

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 261.38

(iv) The generator must manage all residues from the cleaning process as F032 waste.

(3) Replacement requirements.

(i) Prepare and sign a written equipment replacement plan that describes:

(A) The equipment to be replaced;

(B) How the equipment will be replaced; and

(C) How the equipment will be disposed.

(ii) The generator must manage the discarded equipment as F032 waste.

(4) Documentation requirements.

(i) Document that previous equipment cleaning and/or replacement was performed in accordance with this section and occurred after cessation of use of chlorophenolic preservatives.

(c) The generator must maintain the following records documenting the cleaning and replacement as part of the facility's operating record:

(1) The name and address of the facility;

(2) Formulations previously used and the date on which their use ceased in each process at the plant;

(3) Formulations currently used in each process at the plant;

(4) The equipment cleaning or replacement plan;

(5) The name and address of any persons who conducted the cleaning and replacement;

(6) The dates on which cleaning and replacement were accomplished;

(7) The dates of sampling and testing;

(8) A description of the sample handling and preparation techniques, including techniques used for extraction, containerization, preservation, and chain-of-custody of the samples;

(9) A description of the tests performed, the date the tests were performed, and the results of the tests;

(10) The name and model numbers of the instrument(s) used in performing the tests;

(11) QA/QC documentation; and

(12) The following statement signed by the generator or his authorized representative:

I certify under penalty of law that all process equipment required to be cleaned or replaced under 40 CFR 261.35 was cleaned or replaced as represented in the equipment cleaning and replacement plan and accompanying documentation. I am aware that there are significant penalties for providing false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

[55 FR 50482, Dec. 6, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 30195, July 1, 1991]

§ 261.38 Comparable/Syngas Fuel Exclusion.

Wastes that meet the following comparable/syngas fuel requirements are not solid wastes:

(a) *Comparable fuel specifications.*—(1) *Physical specifications.*—(i) *Heating value.* The heating value must exceed 5,000 BTU/lbs. (11,500 J/g).

(ii) *Viscosity.* The viscosity must not exceed: 50 cs, as-fired.

(2) *Constituent specifications.* For compounds listed in table 1 to this section the specification levels and, where non-detect is the specification, minimum required detection limits are: (see Table 1).

(b) *Synthesis gas fuel specification.*—Synthesis gas fuel (i.e., syngas fuel) that is generated from hazardous waste must:

(1) Have a minimum Btu value of 100 Btu/Scf;

(2) Contain less than 1 ppmv of total halogen;

(3) Contain less than 300 ppmv of total nitrogen other than diatomic nitrogen (N₂);

(4) Contain less than 200 ppmv of hydrogen sulfide; and

(5) Contain less than 1 ppmv of each hazardous constituent in the target list of appendix VIII constituents of this part.

TABLE 1 TO § 261.38.—DETECTION AND DETECTION LIMIT VALUES FOR COMPARABLE FUEL SPECIFICATION

| Chemical name | CAS No. | Composite value (mg/kg) | Heating value (BTU/lb) | Concentration limit (mg/kg at 10,000 BTU/lb) | Minimum required detection limit (mg/kg) |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Total Nitrogen as N | NA | 9000 | 18400 | 4900 | ..... |
| Total Halogens as Cl | NA | 1000 | 18400 | 540 | ..... |

TABLE 1 TO § 261.38.—DETECTION AND DETECTION LIMIT VALUES FOR COMPARABLE FUEL SPECIFICATION—Continued

| Chemical name | CAS No. | Com- posite value (mg/kg) | Heating value (BTU/lb) | Con- centration limit (mg/kg at 10,000 BTU/lb) | Minimum required detection limit (mg/kg) |
|--|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Total Organic Halogens as Cl | NA | ..... | ..... | (¹) | ..... |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls, total [Aroclors, total] | 1336-36-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.4 |
| Cyanide, total | 57-12-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.0 |
| Metals: | | | | | |
| Antimony, total | 7440-36-0 | ND | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Arsenic, total | 7440-38-2 | ND | ..... | 0.23 | ..... |
| Barium, total | 7440-39-3 | ND | ..... | 23 | ..... |
| Beryllium, total | 7440-41-7 | ND | ..... | 1.2 | ..... |
| Cadmium, total | 7440-43-9 | ..... | ND | ..... | 1.2 |
| Chromium, total | 7440-47-3 | ND | ..... | 2.3 | ..... |
| Cobalt | 7440-48-4 | ND | ..... | 4.6 | ..... |
| Lead, total | 7439-92-1 | 57 | 18100 | 31 | ..... |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | ND | ..... | 1.2 | ..... |
| Mercury, total | 7439-97-6 | ND | ..... | 0.25 | ..... |
| Nickel, total | 7440-02-0 | 106 | 18400 | 58 | ..... |
| Selenium, total | 7782-49-2 | ND | ..... | 0.23 | ..... |
| Silver, total | 7440-22-4 | ND | ..... | 2.3 | ..... |
| Thallium, total | 7440-28-0 | ND | ..... | 23 | ..... |
| Hydrocarbons: | | | | | |
| Benzo[a]anthracene | 56-55-3 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Benzene | 71-43-2 | 8000 | 19600 | 4100 | ..... |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 205-99-2 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | 50-32-8 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Chrysene | 218-01-9 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene | 53-70-3 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| 7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene | 57-97-6 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Fluoranthene | 206-44-0 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 193-39-5 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| 3-Methylcholanthrene | 56-49-5 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 6200 | 19400 | 3200 | ..... |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 69000 | 19400 | 36000 | ..... |
| Oxygenates: | | | | | |
| Acetophenone | 98-86-2 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Acrolein | 107-02-8 | ND | ..... | 39 | ..... |
| Allyl alcohol | 107-18-6 | ND | ..... | 30 | ..... |
| Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate [Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate] | 117-81-7 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Butyl benzyl phthalate | 85-68-7 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| o-Cresol [2-Methyl phenol] | 95-48-7 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| m-Cresol [3-Methyl phenol] | 108-39-4 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| p-Cresol [4-Methyl phenol] | 106-44-5 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Di-n-butyl phthalate | 84-74-2 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Diethyl phthalate | 84-66-2 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 105-67-9 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Dimethyl phthalate | 131-11-3 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate | 117-84-0 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Endothall | 145-73-3 | ND | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Ethyl methacrylate | 97-63-2 | ND | ..... | 39 | ..... |
| 2-Ethoxyethanol [Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether] | 110-80-5 | ND | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Isobutyl alcohol | 78-83-1 | ND | ..... | 39 | ..... |
| Isosafrole | 120-58-1 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Methyl ethyl ketone [2-Butanone] | 78-93-3 | ND | ..... | 39 | ..... |
| Methyl methacrylate | 80-62-6 | ND | ..... | 39 | ..... |
| 1,4-Naphthoquinone | 130-15-4 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Phenol | 108-95-2 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Propargyl alcohol [2-Propyn-1-ol] | 107-19-7 | ND | ..... | 30 | ..... |
| Safrole | 94-59-7 | ND | ..... | 2400 | ..... |
| Sulfonated Organics: | | | | | |
| Carbon disulfide | 75-15-0 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Disulfoton | 298-04-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Ethyl methanesulfonate | 62-50-0 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Methyl methanesulfonate | 66-27-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Phorate | 298-02-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,3-Propane sultone | 1120-71-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate [Sulfotepp] | 3689-24-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Thiophenol [Benzenethiol] | 108-98-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 30 |
| O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate | 126-68-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |

TABLE 1 TO § 261.38.—DETECTION AND DETECTION LIMIT VALUES FOR COMPARABLE FUEL SPECIFICATION—Continued

| Chemical name | CAS No. | Com- posite value (mg/kg) | Heating value (BTU/lb) | Con- centration limit (mg/kg at 10,000 BTU/lb) | Minimum required detection limit (mg/kg) |
|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Nitrogenated Organics: | | | | | |
| Acetonitrile [Methyl cyanide] | 75-05-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 2-Acetylaminofluorene [2-AAF] | 53-96-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Acrylonitrile | 107-13-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 4-Aminobiphenyl | 92-67-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 4-Aminopyridine | 504-24-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Aniline | 62-53-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Benzidine | 92-87-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Dibenz[a,j]acridine | 224-42-0 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate [Thionazin] | 297-97-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Dimethoate | 60-51-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| p-(Dimethylamino) azobenzene [4-Dime- thylaminoazobenzene] | 60-11-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine | 119-93-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| α,α-Dimethylphenethylamine | 122-09-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine | 119-90-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| 1,3-Dinitrobenzene [m-Dinitrobenzene] | 99-65-0 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol | 534-52-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol | 51-28-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 121-14-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 606-20-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Dinoseb [2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol] | 88-85-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Diphenylamine | 122-39-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Ethyl carbamate [Urethane] | 51-79-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Ethylenethiourea (2-Imidazolidinethione) | 96-45-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 110 |
| Famphur | 52-85-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Methacrylonitrile | 126-98-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Methapyrilene | 91-80-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Methomyl | 16752-77-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 57 |
| 2-Methylacetonitrile, [Acetone cyanohydrin] | 75-86-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Methyl parathion | 298-00-0 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| MNNG (N-Metyl-N-nitroso-N'-nitroguanidine) | 70-25-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 110 |
| 1-Naphthylamine, [α-Naphthylamine] | 134-32-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2-Naphthylamine, [β-Naphthylamine] | 91-59-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Nicotine | 54-11-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| 4-Nitroaniline, [p-Nitroaniline] | 100-01-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Nitrobenzene | 98-95-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| p-Nitrophenol, [p-Nitrophenol] | 100-02-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 5-Nitro-o-toluidine | 99-55-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine | 924-16-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| N-Nitrosodiethylamine | 55-18-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| N-Nitrosodiphenylamine, [Diphenylnitrosamine] | 86-30-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| N-Nitroso-N-methylethylamine | 10595-95-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| N-Nitrosomorpholine | 59-89-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| N-Nitrosopiperidine | 100-75-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| N-Nitrosopyrrolidine | 930-55-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2-Nitropropane | 79-46-9 | ND | ..... | ND | 30 |
| Parathion | 56-38-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Phenacetin | 62-44-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,4-Phenylene diamine, [p-Phenylenediamine] | 106-50-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| N-Phenylthiourea | 103-85-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 57 |
| 2-Picoline [alpha-Picoline] | 109-06-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Propylthiouracil, [6-Propyl-2-thiouracil] | 51-52-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Pyridine | 110-86-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Strychnine | 57-24-9 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Thioacetamide | 62-55-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 57 |
| Thiofanox | 39196-18-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Thiourea | 62-56-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 57 |
| Toluene-2,4-diamine [2,4-Diaminotoluene] | 95-80-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 57 |
| Toluene-2,6-diamine [2,6-Diaminotoluene] | 823-40-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 57 |
| o-Toluidine | 95-53-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| p-Toluidine | 106-49-0 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene, [sym-Trinitrobenzene] | 99-35-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Halogenated Organic: | | | | | |
| Allyl chloride | 107-05-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Aramite | 140-57-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Benzal chloride [Dichloromethyl benzene] | 98-87-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |

TABLE 1 TO § 261.38.—DETECTION AND DETECTION LIMIT VALUES FOR COMPARABLE FUEL SPECIFICATION—Continued

| Chemical name | CAS No. | Com- posite value (mg/kg) | Heating value (BTU/lb) | Con- centration limit (mg/kg at 10,000 BTU/lb) | Minimum required detection limit (mg/kg) |
|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Benzyl chloride | 100-44-77 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether [Dichloroethyl ether] | 111-44-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Bromoform [Tribromomethane] | 75-25-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Bromomethane [Methyl bromide] | 74-83-9 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether [p-Bromo diphenyl ether] | 101-55-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 56-23-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Chlordane | 57-74-9 | ND | ..... | ND | 14 |
| p-Chloroaniline | 106-47-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Chlorobenzene | 108-90-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Chlorobenzilate | 510-15-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| p-Chloro-m-cresol | 59-50-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether | 110-75-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Chloroform | 67-66-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Chloromethane [Methyl chloride] | 74-87-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 2-Chloronaphthalene [beta-Chloronaphthalene] | 91-58-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2-Chlorophenol [o-Chlorophenol] | 95-57-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Chloroprene [2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene] | 1126-99-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 2,4-D [2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid] | 94-75-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 7.0 |
| Diallate | 2303-16-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | 96-12-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene [o-Dichlorobenzene] | 95-50-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene [m-Dichlorobenzene] | 541-73-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene [p-Dichlorobenzene] | 106-46-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | 91-94-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane [CFC-12] | 75-71-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane [Ethylene dichloride] | 107-06-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene [Vinylidene chloride] | 75-35-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Dichloromethoxy ethane [Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane] | 111-91-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 120-83-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2,6-Dichlorophenol | 87-65-0 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane [Propylene dichloride] | 78-87-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 10061-01-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 10061-02-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol | 96-23-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 30 |
| Endosulfan I | 959-98-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.4 |
| Endosulfan II | 33213-65-9 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.4 |
| Endrin | 72-20-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.4 |
| Endrin aldehyde | 7421-93-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.4 |
| Endrin Ketone | 53494-70-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.4 |
| Epichlorohydrin [1-Chloro-2,3-epoxy propane] | 106-89-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 30 |
| Ethylidene dichloride [1,1-Dichloroethane] | 75-34-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 2-Fluoroacetamide | 640-19-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Heptachlor | 76-44-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.4 |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 1024-57-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2.8 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 118-74-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene [Hexachlorobutadiene] | 87-68-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 77-47-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Hexachloroethane | 67-72-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Hexachlorophene | 70-30-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 59000 |
| Hexachloropropene [Hexachloropropylene] | 1888-71-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Isodrin | 465-73-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Kepone [Chlordecone] | 143-50-0 | ND | ..... | ND | 4700 |
| Lindane [gamma-BHC] [gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane] | 58-89-9 | ND | ..... | ND | 1.4 |
| Methylene chloride [Dichloromethane] | 75-09-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 4,4'-Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline) | 101-14-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 100 |
| Methyl iodide [Iodomethane] | 74-88-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Pentachlorobenzene | 608-93-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Pentachloroethane | 76-01-7 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Pentachloronitrobenzene [PCNB] [Quintobenzene] | 82-68-8 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 87-86-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Pronamide | 23950-58-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| Silvex [2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid] | 93-72-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 7.0 |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] | 1746-01-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 30 |
| 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 95-94-3 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 79-34-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Tetrachloroethylene [Perchloroethylene] | 127-18-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |

TABLE 1 TO § 261.38.—DETECTION AND DETECTION LIMIT VALUES FOR COMPARABLE FUEL SPECIFICATION—Continued

| Chemical name | CAS No. | Com- posite value (mg/kg) | Heating value (BTU/lb) | Con- centration limit (mg/kg at 10,000 BTU/lb) | Minimum required detection limit (mg/kg) |
|---|----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol | 58-90-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 120-82-1 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane [Methyl chloroform] | 71-55-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane [Vinyl trichloride] | 79-00-5 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Trichloroethylene | 79-01-6 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane [Trichloromonofluoromethane] | 75-69-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 95-95-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 88-06-2 | ND | ..... | ND | 2400 |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 96-18-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 75-01-4 | ND | ..... | ND | 39 |

Notes:
 NA—Not Applicable.
 ND—Nondefect.
¹25 or individual halogenated organics listed below.

(c) *Implementation.*—Waste that meets the comparable or syngas fuel specifications provided by paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section (these constituent levels must be achieved by the comparable fuel when generated, or as a result of treatment or blending, as provided in paragraphs (c)(3) or (4) of this section) is excluded from the definition of solid waste provided that the following requirements are met:

(1) *Notices.*—For purposes of this section, the person claiming and qualifying for the exclusion is called the comparable/syngas fuel generator and the person burning the comparable/syngas fuel is called the comparable/syngas burner. The person who generates the comparable fuel or syngas fuel must claim and certify to the exclusion.

(i) State RCRA and CAA Directors in Authorized States or Regional RCRA and CAA Directors in Unauthorized States.—

(A) The generator must submit a one-time notice to the Regional or State RCRA and CAA Directors, in whose jurisdiction the exclusion is being claimed and where the comparable/syngas fuel will be burned, certifying compliance with the conditions of the exclusion and providing documentation as required by paragraph (c)(1)(i)(C) of this section;

(B) If the generator is a company that generates comparable/syngas fuel at more than one facility, the gener-

ator shall specify at which sites the comparable/syngas fuel will be generated;

(C) A comparable/syngas fuel generator's notification to the Directors must contain the following items:

(1) The name, address, and RCRA ID number of the person/facility claiming the exclusion;

(2) The applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Codes for the hazardous waste;

(3) Name and address of the units, meeting the requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this section, that will burn the comparable/syngas fuel; and

(4) The following statement is signed and submitted by the person claiming the exclusion or his authorized representative:

Under penalty of criminal and civil prosecution for making or submitting false statements, representations, or omissions, I certify that the requirements of 40 CFR 261.38 have been met for all waste identified in this notification. Copies of the records and information required at 40 CFR 261.28(c)(10) are available at the comparable/syngas fuel generator's facility. Based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

(ii) *Public notice.*—Prior to burning an excluded comparable/syngas fuel, the burner must publish in a major

newspaper of general circulation local to the site where the fuel will be burned, a notice entitled “Notification of Burning a Comparable/Syngas Fuel Excluded Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act” containing the following information:

(A) Name, address, and RCRA ID number of the generating facility;

(B) Name and address of the unit(s) that will burn the comparable/syngas fuel;

(C) A brief, general description of the manufacturing, treatment, or other process generating the comparable/syngas fuel;

(D) An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantity of the waste claimed to be excluded; and

(E) Name and mailing address of the Regional or State Directors to whom the claim was submitted.

(2) *Burning*.—The comparable/syngas fuel exclusion for fuels meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) and (c)(1) of this section applies only if the fuel is burned in the following units that also shall be subject to Federal/State/local air emission requirements, including all applicable CAA MACT requirements:

(i) Industrial furnaces as defined in §260.10 of this chapter;

(ii) Boilers, as defined in §260.10 of this chapter, that are further defined as follows:

(A) Industrial boilers located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes; or

(B) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale;

(iii) Hazardous waste incinerators subject to regulation under subpart O of parts 264 or 265 of this chapter or applicable CAA MACT standards.

(3) *Blending to meet the viscosity specification*.—A hazardous waste blended to meet the viscosity specification shall:

(i) As generated and prior to any blending, manipulation, or processing meet the constituent and heating value

specifications of paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(2) of this section;

(ii) Be blended at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of parts 264 and 265, or §262.34 of this chapter; and

(iii) Not violate the dilution prohibition of paragraph (c)(6) of this chapter.

(4) *Treatment to meet the comparable fuel exclusion specifications*.—(i) A hazardous waste may be treated to meet the exclusion specifications of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section provided the treatment:

(A) Destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying hazardous constituents or materials;

(B) Is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of parts 264 and 265, or §262.34 of this Chapter; and

(C) Does not violate the dilution prohibition of paragraph (c)(6) of this section.

(ii) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in subpart D of this part to generate a comparable fuel remain a hazardous waste.

(5) *Generation of a syngas fuel*.—(i) A syngas fuel can be generated from the processing of hazardous wastes to meet the exclusion specifications of paragraph (b) of this section provided the processing:

(A) Destroys or removes the constituent listed in the specification or raises the heating value by removing or destroying constituents or materials;

(B) Is performed at a facility that is subject to the applicable requirements of parts 264 and 265, or §262.34 of this chapter or is an exempt recycling unit pursuant to §261.6(c) of this chapter; and

(C) Does not violate the dilution prohibition of paragraph (c)(6) of this chapter.

(ii) Residuals resulting from the treatment of a hazardous waste listed in subpart D of this part to generate a syngas fuel remain a hazardous waste.

(6) *Dilution prohibition for comparable and syngas fuels*.—No generator, transporter, handler, or owner or operator of

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a treatment, storage, or disposal facility shall in any way dilute a hazardous waste to meet the exclusion specifications of paragraph (a)(1)(i), (a)(2) or (b) of this section.

(7) *Waste analysis plans.* The generator of a comparable/syngas fuel shall develop and follow a written waste analysis plan which describes the procedures for sampling and analysis of the hazardous waste to be excluded. The waste analysis plan shall be developed in accordance with the applicable sections of the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW-846). The plan shall be followed and retained at the facility excluding the waste.

(i) At a minimum, the plan must specify:

(A) The parameters for which each hazardous waste will be analyzed and the rationale for the selection of those parameters;

(B) The test methods which will be used to test for these parameters;

(C) The sampling method which will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be analyzed;

(D) The frequency with which the initial analysis of the waste will be reviewed or repeated to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date; and

(E) If process knowledge is used in the waste determination, any information prepared by the generator in making such determination.

(ii) The waste analysis plan shall also contain records of the following:

(A) The dates and times waste samples were obtained, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

(B) The names and qualifications of the person(s) who obtained the samples;

(C) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of the samples;

(D) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;

(E) A description of the analytical methods used, including any clean-up and sample preparation methods;

(F) All quantitation limits achieved and all other quality control results for the analysis (including method blanks, duplicate analyses, matrix spikes, etc.), laboratory quality assurance data, and description of any deviations

from analytical methods written in the plan or from any other activity written in the plan which occurred;

(G) All laboratory results demonstrating that the exclusion specifications have been met for the waste; and

(H) All laboratory documentation that support the analytical results, unless a contract between the claimant and the laboratory provides for the documentation to be maintained by the laboratory for the period specified in paragraph (c)(11) of this section and also provides for the availability of the documentation to the claimant upon request.

(iii) Syngas fuel generators shall submit for approval, prior to performing sampling, analysis, or any management of a syngas fuel as an excluded waste, a waste analysis plan containing the elements of paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section to the appropriate regulatory authority. The approval of waste analysis plans must be stated in writing and received by the facility prior to sampling and analysis to demonstrate the exclusion of a syngas. The approval of the waste analysis plan may contain such provisions and conditions as the regulatory authority deems appropriate.

(8) *Comparable fuel sampling and analysis.* (i) General. For each waste for which an exclusion is claimed, the generator of the hazardous waste must test for all the constituents on appendix VIII to this part, except those that the generator determines, based on testing or knowledge, should not be present in the waste. The generator is required to document the basis of each determination that a constituent should not be present. The generator may not determine that any of the following categories of constituents should not be present:

(A) A constituent that triggered the toxicity characteristic for the waste constituents that were the basis of the listing of the waste stream, or constituents for which there is a treatment standard for the waste code in 40 CFR 268.40;

(B) A constituent detected in previous analysis of the waste;

(C) Constituents introduced into the process that generates the waste; or

(D) Constituents that are byproducts or side reactions to the process that generates the waste.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (C)(8): Any claim under this section must be valid and accurate for all hazardous constituents; a determination not to test for a hazardous constituent will not shield a generator from liability should that constituent later be found in the waste above the exclusion specifications.

(ii) For each waste for which the exclusion is claimed where the generator of the comparable/syngas fuel is not the original generator of the hazardous waste, the generator of the comparable/syngas fuel may not use process knowledge pursuant to paragraph (c)(8)(i) of this section and must test to determine that all of the constituent specifications of paragraphs (a)(2) and (b) of this section have been met.

(iii) The comparable/syngas fuel generator may use any reliable analytical method to demonstrate that no constituent of concern is present at concentrations above the specification levels. It is the responsibility of the generator to ensure that the sampling and analysis are unbiased, precise, and representative of the waste. For the waste to be eligible for exclusion, a generator must demonstrate that:

(A) Each constituent of concern is not present in the waste above the specification level at the 95% upper confidence limit around the mean; and

(B) The analysis could have detected the presence of the constituent at or below the specification level at the 95% upper confidence limit around the mean.

(iv) Nothing in this paragraph preempts, overrides or otherwise negates the provision in § 262.11 of this chapter, which requires any person who generates a solid waste to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.

(v) In an enforcement action, the burden of proof to establish conformance with the exclusion specification shall be on the generator claiming the exclusion.

(vi) The generator must conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with their waste analysis plan developed under paragraph (c)(7) of this section.

(vii) Syngas fuel and comparable fuel that has not been blended in order to

meet the kinematic viscosity specifications shall be analyzed as generated.

(viii) If a comparable fuel is blended in order to meet the kinematic viscosity specifications, the generator shall:

(A) Analyze the fuel as generated to ensure that it meets the constituent and heating value specifications; and

(B) After blending, analyze the fuel again to ensure that the blended fuel continues to meet all comparable/syngas fuel specifications.

(ix) Excluded comparable/syngas fuel must be re-tested, at a minimum, annually and must be retested after a process change that could change the chemical or physical properties of the waste.

(9) *Speculative accumulation.* Any persons handling a comparable/syngas fuel are subject to the speculative accumulation test under § 261.2(c)(4) of this chapter.

(10) *Records.* The generator must maintain records of the following information on-site:

(i) All information required to be submitted to the implementing authority as part of the notification of the claim:

(A) The owner/operator name, address, and RCRA facility ID number of the person claiming the exclusion;

(B) The applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Codes for each hazardous waste excluded as a fuel; and

(C) The certification signed by the person claiming the exclusion or his authorized representative.

(ii) A brief description of the process that generated the hazardous waste and process that generated the excluded fuel, if not the same;

(iii) An estimate of the average and maximum monthly and annual quantities of each waste claimed to be excluded;

(iv) Documentation for any claim that a constituent is not present in the hazardous waste as required under paragraph (c)(8)(i) of this section;

(v) The results of all analyses and all detection limits achieved as required under paragraph (c)(8) of this section;

(vi) If the excluded waste was generated through treatment or blending, documentation as required under paragraph (c)(3) or (4) of this section;

(vii) If the waste is to be shipped off-site, a certification from the burner as required under paragraph (c)(12) of this section;

(viii) A waste analysis plan and the results of the sampling and analysis that includes the following:

(A) The dates and times waste samples were obtained, and the dates the samples were analyzed;

(B) The names and qualifications of the person(s) who obtained the samples;

(C) A description of the temporal and spatial locations of the samples;

(D) The name and address of the laboratory facility at which analyses of the samples were performed;

(E) A description of the analytical methods used, including any clean-up and sample preparation methods;

(F) All quantitation limits achieved and all other quality control results for the analysis (including method blanks, duplicate analyses, matrix spikes, etc.), laboratory quality assurance data, and description of any deviations from analytical methods written in the plan or from any other activity written in the plan which occurred;

(G) All laboratory analytical results demonstrating that the exclusion specifications have been met for the waste; and

(H) All laboratory documentation that support the analytical results, unless a contract between the claimant and the laboratory provides for the documentation to be maintained by the laboratory for the period specified in paragraph (c)(11) of this section and also provides for the availability of the documentation to the claimant upon request; and

(ix) If the generator ships comparable/syngas fuel off-site for burning, the generator must retain for each shipment the following information on-site:

(A) The name and address of the facility receiving the comparable/syngas fuel for burning;

(B) The quantity of comparable/syngas fuel shipped and delivered;

(C) The date of shipment or delivery;

(D) A cross-reference to the record of comparable/syngas fuel analysis or other information used to make the determination that the comparable/

syngas fuel meets the specifications as required under paragraph (c)(8) of this section; and

(E) A one-time certification by the burner as required under paragraph (c)(12) of this section.

(11) *Records retention.* Records must be maintained for the period of three years. A generator must maintain a current waste analysis plan during that three year period.

(12) *Burner certification.* Prior to submitting a notification to the State and Regional Directors, a comparable/syngas fuel generator who intends to ship their fuel off-site for burning must obtain a one-time written, signed statement from the burner:

(i) Certifying that the comparable/syngas fuel will only be burned in an industrial furnace or boiler, utility boiler, or hazardous waste incinerator, as required under paragraph (c)(2) of this section;

(ii) Identifying the name and address of the units that will burn the comparable/syngas fuel; and

(iii) Certifying that the state in which the burner is located is authorized to exclude wastes as comparable/syngas fuel under the provisions of this section.

(13) *Ineligible waste codes.* Wastes that are listed because of presence of dioxins or furans, as set out in Appendix VII of this part, are not eligible for this exclusion, and any fuel produced from or otherwise containing these wastes remains a hazardous waste subject to full RCRA hazardous waste management requirements.

[63 FR 33823, June 19, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 53070, Sept. 30, 1999; 64 FR 63213, Nov. 19, 1999]

APPENDICES TO PART 261

APPENDIX I TO PART 261— REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING METHODS

The methods and equipment used for sampling waste materials will vary with the form and consistency of the waste materials to be sampled. Samples collected using the sampling protocols listed below, for sampling waste with properties similar to the indicated materials, will be considered by the Agency to be representative of the waste.

Extremely viscous liquid—ASTM Standard D140-70 Crushed or powdered material—ASTM Standard D346-75 Soil or rock-like

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material—ASTM Standard D420-69 Soil-like material—ASTM Standard D1452-65

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

Containerized liquid wastes—“COLIWASA” described in “Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,”^{1a} U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, Washington, DC 20460. [Copies may be obtained from Solid Waste Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 W. St. Clair St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45268]

Liquid waste in pits, ponds, lagoons, and similar reservoirs.—“Pond Sampler” described in “Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods.”^{1a}

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

APPENDIX II TO PART 261—METHOD 1311 TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEACHING PROCEDURE (TCLP)

Note: The TCLP (Method 1311) is published in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in §260.11 of this chapter.

[58 FR 46049, Aug. 31, 1993]

APPENDIX III TO PART 261—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS TEST METHODS

Note: Appropriate analytical procedures to determine whether a sample contains a given toxic constituent are specified in Chapter Two, “Choosing the Correct Procedure” found in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in §260.11 of this chapter. Prior to final sampling and analysis method selection, the individual should consult the specific section or method described in SW-846 for additional guidance on which of the ap-

^{1a}These methods are also described in “Samplers and Sampling Procedures for Hazardous Waste Streams,” EPA 600/2-80-018, January 1980.

proved methods should be employed for a specific sample analysis situation.

[58 FR 46049, Aug. 31, 1993]

APPENDIX IV TO PART 261—[RESERVED FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE TEST METHODS]

APPENDIX V TO PART 261—[RESERVED FOR INFECTIOUS WASTE TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS]

APPENDIX VI TO PART 261—[RESERVED FOR ETIOLOGIC AGENTS]

APPENDIX VII TO PART 261—BASIS FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE

| EPA hazardous waste No. | Hazardous constituents 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, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trichloroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, 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 pentachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxins; tetra and pentachlorodi-benzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts. |
| F021 | Penta- and hexachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxins; penta- and hexachlorodibenzofurans; pentachlorophenol and its derivatives. |
| F022 | Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans. |
| F023 | Tetra-, and pentachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxins; tetra- and pentachlorodibenzofurans; tri- and tetrachlorophenols and their chlorophenoxy derivative acids, esters, ethers, amine and other salts. |

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| EPA haz-ardous waste No. | Hazardous constituents for which listed | EPA haz-ardous waste No. | Hazardous constituents for which listed |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| F024 | Chloromethane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1,2-tetra-chloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, pentachloroethane, hexachloroethane, allyl chloride (3-chloropropene), dichloropropane, dichloropropene, 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, benzene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, toluene, naphthalene. | K001 | Pentachlorophenol, phenol, 2-chlorophenol, p-chloro-m-cresol, 2,4-dimethylphenyl, 2,4-dinitrophenol, trichlorophenols, tetrachlorophenols, 2,4-dinitrophenol, cresosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benz(a)anthracene, dibenz(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene. |
| F025 | Chloromethane; Dichloromethane; Trichloromethane; Carbon tetrachloride; Chloroethylene; 1,1-Dichloroethane; 1,2-Dichloroethane; trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; Tetrachloroethylene; Pentachloroethane; Hexachloroethane; Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene); Dichloropropane; Dichloropropene; 2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene; Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene; Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; Benzene; Chlorobenzene; Dichlorobenzenes; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; Tetrachlorobenzene; Pentachlorobenzene; Hexachlorobenzene; Toluene; Naphthalene. | K002 | Hexavalent chromium, lead. |
| F026 | Tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins; tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzofurans. | K003 | Hexavalent chromium, lead. |
| 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. | K004 | Hexavalent chromium. |
| F028 | 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. | K005 | Hexavalent chromium, lead. |
| F032 | Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)-anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, arsenic, chromium, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, heptachlorodibenzofurans. | K006 | Hexavalent chromium. |
| F034 | Benz(a)anthracene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic, chromium. | K007 | Cyanide (complexed), hexavalent chromium. |
| F035 | Arsenic, chromium, lead. | K008 | Hexavalent chromium. |
| F037 | Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium. | K009 | Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid. |
| F038 | Benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, lead, chromium. | K010 | Chloroform, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, methyl chloride, paraldehyde, formic acid, chloroacetaldehyde. |
| F039 | All constituents for which treatment standards are specified for multi-source leachate (wastewaters and nonwastewaters) under 40 CFR 268.43(a), Table CCW. | K011 | Acrylonitrile, acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid. |
| | | K013 | Hydrocyanic acid, acrylonitrile, acetonitrile. |
| | | K014 | Acetonitrile, acrylamide. |
| | | K015 | Benzyl chloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, benzotrichloride. |
| | | K016 | Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, perchloroethylene. |
| | | K017 | Epichlorohydrin, chloroethers [bis(chloromethyl) ether and bis (2-chloroethyl) ethers], trichloropropane, dichloropropanols. |
| | | K018 | 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachlorobenzene. |
| | | K019 | Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride. |
| | | K020 | Ethylene dichloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethanes (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane), trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride. |
| | | K021 | Antimony, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform. |
| | | K022 | Phenol, tars (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons). |
| | | K023 | Phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride. |
| | | K024 | Phthalic anhydride, 1,4-naphthoquinone. |
| | | K025 | Meta-dinitrobenzene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene. |
| | | K026 | Paraldehyde, pyridines, 2-picoline. |
| | | K027 | Toluene diisocyanate, toluene-2, 4-diamine. |
| | | K028 | 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride. |
| | | K029 | 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, chloroform. |
| | | K030 | Hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, hexachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethylene dichloride. |
| | | K031 | Arsenic. |
| | | K032 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. |
| | | K033 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. |
| | | K034 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. |
| | | K035 | Creosote, chrysene, naphthalene, fluoranthene benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, acenaphthalene. |
| | | K036 | Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters. |
| | | K037 | Toluene, phosphorodithioic and phosphorothioic acid esters. |

| EPA hazardous waste No. | Hazardous constituents for which listed |
|-------------------------|--|
| 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, naphthalene, phenolic compounds, arsenic. |
| K061 | Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium. |
| K062 | Hexavalent chromium, lead. |
| K064 | Lead, cadmium. |
| K065 | Do. |
| K066 | Do. |
| K069 | Hexavalent chromium, lead, cadmium. |
| K071 | Mercury. |
| K073 | Chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, hexachloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, dichloroethylene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane. |
| K083 | Aniline, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine. |
| K084 | Arsenic. |
| K085 | Benzene, dichlorobenzenes, trichlorobenzenes, tetrachlorobenzenes, pentachlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, benzyl chloride. |
| K086 | Lead, hexavalent chromium. |
| K087 | Phenol, naphthalene. |
| K088 | Cyanide (complexes). |
| K090 | Chromium. |
| K091 | Do. |
| 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. |
| K103 | Aniline, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine. |
| K104 | Aniline, benzene, diphenylamine, nitrobenzene, phenylenediamine. |
| K105 | Benzene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol. |
| K106 | Mercury. |
| K107 | 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH). |
| K108 | 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH). |
| K109 | 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH). |
| K110 | 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH). |
| K111 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene. |
| K112 | 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline. |
| K113 | 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine, aniline. |
| K114 | 2,4-Toluenediamine, o-toluidine, p-toluidine. |

| EPA hazardous waste No. | Hazardous constituents for which listed |
|-------------------------|--|
| K115 | 2,4-Toluenediamine. |
| K116 | Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, chloroform, phosgene. |
| K117 | Ethylene dibromide. |
| K118 | Ethylene dibromide. |
| K123 | Ethylene thiourea. |
| K124 | Ethylene thiourea. |
| K125 | Ethylene thiourea. |
| K126 | Ethylene thiourea. |
| K131 | Dimethyl sulfate, methyl bromide. |
| K132 | Methyl bromide. |
| K136 | Ethylene dibromide. |
| 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(a)pyrene, 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 | Benzo(trichloride, benzyl chloride, chloroform, chloromethane, chlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-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. |

N.A.—Waste is hazardous because it fails the test for the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity.

[46 FR 4619, Jan. 16, 1981]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting Appendix VII, part 261, see

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the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

APPENDIX VIII TO PART 261—HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS

| Common name | Chemical abstracts name | Chemical abstracts No. | Hazardous waste No. |
|--|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| A2213 | Ethanimidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino) -N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester. | 30558-43-1 | U394 |
| Acetonitrile | Same | 75-05-8 | U003 |
| Acetophenone | Ethanone, 1-phenyl- | 98-86-2 | U004 |
| 2-Acetylaminofluorene | Acetamide, N-9H-fluorene-2-yl- | 53-96-3 | U005 |
| Acetyl chloride | Same | 75-36-5 | U006 |
| 1-Acetyl-2-thiourea | Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)- | 591-08-2 | P002 |
| Acrolein | 2-Propenal | 107-02-8 | P003 |
| Acrylamide | 2-Propenamide | 79-06-1 | U007 |
| Acrylonitrile | 2-Propenenitrile | 107-13-1 | U009 |
| Aflatoxins | Same | 1402-68-2 | |
| Aldicarb | Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime. | 116-06-3 | P070 |
| Aldicarb sulfone | Propanal, 2-methyl-2- (methylsulfonyl) -, O-[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime. | 1646-88-4 | P203 |
| Aldrin | 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,5alpha,8alpha,8abeta)-. | 309-00-2 | P004 |
| Allyl alcohol | 2-Propen-1-ol | 107-18-6 | P005 |
| Allyl chloride | 1-Propane, 3-chloro | 107-18-6 | |
| Aluminum phosphide | Same | 20859-73-8 | P006 |
| 4-Aminobiphenyl | [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-amine | 92-67-1 | |
| 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol | 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)- | 2763-96-4 | P007 |
| 4-Aminopyridine | 4-Pyridinamine | 504-24-5 | P008 |
| Amitrole | 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine | 61-82-5 | U011 |
| Ammonium vanadate | Vanadic acid, ammonium salt | 7803-55-6 | P119 |
| Aniline | Benzenamine | 62-53-3 | U012 |
| Antimony | Same | 7440-36-0 | |
| Antimony compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Aramite | Sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl 2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-1-methylethyl ester. | 140-57-8 | |
| Arsenic | Same | 7440-38-2 | |
| Arsenic compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Arsenic acid | Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄ | 7778-39-4 | P010 |
| Arsenic pentoxide | Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅ | 1303-28-2 | P011 |
| Arsenic trioxide | Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃ | 1327-53-3 | P012 |
| Auramine | Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-. | 492-80-8 | U014 |
| Azaserine | L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester) | 115-02-6 | U015 |
| Barban | Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl) -, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester. | 101-27-9 | U280 |
| Barium | Same | 7440-39-3 | |
| Barium compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Barium cyanide | Same | 542-62-1 | P013 |
| Bendiocarb | 1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate. | 22781-23-3 | U278 |
| Bendiocarb phenol | 1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, | 22961-82-6 | U364 |
| Benonyl | Carbamic acid, [1- [(butylamino) carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl] -, methyl ester. | 17804-35-2 | U271 |
| Benz[c]acridine | Same | 225-51-4 | U016 |
| Benz[a]anthracene | Same | 56-55-3 | U018 |
| Benzal chloride | Benzene, (dichloromethyl)- | 98-87-3 | U017 |
| Benzene | Same | 71-43-2 | U019 |
| Benzenearsonic acid | Arsonic acid, phenyl- | 98-05-5 | |
| Benzidine | [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine | 92-87-5 | U021 |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | Benzo[e]acephenanthrylene | 205-99-2 | |
| Benzo[j]fluoranthene | Same | 205-82-3 | |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | Same | 207-08-9 | |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | Same | 50-32-8 | U022 |
| p-Benzoquinone | 2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione | 106-51-4 | U197 |
| Benzotrichloride | Benzene, (trichloromethyl)- | 98-07-7 | U023 |
| Benzyl chloride | Benzene, (chloromethyl)- | 100-44-7 | P028 |
| Beryllium powder | Same | 7440-41-7 | P015 |
| Beryllium compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Bis(pentamethylene)-thiuram tetrasulfide | Piperidine, 1,1'-(tetrathiodicarbonothioyl)-bis- | 120-54-7 | |
| Bromoacetone | 2-Propanone, 1-bromo- | 598-31-2 | P017 |

| Common name | Chemical abstracts name | Chemical abstracts No. | Hazardous waste No. |
|--|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| Bromoform | Methane, tribromo- | 75-25-2 | U225 |
| 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether | Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy- | 101-55-3 | U030 |
| Brucine | Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy- | 357-57-3 | P018 |
| Butyl benzyl phthalate | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester. | 85-68-7 | |
| Butylate | Carbamothioic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl)-, S-ethyl ester. | 2008-41-5 | |
| Cacodylic acid | Arsinic acid, dimethyl- | 75-60-5 | U136 |
| Cadmium | Same | 7440-43-9 | |
| Cadmium compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Calcium chromate | Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt | 13765-19-0 | U032 |
| Calcium cyanide | Calcium cyanide Ca(CN) ₂ | 592-01-8 | P021 |
| Carbaryl | 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate | 63-25-2 | U279 |
| Carbendazim | Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester. | 10605-21-7 | U372 |
| Carbofuran | 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate. | 1563-66-2 | P127 |
| Carbofuran phenol | 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl- | 1563-38-8 | U367 |
| Carbon disulfide | Same | 75-15-0 | P022 |
| Carbon oxyfluoride | Carbonic difluoride | 353-50-4 | U033 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | Methane, tetrachloro- | 56-23-5 | U211 |
| Carbosulfan | Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino) thio] methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester. | 55285-14-8 | P189 |
| Chloral | Acetaldehyde, trichloro- | 75-87-6 | U034 |
| Chlorambucil | Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-. | 305-03-3 | U035 |
| Chlordane | 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro- | 57-74-9 | U036 |
| Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers) | | | U036 |
| Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Chlorinated ethane, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Chlornaphazin | Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)- | 494-03-1 | U026 |
| Chloroacetaldehyde | Acetaldehyde, chloro- | 107-20-0 | P023 |
| Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| p-Chloroaniline | Benzenamine, 4-chloro- | 106-47-8 | P024 |
| Chlorobenzene | Benzene, chloro- | 108-90-7 | U037 |
| Chlorobenzilate | Benzenoacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester. | 510-15-6 | U038 |
| p-Chloro-m-cresol | Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl- | 59-50-7 | U039 |
| 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether | Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)- | 110-75-8 | U042 |
| Chloroform | Methane, trichloro- | 67-66-3 | U044 |
| Chloromethyl methyl ether | Methane, chloromethoxy- | 107-30-2 | U046 |
| beta-Chloronaphthalene | Naphthalene, 2-chloro- | 91-58-7 | U047 |
| o-Chlorophenol | Phenol, 2-chloro- | 95-57-8 | U048 |
| 1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea | Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)- | 5344-82-1 | P026 |
| Chloroprene | 1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro- | 126-99-8 | |
| 3-Chloropropionitrile | Propanenitrile, 3-chloro- | 542-76-7 | P027 |
| Chromium | Same | 7440-47-3 | |
| Chromium compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Chrysene | Same | 218-01-9 | U050 |
| Citrus red No. 2 | 2-Naphthalenol, 1-[(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)azo]-. | 6358-53-8 | |
| Coal tar creosote | Same | 8007-45-2 | |
| Copper cyanide | Copper cyanide CuCN | 544-92-3 | P029 |
| Copper dimethyldithiocarbamate | Copper, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')- | 137-29-1 | |
| Creosote | Same | | U051 |
| Cresol (Cresylic acid) | Phenol, methyl- | 1319-77-3 | U052 |
| Crotonaldehyde | 2-Butenal | 4170-30-3 | U053 |
| m-Cumerylmethylcarbamate | Phenol, 3-(methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate | 64-00-6 | P202 |
| Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes) N.O.S. ¹ | | | P030 |
| Cyanogen | Ethanedinitrile | 460-19-5 | P031 |
| Cyanogen bromide | Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br | 506-68-3 | U246 |
| Cyanogen chloride | Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl | 506-77-4 | P033 |
| Cycasin | beta-D-Glucopyranoside, (methyl-ONN-azoxy)methyl. | 14901-08-7 | |
| Cycloate | Carbamothioic acid, cyclohexylethyl-, S-ethyl ester. | 1134-23-2 | |
| 2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol | Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro- | 131-89-5 | P034 |

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| Common name | Chemical abstracts name | Chemical abstracts No. | Hazardous waste No. |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| Cyclophosphamide | 2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide. | 50-18-0 | U058 |
| 2,4-D | Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)- | 94-75-7 | U240 |
| 2,4-D, salts, esters | | | U240 |
| Daunomycin | 5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-alpha-L-lyxohexopyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)- | 20830-81-3 | U059 |
| Dazomet | 2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl. | 533-74-4 | |
| DDD | Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-] | 72-54-8 | U060 |
| DDE | Benzene, 1,1'-(dichloroethylenidene)bis[4-chloro-] | 72-55-9 | |
| DDT | Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-] | 50-29-3 | U061 |
| Diallate | Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester. | 2303-16-4 | U062 |
| Dibenz[a,h]acridine | Same | 226-36-8 | |
| Dibenz[a,j]acridine | Same | 224-42-0 | |
| Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | Same | 53-70-3 | U063 |
| 7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole | Same | 194-59-2 | |
| Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene | Naphtho[1,2,3,4-def]chrysene | 192-65-4 | |
| Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene | Dibenzo[b,def]chrysene | 189-64-0 | |
| Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene | Benzo[rst]pentaphene | 189-55-9 | U064 |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro- | 96-12-8 | U066 |
| Dibutyl phthalate | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester | 84-74-2 | U069 |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | Benzene, 1,2-dichloro- | 95-50-1 | U070 |
| m-Dichlorobenzene | Benzene, 1,3-dichloro- | 541-73-1 | U071 |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | Benzene, 1,4-dichloro- | 106-46-7 | U072 |
| Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S. ¹ | Benzene, dichloro- | 25321-22-6 | |
| 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro- | 91-94-1 | U073 |
| 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene | 2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- | 764-41-0 | U074 |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | Methane, dichlorodifluoro- | 75-71-8 | U075 |
| Dichloroethylene, N.O.S. ¹ | Dichloroethylene | 25323-30-2 | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | Ethene, 1,1-dichloro- | 75-35-4 | U078 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethylene | Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)- | 156-60-5 | U079 |
| Dichloroethyl ether | Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-] | 111-44-4 | U025 |
| Dichloroisopropyl ether | Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-] | 108-60-1 | U027 |
| Dichloromethoxy ethane | Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro- | 111-91-1 | U024 |
| Dichloromethyl ether | Methane, oxybis[chloro- | 542-88-1 | P016 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | Phenol, 2,4-dichloro- | 120-83-2 | U081 |
| 2,6-Dichlorophenol | Phenol, 2,6-dichloro- | 87-65-0 | U082 |
| Dichlorophenyarsine | Arsinous dichloride, phenyl- | 696-28-6 | P036 |
| Dichloropropane, N.O.S. ¹ | Propane, dichloro- | 26638-19-7 | |
| Dichloropropanol, N.O.S. ¹ | Propanol, dichloro- | 26545-73-3 | |
| Dichloropropene, N.O.S. ¹ | 1-Propene, dichloro- | 26952-23-8 | |
| 1,3-Dichloropropene | 1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro- | 542-75-6 | U084 |
| Dieldrin | 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,6alpha,7beta,7aalpha)- | 60-57-1 | P037 |
| 1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane | 2,2'-Bioxirane | 1464-53-5 | U085 |
| Diethylarsine | Arsine, diethyl- | 692-42-2 | P038 |
| Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate | Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate | 5952-26-1 | U395 |
| 1,4-Diethyleneoxide | 1,4-Dioxane | 123-91-1 | U108 |
| Diethylhexyl phthalate | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester. | 117-81-7 | U028 |
| N,N'-Diethylhydrazine | Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl- | 1615-80-1 | U086 |
| O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate | Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester. | 3288-58-2 | U087 |
| Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate | Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester | 311-45-5 | P041 |
| Diethyl phthalate | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester | 84-66-2 | U088 |
| O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphoro-thioate | Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester. | 297-97-2 | P040 |
| Diethylstilbestrol | Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenedyl)bis-, (E)- | 56-53-1 | U089 |
| Dihydrosafrole | 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl- | 94-58-6 | U090 |
| Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP) | Phosphorofluoric acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester. | 55-91-4 | P043 |
| Dimethoate | Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester. | 60-51-5 | P044 |

