

Chapter 850: IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

SUMMARY: This rule identifies hazardous wastes. These hazardous wastes are subject to regulation according to the provisions of 38 M.R.S., §1301, *et seq.* and to this and other rules adopted thereunder.

NOTE: As used in this rule, "department" has the same meaning as in the *Rule Concerning the Processing of Applications and Other Administrative Matters*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 2, and may refer to either the "board" or the "commissioner". Under certain circumstances, Maine statutes require that the board, rather than the commissioner, perform duties that may be described or referenced in this rule (e.g. licensing of commercial hazardous waste facilities pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §1319-R; licensing of projects of "statewide significance" pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §341-D).

1. Legal Authority. This rule is authorized and adopted under 38 M.R.S. §1319-O (1) and is intended to be consistent with applicable requirements of *The Solid Waste Disposal Act*, as amended by the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976* (RCRA), as amended, 42 U.S.C.A. 6901, *et seq.* and regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thereunder.

2. Preamble. It is the purpose of the Department of Environmental Protection, consistent with legislative policy, to provide effective controls for the management of hazardous wastes. This rule is promulgated to identify hazardous wastes so that effective management measures can be implemented.

3. Identification of Hazardous Wastes

A. General

(1) This rule identifies those wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under 38 M.R.S. §1301, *et seq.*

(2) Portions of this rule refer to federal regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unless otherwise specified, the federal regulations referenced are those interim final or final regulations revised as of July 1, 1994, as they appeared in volume 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.). References to test methods shall include regulations published on July 1, 2005, including 40 C.F.R. 260.11 which is hereby adopted by reference. Where specifically indicated, the terms of a referenced federal regulation are hereby adopted as terms of this rule, except that in regulations incorporated thereby, "EPA", "Administrator", "Regional Administrator" and "Director" shall mean "the Maine Department

of Environmental Protection or its designated representative"; and the phrase "treat, store, and/or dispose" shall mean "handle". In addition, where the terms of federal regulations hereby incorporated by reference differ from or are inconsistent with other terms of this Chapter or Chapters 850-860, the more stringent of the requirements shall apply. Other changes to regulations incorporated hereby are as expressly made in this rule.

Waste. "Waste" means any useless, unwanted or discarded substance or material, whether or not such substance or material has any other or future use and includes any substance or material that is spilled, leaked, pumped, poured, emitted, disposed, emptied, or dumped onto the land or into the water or ambient air. This definition includes, without being limited to, materials which are used in a manner constituting disposal, burned for energy recovery, reclaimed or accumulated speculatively.

NOTE: It is intended that the terms "materials which are used in a manner constituting disposal, burned for energy recovery, reclaimed or accumulated speculatively" should include all materials covered by 40 C.F.R. Section 261.2(c)(1)-(4) and any amendments thereto.

(3) Definition of hazardous waste

(a) A waste is a hazardous waste if:

(i) It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under Section 3(A)(4) of this rule; and

(ii) It meets any of the following criteria:

a. It is listed in Section 3(C) and has not been excluded by EPA under 40 C.F.R. 260.20 and 260.22 and excluded subsequently by the Department;

b. It is a mixture of a non-hazardous waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Section 3(C) and has not been excluded by EPA under 40 C.F.R. 260.20 and 260.22 and excluded subsequently by the Department; or

c. It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Section 3(B) of this rule.

(b) A waste which is not excluded from regulation under paragraph 3(A)(3)(a)(i) of this section becomes a hazardous waste when any of the following events occur:

(i) In the case of a waste listed in Section 3(C), when the waste first meets the listing description set forth in Section 3(C).

(ii) In the case of a mixture of a non-hazardous waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes, when a hazardous waste listed in Section 3(C) is first added to the non-hazardous waste.

(iii) In the case of any other waste (including a waste mixture), when the waste exhibits any of the characteristics identified in Section 3(B) of this rule.

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

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

(ii) Any waste generated from the handling 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 waste described in paragraph (c) above is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:

(i) In the case of any waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Section 3(B); however, such waste which exhibits a characteristic at the point of generation is still subject to the requirements of Chapter 852 even if the waste no longer exhibits a characteristic at the point of disposal.

(ii) In the case of a waste which is a listed waste under Section 3(C), contains a waste listed under Section 3(C) or is derived from a waste listed in Section 3(C), it also has been excluded from paragraph (c) by EPA under 40 C.F.R. 260.20 and 260.22 and excluded subsequently by the Department.

(4) Exclusions

(a) **Substances which are not hazardous wastes.** The following materials are not hazardous wastes for the purpose of this rule:

(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 (POTW) for treatment, provided the mixture is a discharge of a non segregable waste at the site of generation, the mixture is a discharge from a source whose hazardous constituents are subject to categorical, local limits, and prohibitions established in accordance with Section 307(b) of the *Clean Water Act*, and the source is in compliance with those limits by means other than dilution and the hazardous constituents are sampled and analyzed no less frequently than annually. "Domestic sewage" means untreated sanitary wastes that

pass through a sewer system. The unknowing receipt of hazardous waste by a POTW does not cause the POTW to become a hazardous waste facility.

NOTE: Unless the discharge is non segregable and is subject to categorical and local limits, persons discharging hazardous waste to POTWs via a sewer system containing domestic sewage or other means are subject to the applicable abbreviated license provisions of Chapter 856, Section 11. Dischargers to POTWs and POTWs are responsible for complying with the applicable provisions of Chapter 856, Section 11. See also Section 12(D) of Chapter 851. A waste is considered non-segregable when it is inherently mixed with wastewater and is not segregated in containers, tanks, pipes and sumps. A segregable waste cannot be introduced to wastewaters unless an abbreviated license is held for the activity.

(iii) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under Section 402 of the *Clean Water Act*, as amended, in so far as any hazardous waste present in the discharge is in fact regulated.

NOTE: This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being handled before discharge, or sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment. The exclusion is further limited by the provisions under Chapter 856 for the abbreviated licensing of a POTW for treatment of a hazardous waste.

(iv) Irrigation return flows.

(v) Source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, , 42 U.S.C.. 2011 *et seq.*, as amended up to August 8, 2005.

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

(vii) 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, bunkhouses, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas.)

(viii) Wastes resulting from agricultural activities which are returned to the soils as fertilizers. "Agricultural activities" means the growing of vegetables, fruit, seeds, nursery crops, poultry, livestock, field crops, cultivated or pasture hay and farm woodlot products, including Christmas trees.

(ix) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

Note: Wastes from the extraction and beneficiation of metallic ores and minerals are regulated under Chapter 200 of the Department's rules, not Chapters 850-857.

(x) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue emission control waste generated solely from the combustion of coal, other fossil fuels, or wood or generated primarily from the combustion of coal and/or other fossil fuels and/or wood, providing that the waste does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste as defined in Section 3(B)(2), (3), (4), or (5) of this rule.

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

(xii) A sample of waste or sample of water, soil, or air which is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition provided it meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 261.4(d)(1)(i)-(vi) which are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, and the sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector comply with 40 C.F.R. 261.4(d)(2) which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting the requirements of this provision.

(xiii) Commercial chemical product that is unused and which is reinserted into the onsite manufacturing process without any alteration and is used as a substitute for feedstock materials without placement on the land, or that is unused and unexpired and is shipped to the original manufacturer or distributor with their approval for use.

(xiv) Waste from the leather tanning and finishing industry including chrome (blue) trimmings, chrome (blue) shavings, and buffing dust; and scrap tanned leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries, provided the generator can demonstrate the waste meets the exemption criteria of 40 C.F.R. 261.4(b)(6)(i) which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, the waste is managed in a non oxidizing environment, and if disposed in Maine, is managed in a secure landfill.

NOTE: Due to the potential conversion of trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium in certain situations, the increased leachability of certain types of chrome waste, and the current management of the waste in oxidizing environments, the Department continues to have concerns with the disposition of this waste stream. These wastes will be managed in secure

landfills as special wastes under the *Solid Waste Management Regulations*, 06-096 C.M.R. 400-405, 409, and 418.

(xv) Pulping liquors (i.e: black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, provided the storage of such liquor, if any, prior to reuse occurs in a fully enclosed tank and the liquors are not accumulated speculatively as defined in 40 C.F.R. 261.1(c)

NOTE: For the purpose of this paragraph, pulping liquor that is spilled or otherwise released into the environment may qualify for this exemption only to the extent the liquor is recovered for subsequent reuse.

(xvi) Scrap metal which is recycled or intended to be recycled, provided it is not accumulated speculatively as defined in 40 C.F.R. 261.1(c). "Scrap metal" means bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g. radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled and which are not otherwise mixed with or contaminated with non metal hazardous wastes.

NOTE: It is the generator's responsibility to demonstrate to the Department that the scrap metal is being recycled.

(xvii) Materials in unopened containers which are unused, unexpired and which meet the product specifications, provided the materials are not used in a manner constituting disposal (unless the product is normally applied to the land) or burned for energy recovery (unless the product is a fuel).

(xviii) Unused, unexpired materials in an original container which meet the product specifications, provided the Chief Executive Officers or plant managers of the shipping and receiving facilities exchange letters acknowledging the exchange of material, the Department receives copies of these letters prior to shipment, and the materials are not used in a manner constituting disposal (unless the product is originally applied to the land) or burned for energy recovery (unless the product is a fuel.) The letter must contain the following information: (1) the type and quantity of material transferred; (2) the name, address and telephone number of the transferer and transferee; (3) the date of transfer; and (4) the proposed use of the materials by the transferee.

(xix) Isopropyl alcohol is excluded when shown to be recycled by being used or reused as an effective substitute for commercial products provided the isopropyl alcohol is not being reclaimed and the generator and recycling facility is in compliance with the following:

The generator and if located in Maine, the recycler, must maintain the following documentation at the facility of the generator and, if located in Maine, at the recycling facility, and be available for the Department's inspection:

- (1) A description of the isopropyl alcohol to be used or reused;
- (2) Consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 261.2(f) a demonstration that a known market or disposition exists for the isopropyl alcohol. This demonstration must include documentation such as a contract that a material is used to substitute for another product; a description of the process by which the isopropyl alcohol is beneficially used or reused; a representative analysis of the isopropyl alcohol including the hazardous constituents found in 40 C.F.R. 261 Appendix VIII; and documentation that the use of the material does not introduce toxic constituents into the product, for which the material is used as a substitute, in concentrations that are higher than those found in analogous products consistent with 40 C.F.R. 261.2(d)(3)(i)(B); and
- (3) Consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 261.2(f), a demonstration by the owners or operators of the receiving facilities that they are actually recycling the materials and documenting that they have the necessary equipment to do so.

Isopropyl alcohol is not exempt under this provision and is a hazardous waste, even if the recycling involves use or reuse, consistent with 40 C.F.R. 261.2(c) and (e) if the isopropyl alcohol or associated materials are reclaimed, used in a manner constituting disposal, or used to produce products that are applied to land, or burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels, or if materials are accumulated speculatively as defined in 40 C.F.R. 261.1(c)(8), or fed to a halogen acid furnace. A respondent in an action to enforce hazardous waste regulations who raises a claim that isopropyl alcohol is used or reused under this provision must demonstrate consistent with 40 C.F.R. 261.2(f), that there is a known market or disposition for the material, and that they meet the terms of the exclusion.

(xx) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic of Section 3(B)(5) of this Chapter (Waste Codes D018 through D043) and are subject to the corrective action requirements of Chapter 691.

(xxi) Debris (as defined in Section 3(A) of Chapter 852) that does not exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic, and which has been treated in accordance with Section 14(C) of Chapter 852 or the Department determines is no

longer contaminated with hazardous waste. Persons claiming this exclusion based on treatment will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence in an enforcement action that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements.

(xxii) Scrap metal including processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal. As used in this Chapter:

"Processed scrap metal" is scrap metal which has been manually or physically altered to either separate it into distinct materials to enhance economic value or to improve the handling of materials. Processed scrap metal includes, but is not limited to scrap metal which has been baled, shredded, sheared, chopped, crushed, flattened, cut, melted, or separated by metal type (i.e. sorted), and fines, drosses and related materials which have been agglomerated.

"Home scrap metal" is scrap metal as generated by steel mills, foundries, and refineries such as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings.

(xxiii) "Prompt scrap metal" is scrap metal as generated by the metal working/fabrication industries and includes such scrap metal as turnings, cuttings, punchings, and borings. Prompt scrap is also known as industrial or new scrap metal. Solid waste which consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood products which fails the test for the Toxicity Characteristic for Hazardous Waste Code D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons who utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood product for these materials' intended end use.

(xxiv) EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by-products processes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the Toxicity Characteristic (TC) specified in Section 3(B)(5) of this Chapter when, subsequent to generation, these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar, or mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the wastes from the point they are generated to the point they are recycled to coke ovens or tar recovery or refining processes, or mixed with coal tar.

(xxv) Used cutting oil from metal working operations that is otherwise identified in the *Waste Oil Management Rules* 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860, §4 as a "waste oil which must be managed as a hazardous waste", provided that it:

(1) Exceeds the allowable level for total halogens established in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860(4)(C) (4000 ppm) due solely to the presence of chlorinated

paraffins as a constituent of the cutting oil itself, and not due to the mixing of a halogenated hazardous waste with the oil;

(2) Is not mixed or contaminated with any other hazardous waste, and does not exhibit hazardous waste characteristics except as provided in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860(4)(C), as demonstrated through sampling and analysis, and/or knowledge of process;

(3) Does not exceed the allowable levels established in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860(4)(C) for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, PCBs, and flash point;

(4) Is, or will be, processed through a tolling arrangement to reclaim the oil as described in 40 C.F.R. 279.24(c), or recycled through an arrangement at a facility authorized and equipped to recycle the waste, which is documented by a written contract, agreement, bill of sale or receipt from the recycling facility;

(5) Is stored, prior to shipment to the recycling or processing facility, at the site of generation, on a firm, impervious surface constructed to prevent spillage from leaving the area, and in closed, non-leaking containers or tanks labeled with the words "Used Oil Containing Chlorinated Paraffins"; and,

(6) Is transported from the site of generation to a facility authorized to handle the waste by a Maine-licensed waste oil transporter, and each shipment is documented by a bill of lading, a copy of which is retained by the generator for at least three years from the date of shipment.

NOTE: Used cutting oils determined not to be hazardous wastes pursuant to the above described exclusion may be subject to the provisions of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860 (*Waste Oil Management Rules*) and/or 40 C.F.R. 279.10 (*Standards for the Management of Used Oil*).

(b) **Samples**

(i) Persons who generate or collect samples for the purpose of conducting a treatability study, as defined in 40 C.F.R. 260.10, are not subject to the requirements of this Chapter, Chapter 851, or Chapter 853, nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of Section 3(A)(5) of this Chapter, under the circumstances specific in paragraph (ii) where the conditions in paragraph (iii) are met.

(ii) The exclusion of paragraph (b)(i) shall apply when the sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector, the sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility, or the sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.

(iii) The exclusion of paragraph (b)(i) shall apply when the conditions of 40 C.F.R. 261.4(e)(2)(i)-(vi) are met, provided however, that the generator shall provide the information required in 40 C.F.R. 261.4(e)(2)(vi) in its annual report, and prior approval has been obtained from the Department. The provisions of 40 C.F.R. 261.4(e)(2)(i)-(vi) are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, except that the term "biennial" in 40 C.F.R. 261.4(e)(2)(vi) shall mean "annual".

(c) Solvent-Contaminated Wipes

(i) For purposes of this subsection, "solvent-contaminated wipes" means woven or non-woven shop towels, rags, pads, or swabs made of wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material, that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, either:

(1) Contains one or more of the F001 through F005 solvents listed in section 3(C)(2) or the corresponding P- or U-listed solvents found in section 3(C)(4);

(2) Contains one or more solvents listed in section 3(C) which exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic found in section 3(B) when that characteristic results from a listed solvent; and/or,

(3) Contains one or more solvents that are not listed in section 3(C) which exhibit only the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability found in section 3(B)(2).

(ii) The following solvent contaminated wipes are not considered hazardous waste from the point of generation, provided that the generator also complies with the provisions of 3(A)(4)(c)(iv) below:

(1) Solvent-contaminated wipes that the generator either launders or dry cleans on-site, or sends off-site to be laundered or dry cleaned, and the on-site or off-site facility: is located in Maine or in a state that has adopted the exclusion at 40 C.F.R. 261.4(a)(26) as amended up to July 1, 2016 or adopted a state equivalent rule which is no less stringent than 40 C.F.R. 261.4(a)(26), and its discharge, if any, is regulated under sections 301 and 402 or section 307 of the Clean Water Act.

(2) Solvent- contaminated wipes that are sent for disposal provided that:

(a) They are not hazardous waste due to the presence of trichloroethylene; and,

(b) The generator sends the solvent-contaminated wipes for disposal to: an authorized out-of-state facility in a state where the exclusion at 40 C.F.R. 261.4(b)(18) as amended up to July 1, 2016 or a state equivalent rule which is no less stringent than 40 C.F.R. 261.4(b)(18) has been adopted; a municipal solid waste landfill regulated under the Department's Solid Waste Management Rules 09-096 C.M.R. Chapters 400 to 425; a hazardous waste landfill regulated under 06-096 C.M.R. 854 to 856; a municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility regulated under section 06-096 C.M.R. 143; or, to a hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace regulated under 06-096 C.M.R. 854 to 856.

(iii) Solvent-contaminated wipes that also contain listed hazardous waste other than solvents, or exhibit toxicity, corrosivity, or reactivity due to contaminants other than solvents, are not eligible for the exclusions in this section.

(iv) All solvent-contaminated wipes excluded from the point of generation under sections 3(A)(4)(c)(ii) above must also meet the following provisions:

(1) Containers in which solvent-contaminated wipes are stored must be used only for the storage of those wipes, and not for any other wipes or wastes.

(2) No more than 180 days after the date on which a generator begins to accumulate solvent-contaminated wipes in any container, all solvent-contaminated wipes in that container shall be sent for cleaning or disposal;

(3) Solvent-contaminated wipes, when accumulated, stored and transported, must be contained in non-leaking, closed containers. A container is considered closed where there is complete contact between the fitted lid and the rim, except when it is necessary to add or remove solvent-contaminated wipes;

(4) Any container in which solvent-contaminated wipes are accumulated, stored or transported must be able to contain free liquids, should free liquids accumulate;

(5) Containers in which solvent-contaminated wipes are accumulated, stored, or transported must be clearly labeled or marked with the words "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes";

(6) When the container is full or the solvent-contaminated wipes are no longer being accumulated and/or when the container is being transported, the container must be sealed with all lids properly and securely affixed to the container and all openings tightly bound or closed sufficiently to prevent leaks and emissions;

(7) At the point of being sent for cleaning on site or of being transported off site for cleaning or disposal, the solvent-contaminated wipes must contain no free liquids, as defined by 40 C.F.R. 260.10 as amended up to July 1, 2016, and as determined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Publication SW-846) (see Appendix XI);

(8) Free liquids removed from the solvent-contaminated wipes or from the container holding the wipes must be managed in accordance with the hazardous waste management rules; and,

(9) Generators must maintain the following documentation on site:

(a) Name and address of the laundry, dry cleaner, landfill or combustor that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes;

(b) Documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit in subsection (iv)(2) above is being met; and

(c) Description of the process the generator is using to ensure the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being laundered or dry cleaned on-site, or being transported off-site for laundering, dry cleaning or disposal.

(d) Treatability study

(i) Samples undergoing a treatability study and the laboratory or testing facility conducting such treatability study (to the extent the facility is not

otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapters 850-860) are not subject to the requirements of Chapters 850-860 provided the conditions in paragraph (d)(ii) are met. A mobile treatment unit (MTU) may qualify as a testing facility, and where a group of MTUs are located at the same site, the limitations of paragraph (d)(ii) apply to the entire group of MTUs as if the group were one MTU.

(ii) The exclusion of paragraph (d)(i) shall apply when the conditions of 40 C.F.R. 261.4(f)(1)-(11) are met (such provisions are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, provided however, that references to "40 C.F.R. 261.3" shall mean "this Chapter", "Parts 261 through 268 and Part 270 of

this Chapter" shall mean "Chapters 850-860" and "40 C.F.R. 261.4(e)" shall mean "paragraph (b)(i)-(iii) above") and prior approval has been obtained from the Department.

(5) Special requirements for hazardous waste generated by small quantity generators

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a person determines whether the waste he generates is hazardous under Chapter 851, Section 5 and generates, in a calendar month, a total of less than 100 kilograms (220.46 lbs.) of hazardous wastes, those wastes are not subject to regulation under 38 M.R.S., §1301, *et seq.* and related rules, provided the generator complies with paragraph (d) below.

NOTE: A small quantity generator is required to properly package for shipment, manifest, use a licensed hazardous waste transporter, and ship its hazardous waste to an authorized facility identified in Section 3(A)(5)(d)(v) of this chapter.

(b) If a person whose waste has been excluded from regulation under paragraph (a) above accumulates hazardous wastes in quantities greater than 600 kilograms or acutely hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, all of those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation under 38 M.R.S. §1301 *et seq.* and related rules (Chapters 850-860 of the Department's rules).

(c) If a person generates in a calendar month or accumulates at any time any of the following acutely hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth below, those wastes are subject to regulation under 38 M.R.S., §1301 *et seq.* and related rules. (Chapters 850-857 of the Department's Rules).

(i) A total of one kilogram of commercial chemical products and manufacturing chemical intermediates having the generic names listed in Section 3(C)(4)(e) of this Chapter and off-specification commercial chemical products and manufacturing chemical intermediates which, if they met specifications, would have the generic names listed in Section 3(C)(4)(e) of this Chapter.

(ii) A total of one kilogram of the following hazardous wastes listed in Section 3(C)(2)(a) of this rule: Industry and EPA hazardous waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and F028.

(iii) Any containers identified in Section 3(C)(4)(c) of this Chapter that are larger than 20 liters in capacity;

(iv) Ten (10) kilograms of inner liners from containers identified in Section 3(C)(4)(c) of this Chapter;

(v) A total of 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 products or manufacturing chemical intermediates having the generic names listed in Section 3(C)(4)(e) of this Chapter or 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 off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates which, if they met specifications, would have the generic names listed in Section 3(C)(4)(e) of this Chapter;

NOTE: Any person who exceeds the quantity requirements outlined in Sections 3(A)(5)(b) and 3(A)(5)(c) of this rule is subject to full regulation (i.e., regulation applicable to generators of greater than 100 kilograms per month of hazardous waste), including the requirements of Chapter 851, Section 8(B) that relate to accumulation times for hazardous waste. The time period in Section 8(B) of Chapter 851 begins when the accumulated wastes exceed the applicable exclusion limit.

(d) In order for hazardous waste to be excluded from regulation under this section, the generator must:

(i) Determine whether the waste generated is hazardous in accordance with Section 5 of Chapter 851;

(ii) Store the waste in a container no greater than 55 gallons in size, label and package the hazardous waste in accordance with Section 8(A) and 8(B)(3) of Chapter 851, and label the container with the date the container becomes full;

(iii) Properly manifest the hazardous waste in accordance with Chapter 857;

(iv) Utilize a licensed transporter in accordance with Section 7 of Chapter 851;

(v) Transport, or offer for transport, such waste only to a waste facility for hazardous waste which is authorized to handle the waste under a state program, and if applicable, under the federal hazardous waste regulatory program; and

(vi) Ship off site such waste within 180 days of the date the drum becomes full; and

(vii) If more than 55 gallons (approximately 200 kg) of a non-acutely hazardous waste is stored onsite, the generator must in addition:

- a. Manage the waste in accordance with Sections 8(B)(2), 11, 13(B)(1),(2), 13(C)(1), (3), (4) and 13(D)(1), and (2) of Chapter 851; and
- b. In accordance with Chapter 851 Section 6, have a generator identification number assigned to the generator by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection if the generator will be operating under the provisions of 3(A)(5)(d)(vii) of this Chapter.

NOTE: To be eligible for the reduced requirements of this section, a small quantity generator must store its waste in containers.

(e) Hazardous waste subject to the reduced requirements of paragraph (d) that is mixed with non-hazardous waste remains subject to these reduced requirements as long as the resultant mixture does not exceed the quantity limitations identified in this section. If any person mixes a solid waste with a hazardous waste that exceeds a quantity exclusion level of this section, the mixture is subject to full regulation. Mixture of a characteristic hazardous waste with a non hazardous waste such that the mixture no longer exhibits a characteristic constitutes treatment which requires a license pursuant to Chapters 854 and 856.

(6) Special requirements for hazardous waste which is beneficially used or reused

(a) Activities that may be eligible for reduced licensing requirements because those activities involve hazardous waste which is beneficially used or reused are specified under Section 11 of Chapter 856, "Requirements for Facilities Licensed under the Abbreviated License Process."

(b) Activities that involve recycling and reclamation of hazardous waste are considered forms of treatment and, as such, are subject to the requirements of Chapter 854 and 856 with respect to treatment of hazardous waste.

(7) Residues of hazardous waste in empty containers. Any residue remaining in a container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste other than hazardous waste identified as acute hazardous waste in Section 3(C)(2), 3(C)(3) or 3(C)(4)(e) is a hazardous waste unless the container is empty as defined below:

(a) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type container and

(b) No more than one inch of residue containing no free liquids remains on the bottom of the container or inner liner or

NOTE: Removing free liquids from a container may include: draining the emptied container for at least thirty (30) seconds after the steady flow of hazardous waste has ceased and individual droplets are clearly evident and then performing that procedure two more times.

(c) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the waste, or

(d) If the container has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas, the pressure in the container is at atmospheric.

Any residue remaining in a container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste is empty if the container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the waste or, 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.

(e) no more than 3% by weight of the total capacity remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 119 gallons; or

no more than 0.3% by weight of the total capacity remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 119 gallons.

(8) The use of material which is contaminated or mixed with dioxin or any other hazardous waste identified in Chapter 850, for dust suppression or road treatment is prohibited.

(9) No other fuel which contains any hazardous waste may be burned in any cement kiln or other boiler or industrial furnace unless licensed under Chapter 856.

(10) Persons who generate, transport, or collect non-leaking spent lead acid batteries, or who store non-leaking spent batteries but do not reclaim or intend to reclaim them are not required to obtain a license for such a facility.

(11) Owners or operators of facilities that store spent lead acid batteries before reclaiming them are required to obtain a license for such storage under Chapter 856.

(12) Delistings: *[RESERVED]*

RESERVED SPACE

(13) Special Requirements for Universal Wastes

(a) All generators of universal wastes must comply with either the full Hazardous Waste Management Rules, Chapter 850 through 857, including all requirements in this Section, or the alternative standards of Chapter 858.

(b) Universal Wastes are:

(i) Architectural paint

(ii) Cathode ray tubes;

(iii) Lamps;

(iv) Mercury Devices;

(v) Mercury thermostats;

(vi) Motor Vehicle Mercury Switches;

(vii) Totally enclosed, non leaking polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) ballast;

NOTE: Only mercury-containing lamps or lamps otherwise hazardous are included as universal wastes.

NOTE: Batteries are managed as universal waste in accordance with Section (14).

(c) Generators, owners or operators of any central accumulation or consolidation facility, and transporters of universal wastes are prohibited from conducting the following activities:

(i) Disposing, diluting or treating universal wastes.

NOTE: The intentional breaking of universal wastes including Cathode Ray Tubes is a form of treatment, and is therefore prohibited at locations other than the recycling facility.

(ii) Sending a universal waste to any facility other than a central accumulation facility, a consolidation facility for universal waste, an approved recycling facility for universal wastes, or in the case of ballasts and the residues from mercury spill kits to an approved disposal or treatment facility.

NOTE: Generators that self-transport waste must comply with universal waste transporter requirements, as provided in Section 11 of Chapter 853.

NOTE: Chapters 854 and 856 apply to a universal waste recycling facility.

(d) Household hazardous waste, which meets the description of universal waste in Section 3(A)(13)(b) but which is exempt under Section 3(A)(4)(a)(vii), when combined or mixed with universal wastes is no longer exempt and must be managed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 850, 851, 853, 856, 857, and 858.

(e) All generators of universal wastes must:

(i) Determine whether the waste generated is hazardous in accordance with Section 5 of Chapter 851 and, pursuant to 38 M.R.S. §1663 determine that all mercury containing lamps are a universal waste; and

(ii) Determine whether the waste is a universal waste under section 13(b) above;

NOTE: If a hazardous waste is not eligible for regulation under the universal waste rules, then the full hazardous waste management rules apply.

(iii) Immediately contain and transfer all releases of waste and residues resulting from spills or leaks from broken or ruptured universal waste to a container that meets the requirements of the Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules (Chapter 850 through 857), except that waste and residues from incidental breakage may still be managed as a universal waste;

(iv) Determine by testing, or handle as hazardous, clean up residues resulting from spills or leaks from events other than incidental breakage of lamps or CRTs in accordance with Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules (Chapter 850 through 857) including generator accumulation time limit, storage and disposal standards, and count this waste toward the determination of hazardous waste generator status;

(14) Special requirements for certain batteries

Batteries that are described in 40 C.F.R. 273.2 revised as of July 1, 2001 must be managed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 273 revised as of July 1, 2001, except that references to 40 C.F.R. Parts 260 through 272 shall mean 850 through 857 of the Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules and except that 40 C.F.R. 273.8(a)(2) is not adopted, and instead, batteries handled by federally conditionally exempt small quantity generators are regulated as small quantity handlers pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 273 Subpart B. In addition, instead of 40 C.F.R. 273.2(c), a battery becomes a waste on the date that it becomes useless, unwanted, or intended for disposal, and spent

lead acid batteries described in 40 C.F.R. 273.2(a)(2) and 273.2(b)(1) are regulated under 850 through 858 instead of 40 C.F.R. part 266, subpart G.

B. Identification of hazardous wastes by characteristics

(1) General

(a) A waste which is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under Section 3(A)(4) of this rule is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in this rule.

(b) A hazardous waste which is identified by a characteristic in this section is assigned every EPA Hazardous Waste Number that is applicable in Section 3(B) of this Chapter. This number, alone or in combination with another number assigned by the Department as provided by rule, must be used in complying with regulatory requirements of Chapters 850 - 857 and Section 3010 of RCRA.

(c) For purposes of this Section 3(B) of this rule, the Department will consider a sample obtained using any of the applicable sampling methods specified in Appendix I of this rule to be a representative sample within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. 260.10 of EPA regulations. A person who desires to employ an alternative sampling method must demonstrate the equivalency of that method under the procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. 260.20 and 260.21.

(2) Characteristic of ignitability

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

(i) 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 D-93-80, 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 EPA under the procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. 260.20 and 260.21.[1]

(ii) 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.

(iii) It is an ignitable compressed gas.

(1) The term "compressed gas" shall designate any material or mixture having in the container an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. at 70° F or, regardless of the pressure at 70° F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130° F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100° F as determined by ASTM Test D-323.

(2) A compressed gas shall be characterized as ignitable if any one of the following occurs:

(a) Either a mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air forms a flammable mixture or the flammable range with air is wider than 12 percent regardless of the lower limit. These limits shall be determined at atmospheric temperature and pressure. The method of sampling and test procedure shall be acceptable to the Bureau of Explosives and approved by the director, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Technology, U.S. Department of Transportation (US DOT).

(b) Using the Bureau of Explosives' Flame Projection Apparatus, the flame projects more than 18 inches beyond the ignition source with valve opened fully, or, the flame flashes back and burns at the valve with any degree of valve opening.

(c) Using the Bureau of Explosives' Open Drum Apparatus, there is any significant propagation of flame away from the ignition source.

(d) Using the Bureau of Explosives' Closed Drum Apparatus, there is any explosion of the vapor-air mixture in the drum.

[Note: A description of the Bureau of Explosives' Flame Project Apparatus, Open Drum Apparatus, Closed Drum Apparatus, and methods of tests may be procured from the Bureau of Explosives.]

(iv) It is an oxidizer. An oxidizer for the purpose of this rule is a substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.

(1) An organic compound containing the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals must be classed as an organic peroxide unless:

(a) The material meets the definition of a forbidden explosive or a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive, as defined in Section 3(B)(4)(viii) of Chapter 850, in which case it must be classed as an explosive,

(b) The material is forbidden to be offered for transportation according to 49 C.F.R. 172.101 and 49 C.F.R. 173.21,

(c) It is determined that the predominant hazard of the material containing an organic peroxide is other than that of an organic peroxide, or

(d) According to data on file with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in the US DOT, it has been determined that the material does not present a hazard in transportation.

[Note: An organic peroxide is a type of oxidizer.]

(b) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

(3) Characteristic of corrosivity

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

(i) 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 Method 9040 as specified in the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846 as published July 1, 2005[2] or an equivalent test method approved by EPA under the procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. 260.20 and 260.21.

(ii) 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 Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846 or an equivalent test method approved by EPA under the procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. 260.20 and 260.21.

(b) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

(4) Characteristic of reactivity

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

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

- (ii) It reacts violently with water.
 - (iii) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
 - (vii) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
 - (viii) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 C.F.R. 173.54, or a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive as defined in 49 C.F.R. 173.50 and 49 C.F.R. 173.53.
- (b) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

(5) Characteristic of toxicity

- (a) A waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test Method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA Publication SW-846 (see Appendix III for information on obtaining SW-846), the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Table 1 at the 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 using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this section.
- (b) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity 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 the Toxicity Characteristic

EPA Hazardous Waste No. ⁴	Contaminant	CAS No. ⁵	Regulatory Level (mg/L)
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**06 096 Me. Code R. Ch. 850 Identification of Hazardous Wastes
(Code of Maine Rules (2021 Edition))**

D004	Arsenic	7440-38-2	5.0
D005	Barium	7440-39-3	100.0
D018	Benzene	71-43-2	0.5
D006	Cadmium	7440-43-9	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.5
D020	Chlordane	57-74-9	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	100.0
D022	Chloroform	67-66-3	6.0
D007	Chromium	7440-47-3	5.0
D023	o-Cresol	95-48-7	200.0 ⁷
D024	m-Cresol	108-39-4	200.0 ⁷
D025	p-Cresol	106-44-5	200.0 ⁷
D026	Cresol		200.0 ⁷
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	7.5
D028	1,2- Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.13 ⁶
D012	Endrin	72-20-8	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	76-44-8	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.13 ⁶
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	3.0
D008	Lead	7439-92-1	5.0
D013	Lindane	58-89-9	0.4
D009	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	100.0
D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	5.0 ⁶
D010	Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
D011	Silver	7440-22-4	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	2.0
D017	2,4,5 - TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	1.0
D043	Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	0.2

⁴ Hazardous waste number.

⁵ Chemical abstracts service number.

⁶ Quantitation limit is greater than the calculated regulatory level. The quantitation limit therefore becomes the regulatory level.

⁷ If o-, m-, and p-Cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (Do26) concentration is used. The regulatory level of total cresol is 200 mg/l.

C. Identification of hazardous wastes by particular substance, by chemical class or as waste products of specific industrial activities

(1) General

(a) A waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in Section 3(C) of this rule unless it has been excluded by EPA under 260.20 and 260.22 of EPA regulations and excluded subsequently by the Maine Board of Environmental Protection.

(b) Each hazardous waste listed in this section is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number and/or a number assigned by the Department as provided by rule. These numbers, alone or in combination, must be used in complying with regulatory requirements as provided by rule in Chapter 850 - 857 and 3010 of RCRA.

(c) Certain of the hazardous waste listed in Section 3(C)(2) or 3(C)(3) have exclusion limits that refer to Section 3(A)(5)(c).

(2) Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources. A waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed below:

(a) The F-listed wastes listed in the table below:

Industry and EPA	Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Waste Code
Hazardous No.		
Generic:	The following waste halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all waste solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing	(T)
FO01		

	<p>containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in Foo2, Foo4, and Foo5; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures.</p> <p>The following waste halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all waste solvent</p>	
Foo2	<p>mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in Foo1, Foo4, and Foo5; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures.</p> <p>The following waste non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all waste solvent mixtures/blends containing before use, only the above waste non-halogenated solvents; and all waste solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents, and, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in Foo1, Foo2, Foo4, or Foo5; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures.</p>	(T)
Foo3	<p>The following waste non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid and nitrobenzene; all waste solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in Foo1, Foo2, and Foo5; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures.</p>	(I)9
Foo4	<p>The following waste non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all waste solvent mixtures and blends containing before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above</p>	(T)
Foo5		(T, I)

non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in Foo1, Foo2, or Foo4; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures.

For the purposes of administering and enforcing this Rule, the Department presumes that a discharge to any land or surface or ground waters is the result of a discharge of hazardous waste if such discharge contains the presence of any waste identified in Foo1-Foo5. In order to overcome this presumption, a person must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commissioner through clear and convincing evidence that the waste was discharged prior to 1980 or that the waste, at the time of discharge, was not a hazardous waste as identified in Foo1-Foo5 above.

	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.	
Foo6		(T)
Foo7	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(R,T)
Foo8	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the processes.	(R,T)
Foo9	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R,T)
Foo10	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal	(R,T)

	heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	(R,T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(T)
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum, except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.	(T)
F020	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use [as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process] of tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)
F021	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.	(H)
F022	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.	(H)
F023	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of material on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri-, and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)

F024	<p>Process wastes, including but not limited to distillation residues, heavy ends, tars and reactor clean-out wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include, wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in 40 C.F.R. 261.31 or 261.32).</p>	(T)
F025	<p>Condensed light ends, spent filters, and filter aids, and spent dessicant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radicalized processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.</p>	(T)
F026	<p>Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.</p>	(H)
F027	<p>Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing Hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.)</p>	(H)
F028	<p>Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.</p>	(T)
F037	<p>Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge. Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances;</p>	(T)

sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other processes or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in this Chapter (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and KO51 wastes are not included in this listing.

F038 Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge. Any sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air flotation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other processes or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in this Chapter (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment unit) and F037, KO48, and KO51 wastes are not included in this listing. (T)

F039 Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under this chapter. (Leachate resulting from the disposal of one or more of the following EPA Hazardous Wastes and no other Hazardous Wastes retains its EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and/or F028). (T)

(b) The provisions of 40 C.F.R. 261.31(b) further defining the F037 and F038 listings are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

(c) Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), where PCB and PCBs means any chemical substance that is limited to the

biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contains such substance.

(i) Except as provided in (AA) below, any chemical substances or combination of substances that contain 50 parts per million (on a dry weight basis) or greater of PCBs are subject to these regulations. "PCB Item" as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 761.3 as it appeared on July 1, 1982 is also subject to these regulations.

Substances that are regulated by this rule include, but are not limited to, dielectric fluids, contaminated solvents, oils, waste oils, heat transfer fluids, hydraulic fluids, paints, sludges, slurries, dredge spoils, soils, materials contaminated as a result of spills, and other chemical substances or combination of substances, including impurities and byproducts.

(AA) The use of waste oil that contains any detectable concentration of PCB as a sealant, coating, or dust control agent is prohibited. Prohibited uses include, but are not limited to, road oiling, general dust control, use as a pesticide or herbicide carrier, and use as a rust preventative on pipes.

NOTE: Road oiling with waste oil is a prohibited act under Chapter 860 of the Department's Rules.

(ii) Any chemical substance or combinations of chemical substances that contain less than 50 parts per million (ppm) PCBs as the result of dilution shall be subject to these regulations unless otherwise specifically provided by 40 C.F.R. 761, except that PCB contaminated media at an uncontrolled hazardous substance site managed, treated or disposed of in accordance with a Department approved removal or remedial action plan may be managed according to the concentrations detected in the media.

(iii) For the purposes of this rule, the following are considered hazardous waste and are subject to regulation under 38 M.R.S., §1301, *et seq.*:

(AA) PCB or PCBs that are useless, unwanted, discarded or intended to be discarded;

(BB) PCB or PCBs that are "discharged" as defined by 38 M.R.S., §1317;

NOTE: Any person to whom AA or BB. applies is considered a generator of hazardous waste.

(CC) PCB or PCBs generated from off site, where the generator and the satellite facility are owned and operated by the same entity, other than those contained in a totally enclosed manner in equipment such as electrical transformers, capacitors, and hydraulic systems that are not intended to be

discarded, that are stored at a site which is used or capable of being used to store as follows:

- (1) greater than 165 gallons of PCBs for more than 10 working days is considered a storage facility for hazardous waste; or
- (2) less than 165 gallons of PCBs, for more than 10 working days, or greater than 165 gallons for less than 10 working days, is not considered to be a storage facility for hazardous waste, provided that the facility obtains an abbreviated license under Chapter 856, Section 11A(8); or
- (3) less than 165 gallons of PCBs for less than 10 working days are exempt from the hazardous waste storage facility licensing requirements.

(DD) PCB or PCBs that are subjected to or intended to be subjected to treatment so as to reduce or otherwise alter the concentration of PCB or PCBs.

NOTE: Any person to whom Section DD applies is considered a treatment facility for hazardous waste.

(iv) Disposal of PCB and PCBs is excluded from regulation under Chapters 854, 855 and 856 of the Department's rules in so far as that disposal is in fact regulated under 40 C.F.R. 761.

NOTE: Federal law currently prohibits a State from regulating the disposal of PCB and PCBs. This exclusion does not apply to PCB and PCBs while they are being handled before disposal.

(v) PCB and PCBs are identified as toxic wastes (T) and are assigned the Hazardous Waste Number MOO2.

(vi) "Alteration" or "treatment" as used in the Department's rules shall not include the routine servicing of equipment where PCB or PCBs are contained in a totally enclosed manner.

(3) Hazardous Wastes from specific sources. A waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in the table below:

Industry and EPA Hazardous No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Waste Code
Wood	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of waste waters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or	(T)

Preservation: pentachlorophenol.

K001

Inorganic

pigments: Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments. (T)

K002

K003 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments. (T)

K004 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments. (T)

K005 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments. (T)

K006 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated). (T)

K007 Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments. (T)

K008 Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments. (T)

Organic

chemicals: Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene. (T)

K009

K010 Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene. (T)

K011 Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile. (R,T)

K013 Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile. (R,T)

K014 Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile. (T)

K015 Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride. (T)

K016 Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride. (T)

K017 Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin. (T)

K018 Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production. (T)

K019 Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production. (T)

K020 Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production. (T)

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K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	(T)
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	(T)
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	(T)
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	(T)
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	(T)
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	(R,T)
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K029	Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	(T)
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	(T)
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	(T)
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	(T)
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-tri-chloroethane.	(T)
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	(T)
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	(T)
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.	(T)
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzene.	(T)
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(C,T)
K108	Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(I,T)
K109	Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the	(T)

	production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	
K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)
K111	Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.	(C,T)
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluenedisocyanate via phosgenation of dinitrotoluene.	(T)
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K118	Spent adsorbent solids from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	(T)
K119 ¹⁰	Wastes from the decantor in the production of linuron.	(I,C,T)
K120 ¹⁰	Wastes from the spill control trap in production of linuron.	(I,T)
K121 ¹⁰	Wastewater from product filtration and water washing in the production of bromacil.	(T)
K138 ¹¹	Spent catalyst and filter media from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	(T)
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of alpha-(or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.)	(T)
K150	Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes	(T)

	associated with the production of alpha-(or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of alpha-(or-methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	(T)
Inorganic chemicals:		
K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)
Pesticides:		
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(T)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(T)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachloro-cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(T)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(T)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(T)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphoro-dithioic acid in the production of phorate.	(T)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(T)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	(T)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)

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K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(T)
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(T)
K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(C,T)
K125	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	(T)
K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid drier from the production of methyl bromide.	(C,T)
K132	Spent adsorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	(T)
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.	(T)
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
Petroleum refining:		
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(T)
Iron and steel:		
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	(T)
K062	Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations.	(C,T)
Primary copper:		
K064	Acid plant blowdown slurry/sludge resulting from the thickening of blowdown slurry from primary copper production.	(T)
Primary lead:		
	Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from	(T)

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Ko65	surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities.	
Primary zinc:	Sludge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production.	(T)
Ko66		
Primary aluminum:	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	(T)
Ko88		
Ferroalloys:	Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromiumsilicon production.	(T)
Ko90		
Ko91	Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium production.	(T)
Secondary lead:	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)
Ko69		
K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)
Veterinary pharmaceuticals :		
Ko84	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
K102	Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
Ink formulation:	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.	(T)
Ko86		
Coking:		
	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.	(T)
Ko60		
Ko87	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the proudction of coke from coal or the recovery of coke byproducts produced from coal. This listing does not include Ko87 (decanter tank tar sludges from coking operations).	(T)

K142	Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke byproducts produced from coal.	(T)
K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke byproducts produced from coal.	(T)
K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke byproducts produced from coal.	(T)
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke byproducts produced from coal.	(T)
K147	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining	(T)
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.	(T)

Hazard Codes:

Ingitable Waste (I)

Corrosive Waste (C)

Reactive Waste (R)

Toxicity Characteristic Waste (E)

Acute Hazardous Waste (H)

Toxic Waste (T)

(4) Discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues thereof. The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded, when they are mixed with other material and applied to the land for dust supression or road treatment, when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel:

(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 residue remaining in a container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section, unless the container is empty as defined in Section 3(A)(7) of this Chapter. Containers which have contained medicinal nitroglycerin are considered empty if they meet the provisions of Section 3(A)(7)(a) and (b).

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

NOTE: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in . . ." refers to a chemical substance manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of: (1) the commercially pure grade of the chemical, (2) any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, (3) any formulations in which the P or U listed chemical is the sole active ingredient regardless of the percent composition, or (4) effective January 1, 1995, any formulations in which the P listed chemical is an active ingredient of 10% or more. 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 Section 3(C)(2) or Section 3(C)(3) or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Section 3(B) of this rule.

(e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification 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 Section 3(A)(5)(c).

NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T*

(Human Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound is listed on the basis of animal toxicity data.

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hazardous

Waste

Number Substance

P023 Acetaldehyde, chloro-

P002 Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-

P057 Acetamide, 2-fluoro-

P058 Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt

P002 1-Acetyl-2-thiourea

P003 Acrolein

P124 Actinomycin D*

P070 Aldicarb

P004 Aldrin

P005 Allyl alcohol

P006 Aluminum phosphide (R,T)

P007 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol

P008 4-Aminopyridine

P009 Ammonium picrate (R)

P119 Ammonium vanadate

P125 Antimony, when in the form of particles 100 microns or less*

P099 Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium

P010 Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4

P012 Arsenic oxide As_2O_3

P011 Arsenic oxide As₂O₅

P011 Arsenic pentoxide

P012 Arsenic trioxide

P038 Arsine, diethyl

P036 Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-

P054 Aziridine

P067 Aziridine, 2-methyl-

P150 Azinphos ethyl*

P151 Azinphos methyl*

P013 Barium cyanide

P024 Benzenamine, 4-chloro-

P077 Benzenamine, 4-nitro-

P028 Benzene, (chloromethyl)-

P042 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)-

P046 Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-

P014 Benzenethiol

P001 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, & salts,
when present at concentrations-greater than 0.3%

P028 Benzyl chloride

P015 Beryllium powder

P126 4,4'-Bipyridinium, 1,1'-dimethyl, dichloride*

P017 Bromoacetone

P018 Brucine

P045 2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[methylamino]carbonyl]
oxime

P021 Calcium cyanide

P021 Calcium cyanide $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$

P127 Carbamic acid, methyl-2,3-dihydro, 2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester*

P128 Carbamic acid, methyl, 4-dimethylamino-3, 5-xylyl ester*

P127 Carbofuran*

P022 Carbon bisulfide (another name for carbon disulfide)

P022 Carbon disulfide

P095 Carbonic dichloride

P095 Carbonyl chloride (alternative name for phosgene)

P023 Chloroacetaldehyde

P024 p-Chloroaniline

P133 Chloroethanol*

P143 Chlorofenvinphos*

P129 Chlorine*

P026 1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea

P027 3-Chloropropionitrile

P029 Copper cyanide

P029 Copper cyanide $\text{Cu}(\text{CN})$

P130 Coumaphos*

P131 Coumarin,3-chloro-7 hydroxy-4-methyl,o-ester with o,o-diethyl phosphorothioate*

P131 Crotonic acid, 3-hydroxy-,methyl ester, dimethyl phosphate (E)*

P030 Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified

P031 Cyanogen

P033 Cyanogen chloride

P033 Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl

P034 2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol

P134 Cycloheximide*

P155 Demeton*

P144 Dichlorvos*

P146 Dicrotophos*

P016 Dichloromethyl ether

P036 Dichlorophenylarsine

P037 Dieldrin

P132 Diethylamine, 2,2'-dichloro-N-methyl-*

P039 o,o-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate* (another name for Disulfoton)

P038 Diethylarsine

P041 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate

P040 O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate

P043 Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)

P004 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,
1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-,
(1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,5alpha, 8alpha, 8abeta)-

P060 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,
1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-,
(1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,5beta,8beta,8abeta)-

P037 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene,
3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2aalph
a,3beta,6beta,6aalpha,7beta,7aalpha)-

P051 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene,
3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2abeta,
3alpha,6alpha,6abeta,7beta,7aalpha)-, & metabolites

P044 Dimethoate

P046 alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine

P047 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, & salts

P034 4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol (another name for 2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)

P048 2,4-Dinitrophenol

P020 Dinoseb

P153 Dioxathion*

P085 Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-

P111 Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester

P039 Disulfoton

P049 Dithiobiuret

P050 Endosulfan

P088 Endothall

P051 Endrin

P051 Endrin, & metabolites

P042 Epinephrine

P141 EPN*

P046 Ethanamine, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl- (alternative name for alpha,
alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine)

P031 Ethanedinitrile

P066 Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester

P154 Ethion*

P101 Ethyl cyanide

P054 Ethyleneimine

P097 Famphur

P156 Fensulfothion*

P056 Fluorine

P057 Fluoroacetamide

P058 Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt

P065 Fulminic acid, mercury (2+) salt (R,T)

P134 Glutarimide,3-(2-(3,5-dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl)-2 hydroxyethyl)*

P059 Heptachlor

P062 Hexaethyl tetraphosphate

P135 Hydantoin, 5,5-diphenyl-*

P136 Hydantoin, 5,5-diphenyl-monosodium salt*

P116 Hydrazinecarbothioamide

P068 Hydrazine, methyl-

P063 Hydrocyanic acid

P063 Hydrogen cyanide

P096 Hydrogen phosphide

P137 Hydroquinone*

P060 Isodrin

P138 Isonicotinic acid hydrazide*

P007 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-

P140 Leptophos*

P092 Mercury, (acetato-o)phenyl-

P065 Mercury fulminate (R,T)

P082 Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

P064 Methane, isocyanato-

P016 Methane, oxybis[chloro-

P112 Methane, tetranitro- (R)

P118 Methanethiol, trichloro-

P050 6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10- hexachloro-
1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide

P059 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-
3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-

P066 Methomyl

P068 Methyl hydrazine

P064 Methyl isocyanate

P069 2-Methylactonitrile

P071 Methyl parathion

P131 Mevinphos*

P128 Mexacarbate*

P147 Monocrotophos*

P158 Mustard gas

P072 alpha-Naphthylthiourea

P073 Nickel carbonyl

P073 Nichol carbonyl Ni(CO)₄ (T-4)-

P074 Nichol cyanide

P074 Nickel cynaide Ni(CN)₂

P075 Nicotine, & salts

P076 Nitric oxide

P077 p-Nitroaniline

P078 Nitrogen dioxide

P132 Nitrogen mustard*

P076 Nitrogen oxide NO

P078 Nitrogen oxide NO₂

P081 Nitroglycerine (R)(T*)

P082 N-Nitrosodimethylamine

P084 N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine

P085 Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate

P087 Osmium oxide OsO₄ (T-4)-

P087 Osmium tetroxide

P088 7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid

P157 Oxydemeton-Methyl*

P126 Paraquat*

P089 Parathion

P034 Phenol,2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-

P048 Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-

P047 Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, & salts

P020 Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-

P009 Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)

P092 Phenylmercury acetate

P093 Phenylthiourea

P135 Phenytoin*

P136 Phenytoin sodium*

P152 Phosmet*

P094 Phorate

P142 Phosacetim*

P095 Phosgene

P145 Phosphamidon

P096 Phosphine

P139 Phosphonic acid, (2,2,2-trichloro-1, hydroxyethyl)-, dimethyl ester*

P140 Phosphonothioic acid, phenyl-O-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl)
O-methyl ester*

P141 Phosphorothioic acid, phenyl-,O-ethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester*

P142 Phosphoramidithioic acid, acetimidoyl-,O,O-bis(p-chlorophenyl)
ester*

P143 Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) vinyl diethyl ester*

P144 Phosphoric acid, 2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl ester*

P041 Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester

P145 Phosphoric acid, dimethyl ester, ester with
2-chloro-N,N-diethyl-3-hydroxycrotonamide*

P146 Phosphoric acid, dimethyl ester, ester with
(E)-3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethylcrotonamide*

P147 Phosphoric acid, dimethyl ester, ester with (E)-3-hydroxy-N,
methyl-crotonamide*

P148 Phosphorodithioic acid, S-(((p-chlorophenyl)thio)-methyl) O,O-diethyl
ester*

P039 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester

P094 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[ethylthio)methyl]ester

P149 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl-S-(((1,1-dimethylethyl)thio)
methyl)ester*

P154 Phosphorodithioic acid, S,S'-methylene o,o,o',o'-tetraethyl ester**

P150 Phosphorodithioic acid, o,o-diethyl ester, S-ester with
3-(mercaptomethyl)-1,2,3-benzotriazin-4(3H)-one*

P151 Phosphorodithioic acid, o,o-dimethyl ester, S-ester with
3-(mercaptomethyl)-1,2,3-benzotriazin-4(3H)-one*

P152 Phosphorodithioic acid, o,o-dimethyl ester, S-ester with
N-(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide*

P153 Phosphorodithioic acid, S,S'-p-dioxane-2,3-diyl o,o,o',o'-tetra-ethyl
ester*

P155 Phosphorothioic acid, o,o-diethyl o-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester, mixed
with o-o-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester 7:3)*

P156 Phosphorothioic acid, o,o-diethyl o-(p-methyl sulfinyl)phenyl) ester*

P044 Phosphorodithioic acid, o,o-dimethyl S-[2-methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]
ester

P043 Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester

P089 Phosphorothioic acid, o,o-diethyl o-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (T*)

P040 Phosphorothioic acid, o,o-diethyl o-pyrazinyl ester

P157 Phosphorothioic acid, S-(2-(ethyl-sulfinyl)ethyl)o,o-dimethyl ester*

P097 Phosphorothioic acid, o-[4-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]
o,o-dimethyl ester

P071 Phosphorothioic acid, o,o,-dimethyl o-(4-nitrophenyl) ester

P110 Plumbane, tetraethyl-

P098 Potassium cyanide

P098 Potassium cyanide K(CN)

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) (T*)

P017 2-Propanone, 1-bromo-(T*)

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, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidiny)-, (S)-, & salts (T*)

P114 Selenious acid, dithallium(1+) salt

P103 Selenourea

P104 Silver cyanide

P104 Silver cyanide Ag(Cn)

P105 Sodium azide

P106 Sodium cyanide

P106 Sodium cyanide Na(CN)

P108 Strychnidin-10-one, & salts (T*)

P018 Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-

P108 Strychnine, & salts (T*)

P158 Sulfide, bis (2-chloro-ethyl)-*

P115 Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt

P149 Terbufos*

P109 Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate

P110 Tetraethyl lead

P111 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate

P112 Tetranitromethane (R)

P062 Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester

P113 Thallic oxide

P113 Thallium oxide Tl₂O₃

P114 Thallium(I) selenite

P115 Thallium(I) sulfate

P109 Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester

P045 Thiofanox

P049 Thioimidodicarbonic diamide [(H₂N)C(S)]₂NH

P014 Thiophenol

P116 Thiosemicarbazide

P026 Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-

P072 Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-

P093 Thiourea, phenyl-

P123 Toxaphene

P139 Trichlorfon

P118 Trichloromethanethiol

P119 Vanadic acid, ammonium salt

P120 Vanadium oxide V₂O₅

P120 Vanadium pentoxide

P084 Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

P001 Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%

P121 Zinc cyanide

P121 Zinc cyanide $\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2$

P122 Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2 , when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)

*49 FR 49792, December 21, 1984, Proposed Rule.

(f) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in Section 3(A)(5)(a) and 3(A)(5)(b).

NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability) and C (Corrosivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity.

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hazardous

Waste

Number Substance

U001 Acetaldehyde (I)

U034 Acetaldehyde, trichloro-

U187 Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-

U005 Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-

U240 Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts & esters

U112 Acetic acid ethyl ester (I)

U144 Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt

U214 Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt

see F027 Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-

U002 Acetone (I)

U003 Acetonitrile (I,T)

U004 Acetophenone

U005 2-Acetylaminofluorene

U006 Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)

U007 Acrylamide

U008 Acrylic acid (I)

U009 Acrylonitrile

U011 Amitrole

U012 Aniline (I,T)

U136 Arsinic acid, dimethyl-

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-, [1aS-(1aalpha, 8beta, 8aalpha, 8balph)]-

U157 Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-

U016 Benz[c]acridine

U017 Benzal chloride

U192 Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-

U018 Benz[a]anthracene

U094 Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-

U012 Benzenamine (I,T)

U014 Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl

U049 Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride

U093 Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-

U328 Benzenamine, 2-methyl-

U353 Benzenamine, 4-methyl-

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-

U035 Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-

U037 Benzene, chloro-

U221 Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-

U028 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester

U069 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester

U088 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester

U102 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester

U107 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester

U070 Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-

U071 Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-

U072 Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-

U060 Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro

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)
U220 Benzene, methyl-
U105 Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U106 Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U055 Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-(I)
U169 Benzene, nitro-
U183 Benzene, pentachloro-
U185 Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U020 Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020 Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U207 Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U061 Benzene,1,1'-(2,2,2- trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro
U247 Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-
U023 Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-
U234 Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U021 Benzidine
U202 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, & salts
U203 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U141 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U090 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propyl-
U084 Benzo[rst]pentaphene

U248 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1- phenyl-butyl)-, &
salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less

U022 Benzo(a)pyrene

U197 p-Benzoquinone

U023 Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)

U085 2,2'-Bioxirane

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-

U354 Bromacil*

U354 5-Bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil*

U225 Bromoform

U030 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether

U128 1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4, 4-hexachloro-

U172 1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-

U031 1-Butanol (I)

U150 2-Butanone (I,T)

U160 2-Butanone, peroxide (R,T)

U053 2-Butenal

U074 2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)

U143 2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-,
7-[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy][methyl]-2,3,5
,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester,[1S-[1 alpha(Z),7(2S*,3R*),7aalpha]]-

U031 n-Butyl alcohol (I)

U136 Cacodylic acid

U032 Calcium chromate

U238 Carbamic acid, ethyl ester

U178 Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester

U097 Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-

U114 Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts & esters

U062 Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl)
ester

U215 Carbonic acid, dithallium (1+) salt

U033 Carbonic difluoride

U156 Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)

U033 Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)

U211 Carbon tetrachloride

U034 Chloral

U035 Chlorambucil

U036 Chlordane, alpha & gamma isomers

U026 Chlornaphazin

U037 Chlorobenzene

U038 Chlorobenzilate

U039 p-Chloro-m-cresol

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 H_2CrO_4 , calcium salt

U050 Chrysene

U051 Creosote

U052 Cresol(Cresylic acid)

U053 Crotonaldehyde

U055 Cumene (I)

U246 Cyanogen bromide $(\text{CN})\text{Br}$

U197 2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione

U056 Cyclohexane (I)

U129 Cyclohexane,
1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha,5alpha,6beta)-

U057 Cyclohexanone (I)

U130 1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-

U058 Cyclophosphamide

U240 2,4-D, salts & esters

U059 Daunomycin

U060 DDD

U061 DDT

U062 Diallate

U063 Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene

U064 Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene

U066 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

U069 Dibutyl phthalate

U070 o-Dichlorobenzene

U071 m-Dichlorobenzene

U072 p-Dichlorobenzene

U073 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine

U074 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)

U075 Dichlorodifluoromethane

U078 1,1-Dichloroethylene

U079 1,2-Dichloroethylene

U025 Dichloroethyl ether

U027 Dichloroisopropyl ether

U024 Dichloromethoxy ethane

U081 2,4-Dichlorophenol

U082 2,6-Dichlorophenol

U355 N'(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-N-methoxy-N-methylurea*

U084 1,3-Dichloropropene

U085 1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)

U108 1,4-Diethyleneoxide (alternative name for 1,4-Diethylene dioxide)

U028 Diethylhexyl phthalate

U086 N,N-Diethylhydrazine

U087 O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl- dithiophosphate

U088 Diethyl phthalate

U089 Diethylstilbesterol

U090 Dihydrosafrole

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

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

U041 Epichlorohydrin

U001 Ethanal (I)

U174 Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-

U155 1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienyl
methyl)

U067 Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-

U076 Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-

U077 Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-

U131 Ethane, hexachloro-

U024 Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis [2-chloro-

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

U226 Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-

U227 Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-

U359 Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-

U173 Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-

U004 Ethanone, 1-phenyl-

U043 Ethene, chloro-

U042 Ethene, 2-chloroethoxy-

U078 Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-

U079 Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-

U210 Ethene, tetrachloro-

U228 Ethene, trichloro-

U112 Ethyl acetate (I)

U113 Ethyl acrylate (I)

U238 Ethyl carbamate (urethane)

U117 Ethyl ether (I)

U114 Ethylenedithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters

U067 Ethylene dibromide

U077 Ethylene dichloride

U359 Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether

U115 Ethylene oxide (I,T)

U116 Ethylenethiourea

U076 Ethylidene dichloride

U118 Ethyl methacrylate

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 Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2- (3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-

U206 D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl]amino]-

U126 Glycidylaldehyde

U163 Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-

U127 Hexachlorobenzene

U128 Hexachlorobutadiene

U130 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene

U131 Hexachloroethane

U132 Hexachlorophene

U243 Hexachloropropene

U133 Hydrazine (R,T)

U086 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

U135 Hydrogen sulfide H₂S

U096 Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl- 1-phenylethyl- (R)

U136 Hydroxydimethylarsine oxide

U116 2-Imidazolidinethione

U137 Ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene

U139 Iron dextran

U190 1,3-Isobenzofurandione

U140 Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)

U141 Isosafrole

U142 Kepone

U143 Lasiocarpine

U144 Lead acetate

U146 Lead,bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxy-tri-

U145 Lead phosphate

U146 Lead subacetate

U129 Lindane

U355 Linuron*

U163 MNNG

U147 Maleic anhydride

U148 Maleic hydrazide

U149 Malononitrile

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-

U153 Methanethiol (I,T)

U225 Methane, tribromo-

U044 Methane, trichloro-

U121 Methane, trichlorofluoro-

U036

4,7-Methano-1H-indene,1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro
-

U154 Methanol (I)

U155 Methapyrilene

U142 1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachloro-octahydro-

U247 Methoxychlor

U154 Methyl alcohol (I)

U029 Methyl bromide

U186 1-Methylbutadiene (I)

U045 Methyl chloride (I,T)

U156 Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)

U226 Methyl chloroform

U157 3-Methylcholanthrene

U158 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)

U068 Methylene bromide

U080 Methylene chloride

U159 Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)(I,T)

U160 Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R T)

U138 Methyl iodide

U161 Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)

U162 Methyl methacrylate (I,T)

U161 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)

U164 Methylthiouracil

U010 Mitomycin C

U059 5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-tri-hydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-

U167 1-Naphthylamine

U168 2-Naphthylamine

U026 Naphthylamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-

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-Naphthoquinone

U167 alpha-Naphthylamine

U168 beta-Naphthylamine

U217 Nitric acid, thallium(1+) salt

U169 Nitrobenzene (I,T)

U170 p-Nitrophenol

U171 2-Nitropropane (I,T)

U172 N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine

U173 N-Nitrosodiethanolamine

U174 N-Nitrosodiethylamine

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-Oxazaphosphorin- 2-amine,
N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-,2-oxide

U115 Oxirane (I,T)

U126 Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde

U041 Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-

U182 Paraldehyde

U183 Pentachlorobenzene

U184 Pentachloroethane

U185 Pentachloronitrobenzene(PCNB)

See F027 Pentachlorophenol

U161 Pentanol,4-methyl-

U186 1,3-Pentadiene (I)

U187 Phenacetin

U188 Phenol

U048 Phenol, 2-chloro-

U039 Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-

U081 Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-

U082 Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-

U089 Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-,(E)-

U101 Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-

U052 Phenol, methyl-

U132 Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro

U170 Phenol, 4-nitro-

See F027 Phenol, pentachloro-

See F027 Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-

See F027 Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-

See F027 Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-

U150 L-Phenylalanine, 4-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-

U145 Phosphoric acid, lead (2+) salt(2:3)

U087 Phosphorodithioic acid, o,o-diethyl S-methyl ester

U189 Phosphorous sulfide (R)

U190 Phthalic anhydride

U191 2-Picoline

U179 Piperidine, 1-nitroso-

U192 Pronamide

U194 1-Propanamine (I,T)

U111 1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-

U110 1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)

U066 Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-

U083 Propane, 1,2-dichloro-

U149 Propanedinitrile

U171 Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)

U027 Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-

U193 1,3-Propane sultone

See F027 Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-

U235 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)

U140 1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)

U002 2-Propanone (I)

U007 2-Propenamide

U084 1-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

U162 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-,methyl ester (I,T)

U194 n-Propylamine (I,T)

U083 Propylene dichloride

U148 3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-

U196 Pyridine

U191 Pyridine, 2-methyl-

U237 2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloro-ethyl)amino]-

U164 4(lH)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-di hydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-

U180 Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-

U200 Reserpine

U201 Resorcinol

U202 Saccharin, and salts

U203 Saffrole

U204 Selenious acid

U204 Selenium dioxide

U205 Selenium sulfide

U205 Selenium sulfide SeS_2 (R,T)

U015 L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)

See F027 Silvex (2,4,5-TP)

U206 Streptozotocin

U103 Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester

U189 Sulfur phosphide (R)

See F027 2,4,5-T

U207 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene

U208 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane

U209 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane

U210 Tetrachloroethylene

See F027 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol

U213 Tetrahydrofuran (I)

U214 Thallium acetate

U215 Thallium carbonate

U216 Thallium chloride

U216 Thallium chloride TlCl

U217 Thallium nitrate

U218 Thioacetamide

U153 Thiomethanol (I,T)

U244 Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide $[(\text{H}_2\text{N})\text{C}(\text{S})]_2\text{S}_2$, tetramethyl-

U219 Thiourea

U244 Thiram

U220 Toluene

U221 Toluenediamine

U223 Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)

U328 o-Toluidine

U353 p-Toluidine

U222 o-Toluidine hydrochloride

U011 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine

U227 1,1,2-Trichloroethane

U228 Trichloroethylene

U121 Trichloromonofluoromethane

See F027 2,4,5- Trichlorophenol

See F027 2,4,6- Trichlorophenol

U234 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)

U182 1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-Trimethyl-

U235 Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate

U236 Trypan blue

U237 Uracil mustard

U176 Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-

U177 Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

U043 Vinyl chloride

U248 Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less

U239 Xylene (I)

U200 Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid,
11,17-dimethoxy-18[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]- methyl
ester(3beta,16beta,17alpha,18beta,20alpha)-

U249 Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2 , when present at concentrations of 10% or less

* 50 FR 18626, May 1, 1985 Proposed Rule

NOTE: all amendments to reference F027: 50 FR 2000, Jan. 14, 1985, Final Rule.

