaquinone
U167	1-Naphthylamine
U168	2-Naphthylamine
U167	alpha-Naphthylamine
U168	beta-Naphthylamine
U026	2-Naphthylamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloromethyl)-
U169	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U170	p-Nitrophenol
U171	2-Nitropropane (I)
U172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
U111	N-Nitroso-N-propylamine
U176	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U177	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U178	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U180	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U181	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U193	1,2,-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U058	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorine, 2-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino] tetrahydro-, oxide 2-
U115	Oxirane (I,T)
U041	Oxirane, 2-(chloromethyl)-
U182	Paraldehyde
U183	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	Pentachloroethane
U185	Pentachloronitrobenzene
U242	Pentachlorophenol
U188	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U187	Phenacetin
U168	Phenol
U048	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U039	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U081	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-

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U101	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U170	Phenol, 4-nitro-
U242	Phenol, pentachloro-
U212	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
U230	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
U231	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U137	1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene
U145	Phosphoric acid, Lead salt
U087	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl, S-methyl ester
U189	Phosphorous sulfide (R)
U190	Phthalic anhydride
U191	2-Picoline
U192	Pronamide
U194	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U110	1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)
U066	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U149	Propanedinitrile
U171	Propane, 2-nitro (I)
U027	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U193	1,3-Propane sultone
U235	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U126	1-Propanol, 2,3-epoxy-
U140	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U002	2-Propanone (I)
U007	2-Propenamide
U084	Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U243	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U009	2-Propenenitrile
U152	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)
U008	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U113	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U118	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U152	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl, methyl ester (I,T)
U233	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U194	n-Propylamine (I,T)
U083	Propylene dichloride
U196	Pyridine
U155	Pyridine, 2-[(2-(dimethylamino)-2-thenylamino-
U179	Pyridine, hexahydro-N-nitroso-
U191	Pyridine, 2-methyl
U164	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U180	Pyrrole, tetrahydro-N-nitroso-
U200	Roserpine
U201	Resorcinol
U202	Saccharin and salts
U203	Safrole
U204	Selenious acid

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U204	Selenium dioxide
U205	Selenium disulfide (R,T)
U015	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
U233	Silvex
U089	4,4'-Stilbenediol, alpha,alpha'-diethyl-
U206	Streptozotocin
U135	Sulfur hydride
U103	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	Sulfur phosphide (R)
U205	Sulfur selenide (R,T)
U232	2,4,5-T
U207	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	Tetrachloroethylene
U212	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
U213	Tetrahydrofuran (I)
U214	Thallium(I) acetate
U215	Thallium(I) carbonate
U216	Thallium(I) chloride
U217	Thallium(I) nitrate
U218	Thioacetamide
U153	Thiomethanol (I,T)
U219	Thiourea
U244	Thiram
U220	Toluene
U221	Toluenediamine
U223	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U222	O-Toluidine hydrochloride
U011	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U226	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
U227	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	Trichloroethene
U228	Trichloroethylene
U121	Trichloromonofluoromethane
U230	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
U231	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
U232	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
U234	sym-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U182	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,5-trimethyl-
U235	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate
U236	Trypan blue
U237	Uracil, 5[bis(2-chloromethyl)amino]-
U237	Uracil mustard
U043	Vinyl chloride
U239	Xylene(I)
U200	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester