Chapter 850: IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

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Chapter 850: IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

**SUMMARY**: This Chapter identifies hazardous wastes. These hazardous wastes are subject to regulation according to the provisions of the *Maine Hazardous Waste, Septage, and Solid Waste Management Act*, 38 M.R.S. §§ 1301 through 1319-Y and to this and other rules adopted thereunder.

NOTE: As used in this Chapter, “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 the *Hazardous Waste Management Rules*, 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 – 858 (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).

**l. Legal Authority.** This Chapter 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. § 6901 through 6992(k) and regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) thereunder.

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

**3. Identification of Hazardous Wastes**

1. **General**

(1) This Chapter identifies those wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under 38 M.R.S. §§ 1301 through 1319-Y.

(2) Portions of this Chapter refer to federal regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unless otherwise specified, the federal regulations referenced are those final regulations as amended up to July 1, 2019, as they appeared in volume 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) and are hereby incorporated by reference. References to test methods shall include regulations published on July 1, 2005, including 40 C.F.R. § 260.11 which is hereby incorporated by reference. Where specifically indicated, the terms of a referenced federal regulation are hereby incorporated as terms of this Chapter, except that in regulations incorporated thereby, "EPA", "Administrator", "Regional Administrator" and "Director" shall mean "the Maine Board of Environmental of Protection, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection or the Commissioner’s designated representative, as applicable"; and the references to terms or phrases including "treat”, “store”, 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 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 ‑ 860, the more stringent of the requirements shall apply. Other changes to regulations incorporated hereby are as expressly made in this Chapter.

**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. § 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 Chapter; and

(ii) It meets any of the following criteria:

a. It is listed in Section 3(C) of this Chapter and has not been excluded by EPA under 40 C.F.R. §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and excluded subsequently by the Department pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 1319-O(1)(A);

b. It is a mixture of a non‑hazardous waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Section 3(C) of this Chapter and has not been excluded by EPA under 40 C.F.R. §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and excluded subsequently by the Department pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 1319-O(1)(A); or

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

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

(i) In the case of a waste listed in Section 3(C) of this Chapter, when the waste first meets the criteria of the listing description as 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) of this Chapter 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 Chapter.

(c) Unless and until it meets the criteria of Section 3(A)(3)(d) of this Chapter (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 Section 3(A)(3)(c) of this Chapter (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) of this Chapter; however, such waste which exhibits a characteristic at the point of generation is still subject to the requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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) of this Chapter, 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 pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 1319-O(1)(A).

(4) **Exclusions**

1. **Substances which are not hazardous wastes**. The following materials are not hazardous wastes for the purpose of this Chapter:
   1. Domestic sewage; and
   2. 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 856, § 11. Dischargers to POTWs and POTWs are responsible for complying with the applicable provisions of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 856, § 11. See also 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, § 12(D). 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.

* 1. 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 856 for the abbreviated licensing of a POTW for treatment of a hazardous waste.

* 1. Irrigation return flows.
  2. Source material, special nuclear material or by‑product material as defined by the *Atomic Energy Act of l954*, 42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq*., as amended up to August 8, 2005.
  3. Materials subjected to in‑situ mining techniques which are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.
  4. 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.)
  5. 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.
  6. Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

**Note**: Wastes from the extraction and beneficiation of metallic ores and minerals are regulated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 200 of the Department's rules, not 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 - 857.

* 1. 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, other fossil fuels, wood, or any combination thereof, 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 Chapter.
  2. Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy.
  3. 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) and 261.4(d)(4), 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). 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.
  4. 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.
  5. 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), the waste is managed in a non-oxidizing environment, and if disposed in Maine, is managed in a secure landfill licensed by the Department.

**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. chs. 400-405, 409, and 418.

* 1. Pulping liquors (e.g., 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 and is handled, processed or recycled at a facility licensed or authorized to do so, and 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 nonmetal hazardous wastes.

In addition, scrap metal includes processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal, as these terms are defined below:

“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.

“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.

**NOTE**: It is the generator's responsibility to demonstrate to the Department that the scrap metal is being handled, processed or recycled by a facility licensed or authorized to do so.

1. 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).
2. 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 transferor and transferee; (3) the date of transfer; and (4) the proposed use of the materials by the transferee.
3. 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, shall 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 shall 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.

1. 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 691.
2. Debris (as defined in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 852, § 3(A)) that does not exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic and which has been treated in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 852, § 14(C), or debris that 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) 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.

(xxiii) 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.

(xxiv) 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) (4,000 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, knowledge of process, or both;
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 if not processed through such tolling arrangement, the rebuttable presumption under 40 C.F.R. § 279.10(b)(1)(ii) is rebutted (e.g., by showing through testing that the used cutting oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in Appendix VIII of this Chapter) and it is 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 *Waste Oil Management Rules*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860 and/or *Standards for the Management of Used Oil*, 40 C.F.R. § 279.10*.*

(xxv) Waste oil as defined in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860, § 4(A) that is reclaimed, reused or burned for energy recovery and meets the requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860, §§ 4(B) or 4(C).

(b) **Samples**

1. 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, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, or 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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) and 261.4(e)(4) 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) and 261.4(e)(4) are 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) of this Chapter or the corresponding P- or U-listed solvents found in Section 3(C)(4) of this Chapter;

(2) Contains one or more solvents listed in Section 3(C) which exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic found in Section 3(B) of this Chapter 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) of this Chapter.

(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 Section 3(A)(4)(c)(iv) of this Chapter (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) 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) 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. chs. 400 to 425; a hazardous waste landfill regulated under 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 854 to 856; a municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility regulated under section 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 143; or, to a hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace regulated under 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 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 Section 3(A)(4)(c)(ii) of this Chapter 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 must 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, 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*, 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 ̶ 858; and,

(9) Generators shall 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 Section 3(A)(4)(c)(iv)(2) of this Chapter 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**

1. 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 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 ̶ 860) are not subject to the requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 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.

1. The exclusion of paragraph (d)(i) shall apply when the conditions of 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(f)(1)‑(11) are met (provided however, that references to 40 C.F.R. § 261.3 shall mean this Chapter, 40 C.F.R. Parts 261 through 268 and Part 270 shall mean 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 850 ̶ 860 and 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(e) shall mean Section 3(A)(4)(b)(i)‑(iii) of this Chapter) 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 wastes generated are hazardous under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, § 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 through 1319-Y and related rules, provided the generator complies with Section 3(A)(5)(d) of this Chapter (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 in accordance with Section 3(A)(5)(d) of this Chapter.

(b) If a person whose waste has been excluded from regulation under Section 3(A)(5)(a) of this Chapter accumulates hazardous wastes in quantities greater than 600 kilograms or acutely hazardous wastes in quantities greater than set forth in Section 3(A)(5)(c) of this Chapter, all of those accumulated wastes are subject to regulation under 38 M.R.S. §§ 1301 through 1319-Y and related rules (06-096 C.M.R. chs. 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 in subsections (i) through (v) below, those wastes are subject to regulation under 38 M.R.S., §§ 1301 through 1319-Y and related rules. (06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 ‑ 857 of the Department's Rules).

1. 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.
2. A total of one kilogram of the following hazardous wastes listed in Section 3(C)(2)(a) of this Chapter: Industry and EPA hazardous waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and F028.
3. Any containers identified in Section 3(C)(4)(c) of this Chapter that are larger than 20 liters in capacity;
4. Ten (10) kilograms of inner liners from containers identified in Section 3(C)(4)(c) of this Chapter;
5. 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 Chapter 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, § 8(B) that relate to accumulation times for hazardous waste. The time period in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, § 8(B) 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 shall:

1. Determine whether the waste generated is hazardous in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, § 5;
2. Store the waste in a container no greater than 55 gallons in size, label and package the hazardous waste in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, §§ 8(A) and 8(B)(3), and label the container with the date the container becomes full;
3. Properly manifest the hazardous waste in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 857 and comply with the requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 857;
4. Utilize a licensed transporter in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, § 7;
5. 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
6. Ship off site such waste within 180 days of the date the drum becomes full; and
7. If more than 55 gallons (approximately 200 kg) of a non-acutely hazardous waste is stored onsite, the generator shall in addition:

a. Manage the waste in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, §§ 8(B)(2), 9(A-D), 11, 12, 13(B)(1), 13(B)(2), 13(C)(1), 13(C)(3), 13(C)(4), 13(C)(7)(a) and (b), 13(D)(1), and 13(D)(2); and

b. In accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, § 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 shall store its waste in containers.

(e) Hazardous waste subject to the reduced requirements of Section 3(A)(5)(d) of this Chapter 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 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 856, § 11, “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 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 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) 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.

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

Any container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste identified in Section 3(C)(2), 3(C)(3) or 3(C)(4)(e) is empty if the container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the waste, or cleaned by another method shown in scientific literature or by tests performed by the generator to achieve equivalent removal, 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.

**(8)** The use of material which is contaminated or mixed with dioxin or any other hazardous waste identified in this Chapter, 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 856.

**(12)** Delistings: *[RESERVED]*

*RESERVED SPACE*

**(13)** **Special Requirements for Universal Wastes**

(a) All generators of universal wastes shall comply with either the full *Hazardous Waste Management Rules*, 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 - 857, including all requirements in this Section, or the alternative standards of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 858.

(b) Universal Wastes are:

1. Architectural paint
2. Cathode ray tubes;
3. Lamps;
4. Mercury Devices;
5. Mercury thermostats;
6. Motor Vehicle Mercury Switches;
7. 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 shall comply with universal waste transporter requirements, as provided in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 853, § 11.

**NOTE**: 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 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) of this Chapter, when combined or mixed with universal wastes is no longer exempt and must be managed in accordance with the requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850, 851, 853, 856, 857, and 858.

(e) All generators of universal wastes shall:

(i) Determine whether the waste generated is hazardous in accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 851, § 5 and, pursuant to the *Mercury-Added Products and Service* law, 38 M.R.S. § 1663 determine that all mercury containing lamps are a universal waste and may not be placed in solid waste for disposal in a solid waste facility; and

(ii) Determine whether the waste is a universal waste under Section 3(A)(13)(b) of this Chapter;

**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 *Hazardous Waste Management Rules*, 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 - 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 *Hazardous Waste Management Rules*, 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 - 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 must be managed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 273, except that references to 40 C.F.R. Parts 260 through 272 shall mean 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 - 857 of the Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules and except that 40 C.F.R. § 273.8(a)(2) is not incorporated, and instead, batteries handled by federal very small quantity generators are regulated as small quantity handlers pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 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 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 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 Chapter is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in this Chapter.

(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 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 – 857 and Section 3010 of RCRA.

(c) For purposes of this Section 3(B) of this Chapter, the Department will consider a sample obtained using any of the applicable sampling methods specified in Appendix I of this Chapter 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 shall demonstrate the equivalency of that method under the procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. §§ 260.20 and 260.2l.

(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:

* 1. It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a flash point less than 60º C (l40º 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]](#footnote-2)
  2. It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.
  3. It is an ignitable compressed gas.

* + 1. The term “compressed gas” means 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 is characterized as ignitable if any one of the following occurs:

* 1. 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 must be determined at atmospheric temperature and pressure. The method of sampling and test procedure must 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.

* 1. It is an oxidizer. An oxidizer for the purpose of this Chapter 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)(a)(viii) of this Chapter, 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:

1. It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using either 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]](#footnote-3) or an equivalent test method approved by EPA under the procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. §§ 260.20 and 260.21.
2. It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE l020[[3]](#footnote-4)) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55º C (130º F) as determined by Method 1110A 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 260.2l.

(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:

1. It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
2. It reacts violently with water.
3. It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
4. When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
5. It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and l2.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
6. It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
7. It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

(viii) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 C.F.R. § l73.54, or a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive as defined in 49 C.F.R. §§ l73.50 and l73.53.

(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, Physcial/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) |
| 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 | Pentrachlorophenol | 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 (D026) 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 Chapter unless it has been excluded by EPA under 40 C.F.R. §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and excluded subsequently by the Maine Board of Environmental Protection pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 1319-O(1)(A).

(b) Each hazardous waste listed in this section is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number 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 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 – 857 and 3001 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6921.

(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) of this Chapter.

(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 No. | Hazardous Waste | Hazardous  Code[[4]](#footnote-5)8 |
| Generic:  F001 | 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 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 F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures. | (T) |
| F002 | 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 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 F001, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures. | (T) |
| F003 | 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 F001, F002, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures. | (I) |
| F004 | 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 F001, F002, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures. | (T) |
| F005 | 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 non‑halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these waste solvents and waste solvent mixtures. | ( I,T)[[5]](#footnote-6)9 |
| For the purposes of administering and enforcing this Chapter, 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 F001‑F005. In order to overcome this presumption, a person shall 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 F001‑F005 above. | | | |
| F006 | Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc‑aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum. | (T) |
| F007 | Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations. | (R,T) |
| F008 | Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the processes. | (R,T) |
| F009 | Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process. | (R,T) |
| F010 | Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process. | (R,T) |
| 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 | 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). | (T) |
| F025 | Condensed light ends, spent filters, and filter aids, and spent desiccant 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. | (T) |
| F026 | 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. | (H) |
| F027 | 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.) | (H) |
| F028 | Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F02l, F022, F023, F026, and F027. | (T) |
| F032 | Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 261.35 or potentially cross-contaminated wastes that are otherwise currently regulated as hazardous waste (i.e., F034 or F035), and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. | (T) |
| F034 | Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. | (T) |
| F035 | Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. | (T) |
| F037 | 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; 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 K051 wastes are not included in this listing. | (T) |
| 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, K048, and K051 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 define the F037 and F038 listings.

(c) Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), where PCB and PCBs mean 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) Any waste chemical substances or combination of waste substances that contain 50 parts per million (on a dry weight basis) or greater of PCBs are hazardous waste.

Substances that are regulated by this Chapter 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. "PCB Item" as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 761.3 is also subject to this Chapter.

In addition, 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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 are subject to these regulations unless otherwise specifically provided by 40 C.F.R. Part 761, except that PCB contaminated media at an uncontrolled hazardous substance site, as defined in the *Uncontrolled Hazardous Substance Sites* law, 38 M.R.S. § 1362(3), which is 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 Chapter, the following are considered hazardous waste and are subject to regulation under 38 M.R.S., §§ 1301 through 1319-Y:

(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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 856, § 11(A)(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 in Maine is subject to regulation and requirements under 06-096 C.M.R. chs. 850 through 858 of the Department's rules.

(v) PCB and PCBs are identified as toxic wastes (T) and are assigned the Hazardous Waste Number M002.

(vi) "Alteration" or "treatment" as used in the Department's rules does 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  Code |
| Wood Preservation:  K001 | Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of waste waters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. | | | (T) |
| Inorganic pigments:  K002 | Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments. | | | (T) |
| 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:  K009 | Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene. | | | (T) |
| 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) |
| 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 l,l,l‑tri-chloroethane. | | | (T) |
| K096 | Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of l,l,l‑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 l,l‑dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides. | | | (I,T) |
| K109 | Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the production of 1,1‑dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides. | | | (T) |
| 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 [[6]](#footnote-7)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 associated with the production of alpha-(or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. | | | (T) |
| 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) |
| K156 | Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.) | | | (T) |
| K157 | Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.) | | | (T) |
| K158 | Bag house dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. (This listing does not apply to wastes generated from the manufacture of 3-iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate.) | | | (T) |
| K159 | Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes. | | | (T) |
| K161 | Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), bag house dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. (This listing does not include K125 or K126.) | | | (R, T) |
| K174 | Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer (including sludges that result from commingled ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer wastewater and other wastewater), unless the sludges meet the following conditions: (i) they are disposed of in a subtitle C or non-hazardous landfill licensed or permitted by the state or federal government; (ii) they are not otherwise placed on the land prior to final disposal; and (iii) the generator maintains documentation demonstrating that the waste was either disposed of in an on-site landfill or consigned to a transporter or disposal facility that provided a written commitment to dispose of the waste in an off-site landfill. Respondents in any action brought to enforce the requirements of subtitle C shall, upon a showing by the government that the respondent managed wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer or ethylene dichloride, demonstrate that they meet the terms of the exclusion set forth above. In doing so, they shall provide appropriate documentation (e.g., contracts between the generator and the landfill owner/operator, invoices documenting delivery of waste to landfill, etc.) that the terms of the exclusion were met. | | | (T) |
| K175 | Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of vinyl chloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene-based process. | | | (T) |
| K181 | Nonwastewaters from the production of dyes and/or pigments (including nonwastewaters commingled at the point of generation with nonwastewaters from other processes) that, at the point of generation, contain mass loadings of any of the constituents identified in 40 C.F.R. § 261.32(c) that are equal to or greater than the corresponding levels in that section, as determined on a calendar year basis. These wastes will not be hazardous if the nonwastewaters are: (i) disposed in a Subtitle D landfill unit subject to the design criteria in 40 C.F.R. § 258.40, (ii) disposed in a Subtitle C landfill unit subject to either 40 C.F.R. § 264.301 or 265.301, (iii) disposed in other Subtitle D landfill units that meet the design criteria in 40 C.F.R. § 258.40, 264.301, or 265.301, or (iv) treated in a combustion unit that is permitted under Subtitle C, or an onsite combustion unit that is permitted under the Clean Air Act. For the purposes of this listing, dyes and/or pigments production is defined in 40 C.F.R. § 261.32(b)(1). The process for demonstrating that a facility’s nonwastewaters are not K181 is described in 40 C.F.R. § 261.32(d). This listing does not apply to wastes that are otherwise identified as hazardous under 40 C.F.R. §§ 261.21-261.24 and §§ 261.31-261.33 at the point of generation. Also, the listing does not apply to wastes generated before any annual mass loading limit is met. For the purposes of this listing, the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 261.32(b) through (d) are incorporated by reference. | | | (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) |
| K176 | Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide). | | | (E) |
| K177 | Slag from the production of antimony oxide that is speculatively accumulated or disposed, including slag from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide). | | | (T) |
| K178 | Residues from manufacturing and manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during the production of titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite process. | | |  |
| 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) |
| 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) |
| K169 | Crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations. | | | (T) |
| K170 | Clarified slurry oil tank sediment and/or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations. | | | (T) |
| K171 | Spent Hydrotreating catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media). | | | (I, T) |
| K172 | Spent Hydrorefining catalyst from petroleum refining operations, including guard beds used to desulfurize feeds to other catalytic reactors (this listing does not include inert support media). | | | (I, 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:  K065 | Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities. | | | (T) |
| Primary zinc:  K066 | Sludge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production. | | | (T) |
| Primary aluminum:  K088 | Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction. | | | (T) |
| Ferroalloys:  K090 | Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromiumsilicon production. | | | (T) |
| K091 | Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium production. | | | (T) |
| Secondary lead:  K069 | Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. | | | (T) |
| K100 | Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. | | | (T) |
| Veterinary pharmaceuticals: | |  |
| K084 | 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:  K086 | Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead. | | | (T) |
| Coking:  K060 | Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations. | | | (T) |
| K087 | 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 production of coke from coal or the recovery of coke byproducts produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (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:

Ignitable Waste (I)

Corrosive Waste (C)

Reactive Waste (R)

Toxicity Characteristic Waste (E)

Acute Hazardous Waste (H)

Toxic Waste (T)

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(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 suppression 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) of this Chapter.

(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 Chapter.

(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

P203 Aldicarb sulfone

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 H3AsO4

P012 Arsenic oxide As2O3

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

P127 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate

P188 Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)

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 Ca(CN)2

P189 Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)- thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl- 7-benzofuranyl ester

P191 Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethyl-amino)carbonyl]- 5-methyl-1H- pyrazol-3-yl ester

P192 Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1- (1-methylethyl)-1H- pyrazol-5-yl ester

P190 Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester

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)

P189 Carbosulfan

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 Cu(CN)

P130 Coumaphos\*

P131 Coumarin,3‑chloro‑7 hydroxy‑4‑methyl,0‑ester with 0,0‑diethyl phosphorothioate\*

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

P202 m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate

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 0,0‑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,2aalpha,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

P191 Dimetilan

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 Diphosphoramide, octamethyl‑

P111 Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester

P039 Disulfoton

P049 Dithiobiuret

P185 1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O- [(methylamino)- carbonyl]oxime

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

P194 Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester

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

P198 Formetanate hydrochloride

P197 Formparanate

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

P192 Isolan

P138 Isonicotinic acid hydrazide\*

P202 3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate

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

P140 Leptophos\*

P196 Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,

P196 Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate

P092 Mercury, (acetato‑0)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‑

P198 Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride

P197 Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-

P199 Methiocarb

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‑Methyllactonitrile

P071 Methyl parathion

P190 Metolcarb

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 cyanide 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 Octamethylpyrophosphoramide

P087 Osmium oxide OsO4 (T‑4)‑

P087 Osmium tetroxide

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

P194 Oxamyl

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)

P128 Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)

P199 Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate

P202 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate

P201 Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate

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‑thrichloro‑1, hydroxyethyl)‑, dimethyl ester\*

P140 Phosphonothioic acid, phenyl‑0‑(4‑bromo‑2,5‑dichlorophenyl) 0‑methyl ester\*

P141 Phosphorothioic acid, phenyl‑,0‑ethyl 0‑(p‑nitrophenyl) ester\*

P142 Phosphoramidiothioic acid, acetimidoyl‑,0,0‑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) 0,0‑diethyl ester\*

P039 Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0‑diethyl S‑[2‑(ethylthio)ethyl] ester

P094 Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0‑diethyl S‑[ethylthio)methyl]ester

P149 Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0‑diethyl‑S‑(((1,1‑dimethylethyl)thio) methyl)ester\*

P154 Phosphorodithioic acid, S,S'‑methylene 0,0,0',0'‑tetraethyl ester\*\*

P150 Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0‑diethyl ester, S‑ester with 3‑(mercaptomethyl)‑1,2,3‑benzotriazin‑4(3H)‑one\*

P151 Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0‑dimethyl ester, S‑ester with 3‑(mercaptomethyl)‑1,2,3‑benzotriazin‑4(3H)‑one\*

P152 Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0‑dimethyl ester, S‑ester with N‑(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide\*

P153 Phosphorodithioic acid, S,S'‑p‑dioxane‑2,3‑diyl 0,0,0',0'‑tetra‑ethyl ester\*

P155 Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0‑diethyl 0‑(2‑(ethylthio)ethyl) ester, mixed with 0‑0‑diethyl S‑(2‑(ethylthio)ethyl) ester 7:3)\*

P156 Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0‑diethyl 0‑(p‑methyl sulfinyl)phenyl) ester\*

P044 Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0‑dimethyl S‑[2‑methylamino)‑2‑oxoethyl] ester

P043 Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1‑methylethyl) ester

P089 Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0‑diethyl 0‑(4‑nitrophenyl) ester (T\*)

P040 Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0‑diethyl 0‑pyrazinyl ester

P157 Phosphorothioic acid, S‑(2‑(ethyl‑sulfinyl)ethyl)0,0‑dimethyl ester\*

P097 Phosphorothioic acid, 0‑[4‑[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl] 0,0‑dimethyl ester

P071 Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0,‑dimethyl 0‑(4‑nitrophenyl) ester

P204 Physostigmine

P188 Physostigmine salicylate

P110 Plumbane, tetraethyl‑

P098 Potassium cyanide

P098 Potassium cyanide K(CN)

P099 Potassium silver cyanide

P201 Promecarb

P070 Propanal, 2‑methyl‑2‑(methylthio)‑,0‑[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime

P203 Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, 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‑1‑0l

P067 1,2‑Propylenimine

P102 2‑Propyn‑1‑0l

P008 4‑Pyridinamine

P075 Pyridine, 3‑(1‑methyl‑2‑pyrrolidinyl)‑,(S)‑, & salts (T\*)

P204 Pyrrolo[2,3 b]indol 5 ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a hexahydro 1,3a,8 trimethyl, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS cis)

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 Tl203

P114 Thallium(l) selenite

P115 Thallium(l) 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‑

P185 Tirpate

P123 Toxaphene

P139 Trichlorfon

P118 Trichloromethanethiol

P119 Vanadic acid, ammonium salt

P120 Vanadium oxide V205

P120 Vanadium pentoxide

P084 Vinylamine, N‑methyl‑N‑nitroso‑

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

P205 Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato S,S'),

P121 Zinc cyanide

P121 Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)2

P122 Zinc phosphide Zn3P2, when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)

P205 Ziram

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\*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

U394 A2213

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‑trichlorophenoxyl)‑

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]‑l,la,2,8,8a,8b- hexahydro‑8a‑methoxy‑5‑methyl‑,[1aS‑(1aalpha, 8beta,8aalpha,8balpha)]‑

U280 Barban

U278 Bendiocarb

U364 Bendiocarb phenol

U271 Benomyl

U157 Benz[j]aceanthrylene, l,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, (l‑methylethyl)‑(I)

U169 Benzene, nitro‑

U183 Benzene, pentachloro‑

U185 Benzene, pentachloronitro‑

U020 Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)

U020 Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)

U207 Benzene, l,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, l,3,5‑trinitro‑

U021 Benzidine

U278 1,3 Benzodioxol 4 ol, 2,2 dimethyl , methyl carbamate

U364 1,3 Benzodioxol 4 ol, 2,2 dimethyl ,

U203 1,3‑Benzodioxole, 5‑(2‑propenyl)‑

U141 1,3‑Benzodioxole, 5‑(1‑propenyl)‑

U090 1,3‑Benzodioxole, 5‑(1‑propyl‑

U367 7 Benzofuranol, 2,3 dihydro 2,2 dimethyl

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 (l,l'‑Biphenyl)‑4,4'‑diamine

U073 (l,l'‑Biphenyl)‑4,4'‑diamine, 3,3'‑dichloro‑

U091 (l,l'‑Biphenyl)‑4,4'‑diamine, 3,3'‑dimethoxy‑

U095 (l,l'‑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 l,3‑Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4, 4‑hexachloro‑

U172 l‑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, l,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

U372 Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester

U271 Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-, methyl ester

U280 Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester

U238 Carbamic acid, ethyl ester

U178 Carbamic acid, methylnitroso‑, ethyl ester

U373 Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester

U409 Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylenebis (iminocarbonothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester

U097 Carbamic chloride, dimethyl‑

U389 Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3 trichloro-2-propenyl) ester

U387 Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester

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

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

U279 Carbaryl

U372 Carbendazim

U367 Carbofuran phenol

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 H2CrO4, calcium salt

U050 Chrysene

U051 Creosote

U052 Cresol(Cresylic acid)

U053 Crotonaldehyde

U055 Cumene (I)

U246 Cyanogen bromide (CN)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 Dibenz[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 l,4‑Dichloro‑2‑butene (I,T)

U075 Dichlorodifluoromethane

U078 l,l‑Dichloroethylene

U079 l,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

U395 Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate

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)

U404 Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-

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‑

U410 Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'- [thiobis[(methylimino)carbonyloxy]]bis-, dimethyl ester

U394 Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester.

U359 Ethanol, 2‑ethoxy‑

U173 Ethanol, 2,2'‑(nitrosoimino)bis‑

U395 Ethanol, 2,2' oxybis-, dicarbamate

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 Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic 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‑octach‑loro‑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 l,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

U279 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate

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,‑l,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

U411 Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate

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, 0,0‑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, l,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 l,3‑Propane sultone

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

U235 l‑Propanol, 2,3‑dibromo‑, phosphate (3:l)

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)

U373 Propham

U411 Propoxur

U387 Prosulfocarb

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

U203 Safrole

U204 Selenious acid

U204 Selenium dioxide

U205 Selenium sulfide

U205 Selenium sulfide SeS2 (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 l,2,4,5‑Tetrachlorobenzene

U208 l,l,l,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

U410 Thiodicarb

U153 Thiomethanol (I,T)

U244 Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide [(H2N)C(S)]2S2,tetramethyl‑

U409 Thiophanate-methyl

U219 Thiourea

U244 Thiram

U220 Toluene

U221 Toluenediamine

U223 Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)

U328 o‑Toluidine

U353 p‑Toluidine

U222 o‑Toluidine hydrochloride

U389 Triallate

U011 1H‑l,2,4‑Triazol‑3‑amine

U227 l,l,2‑Trichloroethane

U228 Trichloroethylene

U121 Trichloromonofluoromethane

See F027 2,4,5‑ Trichlorophenol

See F027 2,4,6‑ Trichlorophenol

U404 Triethylamine

U234 1,3,5‑Trinitrobenzene (R,T)

U182 l,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 Zn3P2, 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 will 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 Chapter 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 Chapter 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, must 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.

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# APPENDIX IV: RESERVED

# APPENDIX V: RESERVED

# APPENDIX VI: RESERVED

# APPENDIX VII: BASIS FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTES

Hazardous

Waste Hazardous constituents

Number for which listed

F001 Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1‑trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons.

F002 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.

F003 N.A.

F004 Cresols and cresylic acid, nitrobenzene.

F005 Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, 2‑ethoxyethanol, benzene, 2‑nitropropane

F006 Cadmium, hexavalent chromium, nickel, cyanide (complexed)

F007 Cyanide (salts)

F008 Cyanide (salts)

F009 Cyanide (salts)

F010 Cyanide (salts)

F011 Cyanide (salts)

F012 Cyanide (complexed)

F019 Hexavalent chromium, cyanide (complexed)

F020 Tetra‑ and pentachloro dibenzo‑p‑dioxins; tetra and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri‑ and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.

F021 Penta‑ and hexachlorodibenzo‑p‑dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives

F022 Tetra‑, penta‑, and hexa‑ chlorodibenzo‑p‑dioxins; tetra‑, penta, and hexachlorodibenzofurans

F023 Tetra‑, and pentachlorodibenzo‑p‑dioxins; tetra‑ and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri‑ and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts.

F024 Chloromethane, dichloro‑ methane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, l,l‑di‑ chloroethane, l,2‑dichloro‑ ethane, trans‑l‑2‑dichloro‑ ethylene, l,l‑dichloro- ethylene, l,l,l‑trichloro‑ ethane, l,l,2‑trichloro‑ ethane, trichloroethylene, l,l,l,2‑tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2‑tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3‑chloropropene), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2‑chloro‑l,3‑butadiene, hexachloro‑l,3‑butadiene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4‑trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene.

F025 Chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, l,l‑dichloroethane, l,2‑dichloroethane, trans‑l,2‑dichloroethylene, l,l‑dichloroethylene, l,l,l‑trichloroethane, 1,1,2‑trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, l,l,l,2‑tetrachloroethane, l,l,2,2‑tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3‑chloropropene), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2‑chloro‑l, 3‑butadiene, hexachloro‑l, 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, benzol(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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 852, § 14A.

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 l,2‑dichloroethane, tri‑ chloroethylene, hexachloro‑ butadiene, hexachlorobenzene

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

K020 Ethylene dichloride, l,l,l‑trichloroethane, l,l,2‑trichloroethane, tetra‑ chloroethanes (l,l,2,2‑tetra‑ chloroethane and l,l,l,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, l,4‑naphthoquinone

K025 Meta‑dinitrobenzene, 2,4‑dinitrotoluene

K026 Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2‑picoline

K027 Toluene diisocyanate, toluene‑2,4‑diamine

K028 l,l,l‑trichloroethane, vinyl chlorideK029 l,2‑dichloroethane, l,l,l‑trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform

K030 Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, l,l,l,2‑ tetrachloroethane, l,l,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 (l,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

K043 2,4‑dichlorophenol, 2,6‑dichlorophenol, 2,4,6‑trichlorophenol

K044 N.A.

K045 N.A.

K046 Lead

K047 N.A.

K048 Hexavalent chromium, lead

K049 Hexavalent chromium, lead

K050 Hexavalent chromium

K051 Hexavalent chromium, lead

K052 Lead

K060 Cyanide, napthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic

K061 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium

K062 Hexavalent chromium, lead

K064 Lead, Cadmium

K065 Lead, Cadmium

K066 Lead, Cadmium

K068 Cyanide (Complexes)

K069 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium

K071 Mercury

K073 Chloroform, carbon tetra‑ chloride, hexachloroethane, trichloroethane, tetra- chloroethylene, dichloro‑ ethylene, 1,1,2,2‑tetra‑ chloroethane

K083 Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine

K084 Arsenic

K085 Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetra‑ chlorobenzene, pentachloro‑ benzene, hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride

K086 Lead, hexavalent chromium

K087 Phenol, naphthalene

K088 Cyanide (complexes)

K090 Chromium

K091 Chromium

K093 Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride

K094 Phthalic anhydride

K095 1,1,2‑trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2‑tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2‑tetrachloroethane

K096 1,2‑dichloroethane, 1,1,1‑trichloroethane, 1,1,2‑trichloroethane

K097 Chlordane, heptachlor

K098 Toxaphene

K099 2,4‑dichlorophenol, 2,4,6‑trichlorophenol

K100 Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium

K101 Arsenic

K102 Arsenic

Kl03 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

K156 Benomyl, carbaryl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, triethylamine.

K157 Carbon tetrachloride, formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, pyridine, triethylamine.

K158 Benomyl, carbendazim, carbofuran, carbosulfan, chloroform, methylene chloride.

K159 Benzene, butylate, eptc, molinate, pebulate, vernolate.

K161 Antimony, arsenic, metam sodium, ziram

K169 Benzene

K170 Benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, 3-methylcholanthrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene

K171 Benzene, arsenic

K172 Benzene, arsenic

K174 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF), 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,6,7,8,9-HpCDF), HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins), HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans), PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins), OCDD (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin), OCDF (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran), PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans), TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins), TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)

K175 Mercury

K176 Arsenic, Lead

K177 Antimony

K178 Thallium

K181 Aniline, o-anisidine, 4-chloroaniline, p-cresidine, 2,4-dimethylaniline, 1,2-phenylenediamine, 1,3-phenylenediamine

\* 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

A2213 Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester

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

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

Aldrin 1,4,5,8‑Dimethanona

phthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10‑10‑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 (2-methoxyaniline) Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-

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 H3AsO4

Arsenic pentoxide Arsenic oxide As2O5

Arsenic trioxide Arsenic oxide As2O3

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\*

Barban Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)- , 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- methylenediox)phenyl ester

Bendiocarb 1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate

Bendiocarb phenol 1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-,

Benomyl Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino) carbonyl]-1H benzimidazole-2-yl]-, methyl 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‑\*\*

Bis(pentamethylene)-thiuram tetrasulfide Piperidine, 1,1′-(tetrathiodicarbonothioyl)-bis-

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

Butylate Carbamothioic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester

Cacodylic acid Arsinic acid, dimethyl‑

Cadmium Same

Cadmium compounds, N.O.S.1

Calcium chromate Chromic acid H2CrO4,calcium salt

Calcium cyanide Calcium cyanide Ca(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\*

Carbaryl 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate

Carbendazim Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester

Carbofuran 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate

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

2,2‑dimethyl‑7‑benzofuranyl ester\*\*

Carbofuran phenol 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-

Carbon disulfide Same

Carbon oxyfluoride Carbonic difluoride

Carbon tetrachloride Methane, tetrachloro

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

Carbosulfan Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino) thio] methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl 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 napthalene, 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 Benzeneacetic 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 (l:l)\*\*

Coal tar creosote Same

Cobalt, when in the form of particles

100 microns or less\*\*

Cobalt (II) chloride\*\*

Copper cyanide Copper cyanide CuCN

Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate Copper, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S′)-,

Coumaphos Phosphorothioic acid, 0‑(3‑chloro‑4‑methyl‑2‑oxo‑2H‑1‑benzopyran‑7‑yl)0,0‑diethyl ester (Coumarin, 3‑chloro‑7‑hydroxy‑4‑methyl,‑0‑ester with 0,0‑diethyl phosphorothioate)

Coumarin, 3‑chloro‑7‑hydroxy‑4‑methyl‑0‑ester with 0,0‑diethylphosphorothioate\*\*

Creosote Same

p-Cresidine 2-Methoxy-5-methylbenzenamine

Cresol (Cresylic acid) Phenol, methyl‑

Crotoxyphos 2‑Butenoic acid, 3‑((dimethoxyphos‑phinyl)oxy)‑, 1‑phenylethyl ester (Crotonic acid, 3‑hydroxy‑, alpha‑methylbenzyl ester, dimethyl phosphate (E)‑)

Crotonaldehyde 2‑Butenal

m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate Phenol, 3-(methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate

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

Cycloate Carbamothioic acid, cyclohexylethyl-, S-ethyl ester

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‑methyoxy‑, (8S‑cis)‑

Dazomet 2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl

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

0‑(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,2aalpha,3beta,6beta,6aalpha,7beta,7aalpha)‑

1,2:3,4‑Diepoxybutane 2,2'‑Bioxirane

Diethylarsine Arsine, diethyl‑

Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate, Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate

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)‑

2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylidine) Benzenamine, 2,4-dimethyl-

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

Dimetilan Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethylamino) carbonyl] -5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl 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',O'‑tetraethyl ester\*\*

Disulfiram Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetraethyl

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‑benzodioxa-thiepin,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)‑

EPTC Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-ethyl ester

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

Ethyl Ziram Zinc, bis(diethylcarbamodithioato-S,S′)-

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

Ferbam Iron, tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S′)-,

Fensulfothion 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

Formetanate hydrochloride Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride

Formic acid Same

Formparanate Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-.

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).