D. Criteria for designation of hazardous waste as universal waste.

In determining whether a waste may be designated a universal waste, the Maine Board of Environmental Protection must determine that:

- (1) the waste or category of the waste meets the definition of a hazardous waste;
- (2) the waste or category of the waste is a manufactured product that is not easily contaminated with other substances;
- (3) the waste or a category of the waste is not exclusive to a specific industry or group of industries, is commonly generated by a wide variety of types of establishments (including, for example, households, retail and commercial businesses, office complexes, small businesses, government organizations, as well as large industrial facilities);
- (4) the waste or category of waste is generated by a large number of generators (e.g., more than 1,000 nationally) and is frequently generated in relatively small quantities by each generator;
- (5) systems to be used for collecting the waste or category of waste including packaging, marking, labeling, storage, and tracking would ensure close stewardship of the waste;
- (6) the risk posed by the waste or category of waste during accumulation and transport is relatively low compared to other hazardous wastes, and specific management standards developed for the waste type would be protective of human health and the environment during accumulation and transport;
- (7) regulation of the waste or category of waste under the designation of universal waste will increase the likelihood that the waste will be diverted from non hazardous waste management systems to recycling, or where appropriate treatment or disposal, in compliance with the full hazardous waste regulations;

(8) regulation of the waste or category of waste under the designation of universal waste will improve implementation of and compliance with the hazardous waste regulatory program; and

(9) such other factors as may be appropriate.

APPENDIX I:

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING METHODS

(Appendix I of this rule corresponds to Appendix I of 40 C.F.R. 261)

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 [EPA] 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 Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,"¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Land and Emergency Management, Washington, DC 20460, as published on July 1, 2005. .]

Liquid waste in pits, ponds, lagoons, and similar reservoirs.--"Pond Sampler" described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods."¹

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

¹These methods are also described in "Samplers and Sampling Procedures for Hazardous Waste Streams," EPA 600/2-80-018, January, 1980.

APPENDIX II:

METHOD 1311

TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE (TCLP)

Test methods include those in federal regulations published on July 1, 2005, including 40 C.F.R. 260.11 which is incorporated by reference in Section 3(A)(2) of this Chapter. The TCLP is published in EPA Publication SW-846 "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods". Instructions for obtaining SW-846 can be found in Appendix III.

APPENDIX III: CHEMICAL ANALYSIS TEST METHODS

(Appendix III of this rule corresponds to Appendix III of 40 C.F.R. 261.)

Test methods include those in federal regulations published on July 1, 2005, including 40 C.F.R. 260.11 which is incorporated by reference in Section 3(A)(2) of this Chapter. EPA Publication SW-846 "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" as published July 1, 2005. shall be used in determining whether a sample contains a given toxic constituent.

Prior to final sampling and analysis method selection, the analyst should consult the specific section or method described in SW-846 for additional guidance on which of the approved methods should be employed for a specific sample analysis situation.

APPENDIX IV: RESERVED

APPENDIX V: RESERVED

APPENDIX VI: RESERVED

APPENDIX VII: BASIS FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES

Hazardous

Waste Hazardous constituents

Number for which listed

Foo1 Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons.

Foo2 Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, chloro- benzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2, 2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichloro-benzene, trichlorofluoromethane.

Foo3 N.A.

Foo4 Cresols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene.

FO05 Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, 2-ethoxyethanol, benzene, 2-nitropropane

FO06 Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed)

FO07 Cyanide (salts)

FO08 Cyanide (salts)

FO09 Cyanide (salts)

FO10 Cyanide (salts)

FO11 Cyanide (salts)

FO12 Cyanide (complexed)

FO19 Hexavalent chromium, cyanide (complexed)

FO20 Tetra- and pentachloro dibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.

FO21 Penta- and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives

FO22 Tetra-, penta-, and hexa- chlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta, and hexachlorodibenzofurans

FO23 Tetra-, and pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy de-rivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.

FO24 Chloromethane, dichloro- methane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, 1,1-di- chloroethane, 1,2-dichloro- ethane, trans-1-2-dichloro- ethylene, 1,1-dichloro- ethylene, 1,1,1-trichloro- ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro- ethane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3-chloropropene), dichloropropene, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene.

FO25 Chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane,

trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3-chloropropene), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1, 3-butadiene, hexachloro-1, 3-butadiene, hexachloro- cyclopentadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene

F026 Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexa- chlorodibenzofurans

F027 Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine, and other salts

F028 Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p- dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans; tri-, tetra- and pentachloro- phenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine, and other salts

F032 Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)-anthracene, indeno (1,2,3-cd)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, arsenic, chromium, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorodibenzofurans.

F034 Benz(a)anthracene, benzo (k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno (1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic, chromium.

F035 Arsenic, chromium, lead.

F037 Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.

F038 Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium.

F039 All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters) and nonwastewater) under Section 14A of Chapter 852.

K001 Pentachlorophenol, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, p-chloro- m-cresol, 2,4-dimethyl- phenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, trichlorophenols, tetra- chlorophenols, 2,4-dinitro- phenol, creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno (1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benz(a) anthracene, dibenz(a) anthracene, acenaphthalene.

K002 Hexavalent chromium, lead

K003 Hexavalent chromium, lead

K004 Hexavalent chromium

K005 Hexavalent chromium, lead

K006 Hexavalent chromium

K007 Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium

K008 Hexavalent chromium

K009 Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid

K010 Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloro- acetaldehyde

K011 Acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid

K013 Hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile

K014 Acetonitrile, acrylamide

K015 Benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrichloride

K016 Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloro- ethane, perchloroethylene

K017 Epichlorohydrin, chloro ethers [bis (chloromethyl) ether and bis (2-chloroethyl) ethers], trichloropropane, dichloropropanols

K018 1,2-dichloroethane, tri- chloroethylene, hexachloro- butadiene, hexachlorobenzene

K019 Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1- trichloroethane, 1,1,2- trichloroethane, tetra- chloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetra- chloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetra- chloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride

K020 Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetra- chloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetra- chloroethane 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, 1,4-naphthoquinone

K025 Meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene

K026 Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline

K027 Toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2,4-diamine

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, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo (a)anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene

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

Ko43 2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol

Ko44 N.A.

Ko45 N.A.

Ko46 Lead

Ko47 N.A.

Ko48 Hexavalent chromium, lead

Ko49 Hexavalent chromium, lead

Ko50 Hexavalent chromium

Ko51 Hexavalent chromium, lead

Ko52 Lead

Ko60 Cyanide, naphthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic

Ko61 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium

Ko62 Hexavalent chromium, lead

Ko64 Lead, Cadmium

Ko65 Lead, Cadmium

Ko66 Lead, Cadmium

Ko68 Cyanide (Complexes)

Ko69 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium

Ko71 Mercury

Ko73 Chloroform, carbon tetra- chloride, hexachloroethane,
trichloroethane, tetra- chloroethylene, dichloro- ethylene, 1,1,2,2-tetra-
chloroethane

Ko83 Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine

Ko84 Arsenic

Ko85 Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetra- chlorobenzene,
pentachloro- benzene, hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride

Ko86 Lead, hexavalent chromium

Ko87 Phenol, naphthalene

Ko88 Cyanide (complexes)

Ko90 Chromium

Ko91 Chromium

Ko93 Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride

Ko94 Phthalic anhydride

Ko95 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane,
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane

Ko96 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane

Ko97 Chlordane, heptachlor

Ko98 Toxaphene

Ko99 2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol

K100 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium

K101 Arsenic

K102 Arsenic

K103 Aniline, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine

K104 Aniline, benzene, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine

K105 Benzene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes,
2,4,6-trichlorophenol

K106 Mercury

K107 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)

K108 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)

K109 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)

K110 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)

K111 2,4-Dinitrotoluene,

K112 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline

K113 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline

K114 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine

K115 2,4-Toluenediamine,

K116 Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, chloroform, phosgene

K117 Ethylene dibromide

K118 Ethylene dibromide

K119** Chlorobenzene, linuron

K120** Chlorobenzene, bromacil

K121** Bromacil

K123 Ethylene thiourea

K124 Ethylene thiourea

K125 Ethylene thiourea

K126 Ethylene thiourea

K131 Methyl bromide, dimethylsulfate

K132 Methyl bromide

K136 Ethylene dibromide

K138 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)

K141 Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene,
benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene

K142 Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene,
benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene

K143 Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene,
benzo(k)fluoranthene

K144 Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene.

K145 Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, naphthalene

K147 Benzene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene

K148 Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene

K149 Benzotrichloride, benzyl chloride, chloroform, chloromethane, chlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,3,5-tetrachlorobenzene, toluene

K150 Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloromethane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene

K151 Benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, toluene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene, tetrachloroethylene

* 55 FR 18507, May 2, 1990, proposed rule

**50 FR 18626, May 1, 1985, Proposed Rule

APPENDIX VIII: HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS

Common name Chemical abstracts name

Acenaphthene,5-nitro**

Acetamide, N-(4-(5-nitro-2-furyl)-2-thiazolyl)-**

Acetonitrile Same

Acetophenone Ethanone, 1-phenyl-

2-Acetylaminofluorene Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-

Acetyl chloride Same

1-Acetyl-2-thiourea Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-

Acrolein 2-Propenal

Acrylamide 2-Propenamide

Acrylonitrile 2-Propenenitrile

Actinomycin D**

Aflatoxins Same

Aldicarb Propanal,
2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime

Aldrin 1,4,5,8-Dimethanona

phthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,

8,8a-hexahydro-(1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,

5alpha,8alpha,8abeta)-,

Allyl alcohol 2-Propen-1-ol

Allyl-chloride 1-Propane, 3-Chloro

Aluminum phosphide Same

3-Amino-9-ethyl carbazole**

p-aminoazobenzene 4-(phenylazo) benzenamine-**) (

o-Aminoazotoluene o-Toluidine, 4-(o-tolylazo)-**) (

4-Aminobiphenyl [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4 amine

5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-

4-Aminopyridine 4-Pyridinamine

Amitrole 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-

3-amine

Ammonium vanadate Vanadic acid, ammonium salt

Anilazine S-Triazine, 2,4-dichloro-6

(o-chloroanilino)-**) (

Aniline Benzenamine

Aniline, 4-4'-methylenebis-(N-N-dimethyl)-**

Aniline, 4-4'-methylenebis-(2-methyl)-**

Aniline, 4,4'-thiodi-

Aniline, 2,4,5-trimethyl-**

o-Anisidine**

o-Anisidine hydrochloride**

o-Anisidine, 5-methyl-**

o-Anisidine, 5-nitro-**

Anthraquinone, 2-amino-**

Anthraquinone, 1-amino-2-methyl-**

Anthraquinone, 2-methyl-1-nitro-**

Antimony Same

Antimony compounds,N.O.S.1

Aramite Sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl-2- [4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-phenoxy]-1-methylethyl ester

Arsenic Same

Arsenic compounds, N.O.S.1

Arsenic acid Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4

Arsenic pentoxide Arsenic oxide As_2O_5

Arsenic trioxide Arsenic oxide As_2O_3

Asbestos**

Auramine Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis [N,N-dimethyl]-, monohydrochloride

Azinphos ethyl Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl ester, S-ester with 3-(mercaptomethyl) -1,2,3-benzotriazin-4(3H)-one**

Azinphos methyl Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl ester, S-ester with 3-(mercaptomethyl)-1,2,3-benzotriazine-4(3H)-one**

Azaserine L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)

Barban Carbanilic acid, m-chloro, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester*

Barbituric acid, 5-ethyl-5 phenyl-** 2,4,6 (1H,3H, 5H) - pyrimidinetrione

Barium Same

Barium compounds, N.O.S.1

Barium cyanide Same

Bendiocarb Carbamic acid, methyl-2,3-(dimethyl- methylenedioxy)phenyl ester

Benz[c]acridine Same

Benz[a]anthracene Same

Benzal chloride Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-

Benzene Same

Benzenamine hydrochloride**

Benzenearsonic acid Arsonic acid, phenyl-

Benzidine [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine

Benzidine sulfate**

Benzimidazolecarbamic acid, 1-(butyl-carbamoyl)-methyl ester

Benzo[b]fluoranthene Benz[e] [acephenanthrylene

Benzo[j]fluoranthene Same

Benzo(k)fluoranthene Same

Benzo[a]pyrene Same

p-Benzoquinone 2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione

Benzotrichloride Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-

Benzyl chloride Benzene, (chloromethyl)-

Beryllium powder Same

Beryllium compounds, N.O.S.1

Biphenyl, 4-nitro-**

Bromoacetone 2-Propanone, 1-bromo-

Bromacil Uracil, 6-methyl-, 5-bromo-3-sec-butyl

Bromoform Methane, tribromo-

4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-

Bromoxynil Benzonitrile, 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy*

Brucine Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-

1,3'-Butadiene, 2-chloro-**

1-Butanol, 4-(butylnitrosamino)-**

Butyl benzyl phthalate 1,2-Benzene dicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester

Cacodylic acid Arsinic acid, dimethyl-

Cadmium Same

Cadmium compounds, N.O.S.1

Calcium chromate Chromic acid H_2CrO_4 , calcium salt

Calcium cyanide Calcium cyanide $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$

Captafol 4-Cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide,
N-(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)thio-**

Captan 4-Cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, N-(trichloromethyl)thio-

Carbaryl Carbamic acid, methyl-, 1-naphthyl ester*

Carbofuran Carbamic acid, methyl, 2,3-dihydro-

2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester**

Carbon disulfide Same

Carbon oxyfluoride Carbonic difluoride

Carbon tetrachloride Methane, tetrachloro

Carbophenothion Phosphorodithioic acid S-(((p-chlorophenyl)thio)methyl)
O,O-diethyl ester**

Chloral Acetaldehyde, trichloro-

Chlorambucil Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-

Chlordane 4,7-Methano-1 H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,
4,7,7a-hexahydro-.