Heptachlorodibenzofurans

Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins

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 phosphoramide 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

3-Iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate Carbamic acid, butyl-, 3-iodo-2-propynyl ester

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,4abeta,5beta,8beta,8abeta)‑

Isolan Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester

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]methyl]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‑,0‑(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‑Pyri dazinedione, 1,2‑dihydro‑

Malononitrile Propanedinitrile

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

Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-

Mercury Same

Mercury compounds, N.O.S.1

Mercury fulminate Fulminic acid, mercury(2+)salt

Metam Sodium Carbamodithioic acid, methyl-, monosodium 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‑

Methiocarb Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate

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‑Methyllactonitrile 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‑

Metolcarb Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester

Mevinphos 2‑Butenoic acid, 3‑((dimethoxyphos‑phinyl)oxy)‑, methyl ester (Crotonic acid, 3‑hydroxy‑, methyl ester, dimethyl phosphate, (E)‑)

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

Mexacarbate Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)

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

Mitomycin C Azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2‑a]indole‑4,7‑dione, 6‑amino‑8[[amino‑carbonyl)oxy]methyl]‑1,1a,2,8,8a,8b‑hexahydro‑8a‑methoxy‑5‑methyl‑,[1aS‑(1aalpha,8beta,8aalpha,8balpha)]-

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

Molinate 1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid, hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester

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‑Nitrosonornicotine Pyridine, 3‑(1‑nitroso‑2‑py‑rrolidinyl)‑, (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‑

Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD) 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin

Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF) 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran

Octamethylpyrophosphoramide Diphosphoramide, octamethyl‑

Osmium tetroxide Osmium oxide OsO4 (T‑4)‑

Oxamyl Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester

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

Pebulate Carbamothioic acid, butylethyl-, S-propyl 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

1,2-Phenylenediamine 1,2-Benzenediamine

1,3-Phenylenediamine 1,3-Benzenediamine

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‑0,0‑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

Physostigmine Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-01, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS cis)-

Physostigmine salicylate Benzoic acid, 2 hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis) - 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8 trimethylpyrrolo [2,3-b]indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1).

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 dimethyldithiocarbamate Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl, potassium salt

Potassium n-hydroxymethyl-n-methyl- Carbamodithioic acid, (hydroxymethyl)methyl-,

dithiocarbamate monopotassium salt

Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamate Carbamodithioic acid, methyl-monopotassium saltPotassium pentachlorophenate Pentachlorophenol, potassium salt

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

Promecarb Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate

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‑\*\*

Propham Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester

Propionitrile, 2‑hydroxy‑\*\*

Propoxur Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate

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‑

Prosulfocarb Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester

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‑dihy‑droxy‑3,4,5‑trimethyl‑2H‑(1,6)dioxacycloundecino‑\*\*

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‑\*\*

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

Selenium Same

Selenium compounds, N.O.S.1

Selenium dioxide Selenious acid

Selenium sulfide Selenium sulfide SeS2

Selenium, tetrakis(dimethyl-dithiocarbamate) Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, tetraanhydrosulfide with orthothioselenious acid

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‑chlorolorophenoxy)‑

Sodium cyanide Sodium cyanide Na(CN)

Sodium dibutyldithiocarbamate Carbamodithioic acid, dibutyl, sodium salt

Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, sodium salt

Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt

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\*\*

Sulfallate Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, 2-chloro-2-propenyl ester

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

Tetrabutylthiuram disulfide Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetrabutyl

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

Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide

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

Thiodicarb Ethanimidothioic acid, N,N'-[thiobis [(methylimino) carbonyloxy]] bis-, dimethyl ester

Thiofanox 2‑Butanone, 3,3‑dimethyl‑1‑(methyl‑thio)‑,0‑[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime

Thiomethanol Methanethiol

Thiophanate methyl Carbamic acid, [1,2-phyenylenebis (iminocarbonothioyl)] bis-, dimethyl ester

Thiophenol Benzenethiol

Thiosemicarbazide Hydrazine-carbothioamide

Thiourea Same

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

Tirpate 1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime

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

Triallate Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester

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.

Triethylamine Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl

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‑aziridinyl)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‑hydroxy‑, tetrasodium salt

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

Vanadium pentoxide Vanadium oxide, V2O5

Vernolate Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-,S-propyl ester

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(dimethyldithiocarbamato)‑\*\*

Ziram Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S') , (T-4)

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**

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# APPENDIX XI: PAINT FILTER TEST

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

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 38 M.R.S. §§ 1301through 1319-Y

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 1980

Amended: March 23, 1983

Amended: June 20, 1983

Amended: February 10, 1985

Amended: November 30, 1986

Amended: March 16, 1994

EFFECTIVE DATE

(ELECTRONIC CONVERSION): May 4, 1996

Amended: January 23, 2001

MINOR CORRECTIONS: March 5, 2001

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

Amended: October 6, 2021 – filing 2021-202

1. ASTM Standards are available from ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. This document is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office as specified in Appendix III. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Society of Automotive Engineers SAE 1020 is plain carbon steel with a carbon content of 0.20%. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. 8 Hazard Codes:

   Ignitable Waste (I)

   Corrosive Waste (C)

   Reactive Waste (R)

   Toxicity Characteristic Waste (E)

   Acute Hazardous Waste (H)

   Toxic Waste (T) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. 9 (I,T) should be used to specify mixtures containing ignitable and toxic constituents. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. 10 50 FR 18626, May 1, 1985, Proposed Rule

   11 55 FR 18507, May 2, 1990, Proposed Rule [↑](#footnote-ref-7)