Chlordane(alpha and gamma isomers)

Chlorfenvinphos Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)vinyl
diethyl ester**

Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S.1

Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S.1

Chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S.1

Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S.1

Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S.1

Chlorine**

Chlornaphazin 2-Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-

Chloroacetaldehyde Acetaldehyde, chloro-

Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S.1

p-Chloroaniline Benzenamine, (4-chloro-

Chlorobenzene Benzene, chloro-

Chlorobenzilate Benzenoacetic acid,
4-chloro-alpha-(4-chloro-phenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester

p-Chloro-m-cresol Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-

Chloroethanol Ethanol, 2-chloro-**

2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-

Chloroform Methane, trichloro-

Chloromethyl methyl ether Methane, chloromethoxy-

beta-Chloronaphthalene Naphthalene, 2-chloro-

o-Chlorophenol Phenol, 2-chloro-

1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-

Chloroprene 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-

3-Chloropropionitrile Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-

Chlorpyrifos Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)
ester**

Chromium Same

Chromium compounds, N.O.S.1

Chrysene Same

Citrus red No. 2 2-Naphthalenol, 1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo]-

Clonitralid Salicylanilide, 2',5-dichloro-4'-nitro-, compound with
2-aminoethanol (1:1)**

Coal tar creosote Same

Cobalt, when in the form of particles

100 microns or less**

Cobalt (II) chloride**

Copper cyanide Copper cyanide CuCN

Coumaphos Phosphorothioic acid,
o-(3-chloro-4-methyl-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-7-yl)o,o-diethyl ester
(Coumarin, 3-chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methyl,-o-ester with o,o-diethyl
phosphorothioate)

Coumarin, 3-chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methyl-o-ester with
o,o-diethylphosphorothioate**

Creosote Same

Cresol (Cresylic acid) Phenol, methyl-

Crotoxyphos 2-Butenoic acid, 3-((dimethoxyphos-phinyloxy)-,
1-phenylethyl ester (Crotonic acid, 3-hydroxy-, alpha-methylbenzyl ester,
dimethyl phosphate (E)-)

Crotonaldehyde 2-Butenal

Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes

N.O.S1

Cyanogen Ethanedinitrile

Cyanogen bromide Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br

Cyanogen chloride Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl

Cycasin beta-D-Glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy)methyl

2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-

Cyclophosphamide 2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine,
N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-,2-oxide

2,4-D Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-

2,4-D, salts, esters

Daunomycin 5,12-Naphtha cenedione, 8-acetyl-10[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-
alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-m
ethoxy-, (8S-cis)-

DDD Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)

bis(4-chloro-,

DDE Benzene, 1,1'-(dichloroethenylidene)

bis(4-chloro-

DDT Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloro-ethylidene)bis(4-chloro-

Demeton Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl

o-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester, mixed with

O,O-diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) ester (7:3)**

Diallate Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methyl-ethyl)-,
S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester

Diazinon Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl
O-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) ester**

Dibenz[a,h]acridine Same

Dibenz[a,j]acridine Same

Dibenz[a,h]anthracene Same

7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole Same

Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene Naphtho[1,2,3,4-def] chrysene

Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene Dibenzo[b,def] chrysene

Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene Benzo[rst] pentaphene

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-

Dibutyl phthalate 1,2-Benzenedi carboxylic acid, dibutyl ester

Dichlone 1,4-Naphthalene dione, 2,3- dichloro-**

o-Dichlorobenzene Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-

m-Dichlorobenzene Benzene, 1,3,-dichloro-

p-Dichlorobenzene Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-

Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S.1 Benzene, dichloro-

3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine [1,1'-Biphenyl] -4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-

1,4-Dichloro-2-butene 2-Butene,1,4-dichloro-

Dichlorodifluoromethane Methane, dichlorodifluoro-

Dichloroethylene, N.O.S.1 Dichloroethylene

1,1-Dichloroethylene Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-

1,2-Dichloroethylene Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-

Dichloroethyl ether Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-

Dichloroisopropyl ether Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-

Dichloromethoxy ethane Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)] bis[2-chloro-

Dichloromethyl ether Methane, oxybis[chloro-

2,4-Dichlorophenol Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-

2,6-Dichlorophenol Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-

Dichlorophenylarsine Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-

Dichloropropane, N.O.S.1 Propane, dichloro-

Dichloropropanol, N.O.S.1 Propanol, dichloro-

Dichloropropene, N.O.S.1 Propene, dichloro-

1,3-Dichloropropene Propene, 1,3-dichloro-

Dichlorvos Phosphoric acid, 2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl ester**

Dieldrin 2,7:3,6-Dimethanona phth[2,3-b]oxirene,
3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2aalp
a,3beta,6beta,6aalpha,7beta,7aalpha)-

1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane 2,2'-Bioxirane

Diethylarsine Arsine, diethyl-

1,4-Diethyleneoxide 1,4-Dioxane

Diethylhexyl phthalate 1,2-Benzenedi-carboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl)
ester

N,N'-Diethylhydrazine Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-

O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl
S-methyl

ester

Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitro-phenyl ester

Diethyl phthalate 1,2-Benzenedi-carboxylic acid, diethyl ester

O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate Phosphorothioc acid, O,O-diethyl O- pyrazinyl ester

Diethylstilbesterol Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl) bis-(E)

Diethyl sulfate Sulfuric acid, diethyl ester**

Dihydrosafrole 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-

Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP) Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester

Dimethoate Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester

3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,-4'-diamine, 3,3'- dimethoxy-

p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-

7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene Benz[a]anthracene,-7,12-dimethyl-

3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,-4'-diamine,3,3'-dimethyl-

Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-

1,1-Dimethylhydrazine Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-

1,2-Dimethylhydrazine Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-

alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-

2,4-Dimethylphenol Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-

Dimethyl phthalate 1,2-Benzenedi-carboxylic acid, dimethyl ester

Dimethyl sulfate Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester

Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S.1 Benzene, dinitro-

4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-

4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts

2,4-Dinitrophenol Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-

2,4-Dinitoluene Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-

2,6-Dinitrotoluene Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-

Dinocap Crotonic acid, 2-(1-methylheptyl)-4,6-dinitrophenyl ester

Dinoseb Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-

Di-n-octyl phthalate 1,2-Benzenedi-carboxylic acid, dioctyl ester

Diphenylamine Benzenamine, N-phenyl-

1,2-Diphenylhydrazine Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-

Di-n-propylnitrosamine 1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl

Dioxathion Phosphorodithioic acid, S,S'-p-dioxane-2,3-

diyl O,O',O'-tetraethyl ester**

Disulfoton Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester

Dithiobiuret Thioimidodicarbonic diamide [(H₂N)C(S)]₂NH

Endosulfan 6,9-Methano-2,4,-3-benzodioxathiepin,6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide

Endothall 7-Oxabicyclo-[2.2.1]heptane-2,-3-dicarboxylic acid

Endrin 2,7:3,6-Dimetha-nonaphth[2,3-b]-oxirene,
3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a,octa-hydro-(1aalpha,2beta,2abeta,
.3alpha,6alpha,6abeta,7beta,7aalpha)-

Endrin metabolites

Epichlorohydrin Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-

Epinephrine 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-,(R)-

EPN Phosphonothioic acid, phenyl-,O-ethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester**

Ether, 2,4-dichlorophenyl p-nitrophenyl**

Ethion Phosphorodithioic acid, S,S'-methylene

O,O,O',O'-tetraethyl ester**

Ethyl carbamate (urethane) Carbamic acid, ethyl ester

Ethyl cyanide Propanenitrile

Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-

Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters.

Ethylene dibromide Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-

Ethylene dichloride Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-

Ethyleneimine Aziridine

Ethylene oxide Oxirane

Ethylenethiourea 2-Imidazolid- inethione

Ethylidene dichloride Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-

Ethyl methacrylate 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-,ethyl ester

Ethyl methanesulfonate Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester

Famphur Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4-[(dimethylamino)

sulfonyl]phenyl]O,O-dimethyl ester

Fensulfotion Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl
O-(p-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl) ester**

Fenthion Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl-, O-(4-methylthio)-m-tolyl)
ester**

Fluchloralin p-Toluidine,
N-(2-chloroethyl)-2,6-dinitro-N-propyl-alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluoro-**

Fluoranthene Same

Fluorine Same

Fluoroacetamide Acetamide, 2-fluoro-

Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt

Formaldehyde Same

Formic acid Same

Glutarimide, 3-(2-(3,5-dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl)-2-hydroxyethyl)-**

Glycidylaldehyde Oxirane carboxyaldehyde

Halomethanes, N.O.S.1

Heptachlor 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-

Heptachlor epoxide 2,5-Methano-2H-indeno[1,2-b]oxirene
2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a-hexahydro-,
1aalpha,1bbeta,2alpha,5alpha,5abeta, 6beta,6aalpha)-

Heptachlor epoxide (alpha,beta,and gamma isomers).

Hexachlorobenzene Benzene, hexachloro-

Hexachlorobutadiene 1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene 1,3-Cyclo pentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-

Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins

Hexachlorodibenzofurans

Hexachloroethane Ethane, hexachloro-

Hexachlorophene Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-

Hexachloropropene 1-Propene,1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-

Hexaethyl tetraphosphate Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester

Hexamethyl phosphoramidate Phosphoric triamide, hexamethyl-**

Hydantoin, 5,5-diphenyl-** 2,4-Imidazo lidinedione, 5,5-diphenyl-

Hydantoin, 5,5-diphenyl-, monosodium salt**

Hydrazine Same

Hydrogen cyanide Hydrocyanic acid

Hydrogen fluoride Hydrofluoric acid

Hydrogen sulfide Hydrogen sulfide H₂S

Hydroquinone**

Hydroxylamine, N-nitroso-N-phenyl-, ammonium salt**

Hypochlorous acid, calcium salt**

Hypochlorous acid, sodium salt**

Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene Same

Iron dextran Same

Isobutyl alcohol 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-

Isodrin 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,
1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,hexahydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4beta,5b
eta,8beta,8beta)-

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide**

Isosafrole 1,3-Benzo-dioxole,5-(1-propenyl)-

Kepone 1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd] pentalen-2-one,
1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-

Ketene**

Lasiocarpine 2-Butenoic acid,
2-methyl-,7-[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]met
hyl]2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl
ester,[1S-[1alpha(Z),7(2S*,3R*),7aalphal]]-

Lead Same

Lead compounds, N.O.S.1

Lead acetate Acetic acid, lead(2+)salt

Lead phosphate Phosphoric acid, lead(2+)salt(2:3)

Lead subacetate Lead,bis-(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-

Leptophos Phosphonothioic acid, phenyl-,O-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl)
O-methyl ester**

Lindane Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,
(1alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha,5alpha,6beta)-

Linuron (Urea, N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-N-methoxy-N-methyl-*

Lithium**

Malachite green Ammonium,
(4-(p-(dimethylamino)-alpha-phenylbenzylidene)-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene)-dimethyl-, chloride**

Malathion Succinic acid, mercapto-, diethyl ester, S-ester with O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate**

Maleic anhydride 2,5-Furandione

Maleic hydrazide 3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-

Malononitrile Propanedinitrile

Melphalan L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloro-ethyl)aminol]-

Mercury Same

Mercury compounds, N.O.S.1

Mercury fulminate Fulminic acid, mercury(2+)salt

Mestranol 17 alpha 19 Norpregna 1,3,5(10) trien 20 yn 17 ol, 3 methoxy **

Methacrylonitrile 2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-

Methapyrilene 1,2-Ethanediamine,
N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl-

Methomyl Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-,methyl ester

Methoxychlor Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloro-ethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-

Methyl bromide Methane, bromo-

Methyl chloride Methane, chloro-

Methyl chlorocarbonate Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester

Methyl chloroform Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-

3-Methylcholanthrene Benz[j]acean-thrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-

4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline) Benzenamine,
4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloro-

Methylene bromide Methane, dibromo-

Methylene chloride Methane, dichloro-

Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) 2-Butanone

Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide 2-Butanone, peroxide

Methyl hydrazine Hydrazine, methyl-

Methyl iodide Methane, iodo-

Methyl isocyanate Methane, isocyanato

2-Methylactonitrile Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-

Methyl methacrylate 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-,methyl ester

Methyl methanesulfonate Methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester

Methyl parathion Phosphorothioic acid, O-O-dimethyl

O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester

Methylthiouracil 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone,2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-

Mevinphos 2-Butenoic acid, 3-((dimethoxyphos-phinyloxy)-, methyl ester
(Crotonic acid, 3-hydroxy-, methyl ester, dimethyl phosphate, (E)-)

Mexacarbate Carbamic acid, methyl,4-dimethylamino-3,5-xylyl ester**

Mirex 1,3-Metheno-1H-cyclobuta-[cd]pentalene,
1,1a,2,2,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-dodecachlorooctahydro**

Mitomycin C Azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole-4,7-dione,
6-amino-8[[amino-carbonyloxy]methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-met
hoxy-5-methyl-, [1aS-(1aalpha,8beta,8aalpha,8balph)]-

MNNG Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-

Monocrotophos Phosphoric acid, dimethyl ester, ester with
(E)-3-hydroxy-N-methylcrotonamide

Mustard Gas Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis[2-chloro-

Naled Phosphoric acid, 1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl-dimethyl ester**

Naphthalene Same

1,5-Naphthalenediamine**

1,4-Naphthoquinone 1,4-Naphthalene-dione

alpha-Naphthylamine 1-Naphthalenamine

beta-Naphthylamine 2-Naphthalenamine

alpha-Naphthylthiourea Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-

Nickel Same

Nickel compounds, N.O.S.1

Nickel carbonyl Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)₄ (T-4)-

Nickel cyanide Nickel cyanide (Ni(CN)₂

Nicotine Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-

Nicotine salts

Nithiazide Urea, 1-ethyl-3(5-nitro-2-thiazolyl)**

Nitric oxide Nitrogen oxide NO

Nitridazole 2-Imidazolidinone, 1-(5-nitro-2-thiazolyl)-**

p-Nitroaniline Benzenamine, 4-nitro-

Nitrobenzene Benzene, nitro-

Nitrogen dioxide Nitrogen oxide NO₂

Nitrogen mustard Ethanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-

Nitrogen mustard, hydrochloride salt

Nitrogen mustard N-oxide Ethanamine,
2-chloro-N-(2-chloro-ethyl)-N-methyl-,N-oxide

Nitrogen mustard, N-oxide, hydrochloride salt

Nitroglycerin 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate

p-Nitrophenol Phenol, 4-nitro-

2-Nitropropane Propane, 2-nitro-

Nitrosamines, N.O.S.1

N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine 1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-

N-Nitrosodiethanolamine Ethanol,2,2'-(Nitrosoimino)bis-

N-Nitrosodiethylamine Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-Nitroso-

N-Nitrosodimethylamine Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

p-Nitrosodiphenylamine Diphenyl-amine, 4-nitroso-**

N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-

N-Nitrosomethylethylamine Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

N-Nitroso-N-methylurea Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-,ethyl ester

N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

N-Nitrosomorpholine Morpholine, 4-nitroso-

N-Nitrosornicotine Pyridine, 3-(1-nitroso-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-

N-Nitrosopiperidine Piperidine, 1-nitroso-

N-Nitrosopyrrolidine Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-

N-Nitrososarcosine Glycine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

5-Nitro-o-toluidine Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-

Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-

Osmium tetroxide Osmium oxide OsO₄ (T-4)-

2-Oxetanone**

Oxydemeton-Methyl Phosphorothioic acid, S-(2-(ethyl-sulfinyl)ethyl)
O,O-dimethyl ester**

4,4'-Oxydianiline

Paraldehyde 1,3,5,-Trioxane, 2,4,6-tri-methyl-

Paraquat 4,4'-Bipyridinium, 1,1'-dimethyl-,dichloride**

Parathion Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester

Pentachlorobenzene Benzene, pentachloro-

Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins

Pentachlorodibenzofurans

Pentachloroethane Ethane, pentachloro-

Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB) Benzene, pentachloronitro-

Pentachlorophenol Phenol, pentachloro-

Peroxyacetic acid**

Phenacetin Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-

Phenestrine Acetic acid,(4-(bis(2-chloroethyl)amino)

phenyl),cholesteryl ester**

Phenol Same

m-Phenylenediamine, 4-chloro-**

o-Phenylenediamine, 4-chloro-**

Phenylenediamine Benzenediamine

Phenylmercury acetate Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-

Phenylthiourea Thiourea, phenyl-

Phorate Phosphorodithioic acid,O,O-diethylS-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester

Phosacetim Phosphoramidothioic acid, acetimidoyl-o,o-bis(p-chlorophenyl ester*

Phosgene Carbonic dichloride

Phosmet Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl ester, S-ester with N-(mercaptomethyl)phthalimide**

Phosphamidon Phosphoric acid, dimethyl ester, ester with
2-chloro-N,N-diethyl-3-hydroxy-crotonamide**

Phosphine Same

Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S.1

Phthalic anhydride 1,3-Isobenzofurandione

2-Picoline Pyridine, 2-methyl-

Piperonyl sulfoxide Benzene, 1,2-(methylenedioxy)- 4-(2-octylsulfinyl)
propyl**

Polybrominated biphenyls**

Polychlorinated biphenyls, N.O.S.1

Potassium cyanide Potassium cyanide K(CN)

Potassium pentachlorophenate Pentachlorophenol, potassium salt

Potassium silver cyanide Argentate(1-),bis(cyano-C)-, potassium

Pronamide Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2- propynyl)-

1,3-Propane sulfone 1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide

Propargyl alcohol 2-Propyn-1-ol

Propene, 3-chloro-**

Propionitrile, 2-hydroxy-**

n-Propylamine 1-Propanamine

Propylthiouracil Uracil, 6-propyl-2-thio**

Propylene dichloride Propane, 1,2-dichloro-

1,2-Propylenimine Azinidine, 2-methyl-

Propylthiouracil 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone,

2,3-dihydro-6-propyl-2-thioxo-

Pyridine Same

Pyridine, 3-chloromethyl-, hydrochloride**

Pyridine,2,6-diamino-3-(phenylazo)-, monohydrochloride**

Monocrotaline (2,3,4-gh)Pyrrolizine-2,6(3H)-dione,
(4,5,8,10,12,13,13a,13b-octahydro-4,5-dihydroxy-3,4,5-trimethyl-2H-(1,6)di
oxacycloundecino-**

Reserpine Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid,
11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-methylester,
(3beta,16beta,17alpha,18beta,20alpha)-

Resorcinol 1,3-Benzenediol

Rotenone (1)Benzopyrano (3,4-b)furo(2,3-h)(1)benzopyran-6(6aH)-one,
1,2,12,12a-tetrahydro-2-alpha-isopropenyl-8,9-dimethoxy-**

Saccharin 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide

Saccharin salts

Safrole 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-

Selenium Same

Selenium compounds, N.O.S.1

Selenium dioxide Selenious acid

Selenium sulfide Selenium sulfide SeS₂

Selenourea Same

Semicarbazide**

Silver Same

Silver compounds, N.O.S.1

Silver cyanide Silver cyanide Ag(CN)

Silvex (2,4,5-TP) Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-tri-chlorororophenoxy)-

Sodium cyanide Sodium cyanide Na(CN)

Sodium pentachlorophenate Pentachlorophenol, Sodium salt

Streptozotocin D-Glucose,
2-deoxy-2-[[[(methyl-nitrosoamino)carbonyl]amino]-

Strychnine Strychnidin-10-one

Strychnine salts

Styrene**

Sulfallate Carbamic acid, diethyldithio-, 2-chloroallyl ester**

TCDD Dibenzo[b,e]-[1,4]dioxin, 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-

Terbufos Phosphorodithioic acid, O-O-diethyl-S-
(((1,1-dimethylethyl)thio)methyl)-ester**

3,3',4,4'-Tetrachloroazobenzene* bis(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)diazene

3,3',4,4'-Tetrachloroazoxybenzene* bis (3,4,-dichlorophenyl)diazene-l-oxide

1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro

Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins

Tetrachlorodibenzofurans

Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S.1 Ethane, tetrachloro-N.O.S.1

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro

Tetrachloroethylene Ethene, tetrachloro-

2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro

2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, potassium salt 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol,
potassium salt

2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, sodium salt 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol, sodium
salt

Tetrachlorvinphos Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-

(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)vinyl dimethyl ester**

Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester

Tetraethyl lead Plumbane, tetraethyl-

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester

Tetranitromethane Methane, tetranitro-

Thallium Same

Thallium compounds, N.O.S.¹

Thallium (III) oxide Thallium (III) oxide Tl₂O₃

Thallium(I) acetate Acetic acid, thallium(1+)salt

Thallium(I) carbonate Carbonic acid, dithallium(1+)salt

Thallium(I) chloride Thallium chloride TlCl

Thallium(I) nitrate Nitric acid, thallium(1+)salt

Thallium selenite Selenious acid, dithallium(1+)salt

Thallium(I)sulfate Sulfuric acid, dithallium(1+)salt

Thioacetamide Ethanethioamide

Thiofanox 2-Butanone,
3,3-dimethyl-1-(methyl-thio)-,O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime

Thiomethanol Methanethiol

Thiophenol Benzenethiol

Thiosemicarbazide Hydrazine-carbothioamide

Thiourea Same

Thiram Thioperoxy-dicarbonic diamide [(H₂N)C(S)]₂S₂, tetramethyl-

Toluene Benzene, methyl

Toluene, 2,4-diamino** 1,3-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-

Toluenediamine Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-

Toluene-2,4-diamine 1,3-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl

Toluene-2,6-diamine 1,3-Benzenediamine, 2-methyl-

Toluene-3,4-diamine 1,2-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl-

Toluene diisocyanate Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-

o-Toluidine Benzeneamine, 2-methyl-

o-Toluidine, 5-chloro**

o-Toluidine hydrochloride Benzenamine, 2-methyl-,hydrochloride

p-Toluidine Benzenamine, 4-methyl-

Toxaphene Same

Trichlorfon Phosphonic acid, (2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)-,dimethyl ester**

Triazene, 3,3'dimethyl-1-(p-chlorophenyl)-**

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-

1,1,2-Trichloroethane Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-

Trichloroethylene Ethene, trichloro-

Trichloromethanethiol Methanethiol, trichloro-

Trichloromonofluoromethane Methane, trichlorofluoro-

2,4,5-Trichlorophenol Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-

2,4,6-Trichlorophenol Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-

2,4,5-T Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichloro- phenoxy)

Trichloropropane, N.O.S.

1,2,3-Trichloropropane Propane, 1,2,3-trichloro-

Tricresyl phosphate Phosphoric acid, tri-o-tolyl ester**

O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl ester

Trifluralin p-Toluidine, alpha,alpha,alpha-trifluor-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl**

Trimethyl phosphate Phosphoric acid, trimethyl ester**

1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-

Tris(1-aziridiny)phosphine sulfide Aziridine, 1,1',1''-phosphinothioy-lidynetris-

Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-,
phosphate(3:1)

Trypan blue 2,7-Naphthal-enedisulfonic acid,
3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)]-bis[5-amino-4-hydrox
y-, tetrasodium salt

Uracil mustard 2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis-(2-chloroethyl)amino]-

Vanadium pentoxide Vanadium oxide, V₂O₅

Vinyl chloride Ethene, chloro-

Warfarin 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3- (3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-,
when present at concentrations less than 0.3%

Warfarin 2H-1-Benzopyran- 2-one, 4-hydroxy-3- (3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-,
when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%

Warfarin salts, when present at

concentrations less than 0.3%

Warfarin salts, when present at

concentrations greater than 0.3%

Zinc cyanide Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)₂

Zinc phosphide Zinc phosphide Zn₃P₂, when present at concentrations
greater than 10%.

Zinc phosphide Zinc phosphide Zn₃P₂, when present at concentrations of
10% or less.

Ziram Zinc, bis(dimethyldithiocarbamate)-**

¹The abbreviation N.O.S. (not otherwise specified) signifies those members
of the general class not specifically listed by name in this appendix.

^{*50} FR 18626, May 1, 1985, Proposed Rule

^{**49} FR 49793, December 21, 1984, Proposed Rule

APPENDIX IX: Reserved

APPENDIX X: Reserved

APPENDIX XI: PAINT FILTER TEST

"Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846 [Third Edition]. See Appendix III for instructions on how to obtain copies of this publication.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 38 M.R.S. §1301, *et seq.*

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 1980

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EFFECTIVE DATE

(ELECTRONIC CONVERSION): May 4, 1996

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Amended: November 3, 2002

Amended: July 20, 2004 - filing 2004-272

Amended: February 8, 2012 - filing 2012-12

Amended: March 11, 2015 - filing 2015-030

Amended: June 11, 2018 - filing 2018-098

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

[2]This document is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office as specified in Appendix III.

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

8Hazard Codes:

Ignitable Waste..... (I)

Corrosive Waste..... (C)

Reactive Waste..... (R)

Toxicity Characteristic Waste. (E)

Acute Hazardous Waste..... (H)

Toxic Waste..... (T)

9(I,T) should be used to specify mixtures containing ignitable and toxic constituents.

1050 FR 18626, May 1, 1985, Proposed Rule

11 55 FR 18507, May 2, 1990, Proposed Rule