| Common name | Chemical abstracts name | Chemical abstracts No. | Hazardous waste No. |
|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine | [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy- | 119-90-4 | U091 |
| p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene | Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)- | 60-11-7 | U093 |
| 7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene | Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl- | 57-97-6 | U094 |
| 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine | [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl- | 119-93-7 | U095 |
| Dimethylcarbonyl chloride | Carbamic chloride, dimethyl- | 79-44-7 | U097 |
| 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine | Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl- | 57-14-7 | U098 |
| 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine | Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl- | 540-73-8 | U099 |
| alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine | Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl- | 122-09-8 | P046 |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl- | 105-67-9 | U101 |
| Dimethyl phthalate | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester | 131-11-3 | U102 |
| Dimethyl sulfate | Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester | 77-78-1 | U103 |
| Dimetilan | Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1- [(dimethylamino) carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H- pyrazol-3-yl ester. | 644-64-4 | P191 |
| Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S. ¹ | Benzene, dinitro- | 25154-54-5 | ..... |
| 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol | Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro- | 534-52-1 | P047 |
| 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts ..... | ..... | ..... | P047 |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol | Phenol, 2,4-dinitro- | 51-28-5 | P048 |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro- | 121-14-2 | U105 |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro- | 606-20-2 | U106 |
| Dinoseb | Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro- | 88-85-7 | P020 |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester .. | 117-84-0 | U017 |
| Diphenylamine | Benzenamine, N-phenyl- | 122-39-4 | ..... |
| 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine | Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl- | 122-66-7 | U109 |
| Di-n-propyl nitrosamine | 1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl- | 621-64-7 | U111 |
| Disulfiram | Thioperoxydicarbonyl diamide, tetraethyl | 97-77-8 | ..... |
| Disulfoton | Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2- (ethylthio)ethyl] ester. | 298-04-4 | P039 |
| Dithiobiuret | Thioimidodicarbonyl diamide [(H ₂ N)C(S)] ₂ NH. | 541-53-7 | P049 |
| Endosulfan | 6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a- hexahydro-, 3-oxide. | 115-29-7 | P050 |
| Endothall | 7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid. | 145-73-3 | P088 |
| Endrin | 2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro- 1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octa-hydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2beta,3alpha,6alpha,6alpha, 6beta,7beta,7aalpha)-. | 72-20-8 | P051 |
| Endrin metabolites ..... | ..... | ..... | P051 |
| Epichlorohydrin | Oxirane, (chloromethyl)- | 106-89-8 | U041 |
| Epinephrine | 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2- (methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)-. | 51-43-4 | P042 |
| EPTC | Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-ethyl ester | 759-94-4 | ..... |
| Ethyl carbamate (urethane) | Carbamic acid, ethyl ester | 51-79-6 | U238 |
| Ethyl cyanide | Propanenitrile | 107-12-0 | P101 |
| Ethyl Ziram | Zinc, bis(diethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')- | 14324-55-1 | ..... |
| Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid | Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediybis- | 111-54-6 | U114 |
| Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters. | ..... | ..... | U114 |
| Ethylene dibromide | Ethane, 1,2-dibromo- | 106-93-4 | U067 |
| Ethylene dichloride | Ethane, 1,2-dichloro- | 107-06-2 | U077 |
| Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether | Ethanol, 2-ethoxy- | 110-80-5 | U359 |
| Ethyleneimine | Aziridine | 151-56-4 | P054 |
| Ethylene oxide | Oxirane | 75-21-8 | U115 |
| Ethylenethiourea | 2-Imidazolidinethione | 96-45-7 | U116 |
| Ethylidene dichloride | Ethane, 1,1-dichloro- | 75-34-3 | U076 |
| Ethyl methacrylate | 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester | 97-63-2 | U118 |
| Ethyl methanesulfonate | Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester | 62-50-0 | U119 |
| Famphur | Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4- [(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-di- methyl ester. | 52-85-7 | P097 |
| Ferbam | Iron, tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-, ... | 14484-64-1 | ..... |
| Fluoranthene | Same | 206-44-0 | U120 |
| Fluorine | Same | 7782-41-4 | P056 |
| Fluoroacetamide | Acetamide, 2-fluoro- | 640-19-7 | P057 |
| Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt | Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt | 62-74-8 | P058 |
| Formaldehyde | Same | 50-00-0 | U122 |
| Formetanate hydrochloride | Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3- [(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride. | 23422-53-9 | P198 |
| Formic acid | Same | 64-18-6 | U123 |

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|--|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| Formparanate | Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[(methylamino) carbonyloxy]phenyl]- | 17702-57-7 | P197 |
| Glycidylaldehyde | Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde | 765-34-4 | U126 |
| Halomethanes, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Heptachlor | 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro- | 76-44-8 | P059 |
| 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)- | 1024-57-3 | |
| Heptachlor epoxide (alpha, beta, and gamma isomers). | | | |
| Heptachlorodibenzofurans | | | |
| Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins | | | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | Benzene, hexachloro- | 118-74-1 | U127 |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro- | 87-68-3 | U128 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro- | 77-47-4 | U130 |
| Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins | | | |
| Hexachlorodibenzofurans | | | |
| Hexachloroethane | Ethane, hexachloro- | 67-72-1 | U131 |
| Hexachlorophene | Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro- | 70-30-4 | U132 |
| Hexachloropropene | 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro- | 1888-71-7 | U243 |
| Hexaethyl tetraphosphate | Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester | 757-58-4 | P062 |
| Hydrazine | Same | 302-01-2 | U133 |
| Hydrogen cyanide | Hydrocyanic acid | 74-90-8 | P063 |
| Hydrogen fluoride | Hydrofluoric acid | 7664-39-3 | U134 |
| Hydrogen sulfide | Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S | 7783-06-4 | U135 |
| Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene | Same | 193-39-5 | U137 |
| 3-Iodo-2-propynyl n-butylcarbamate | Carbamic acid, butyl-, 3-iodo-2-propynyl ester. | 55406-53-6 | |
| Isobutyl alcohol | 1-Propanol, 2-methyl- | 78-83-1 | U140 |
| 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)- | 465-73-6 | P060 |
| Isolan | Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester. | 119-38-0 | P192 |
| Isosafrole | 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)- | 120-58-1 | U141 |
| Kepone | 1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro- | 143-50-0 | U142 |
| 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*),7aalpha]]- | 303-34-1 | 4143 |
| Lead | Same | 7439-92-1 | |
| Lead compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Lead acetate | Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt | 301-04-2 | U144 |
| Lead phosphate | Phosphoric acid, lead(2+) salt (2:3) | 7446-27-7 | U145 |
| Lead subacetate | Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri- | 1335-32-6 | U146 |
| Lindane | Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha,5alpha,6beta)- | 58-89-9 | U129 |
| Maleic anhydride | 2,5-Furandione | 108-31-6 | U147 |
| Maleic hydrazide | 3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro- | 123-33-1 | U148 |
| Malononitrile | Propanedinitrile | 109-77-3 | U149 |
| Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate | Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')- | 15339-36-3 | P196 |
| Melphalan | L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]- | 148-82-3 | U150 |
| Mercury | Same | 7439-97-6 | U151 |
| Mercury compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Mercury fulminate | Fulminic acid, mercury(2+) salt | 628-86-4 | P065 |
| Metam Sodium | Carbamodithioic acid, methyl-, monosodium salt. | 137-42-8 | |
| Methacrylonitrile | 2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- | 126-98-7 | U152 |
| Methapyrilene | 1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)- | 91-80-5 | U155 |
| Methiocarb | Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate. | 2032-65-7 | P199 |

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|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| Methylol | Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester. | 16752-77-5 | P066 |
| Methoxychlor | Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy- | 72-43-5 | U247 |
| Methyl bromide | Methane, bromo- | 74-83-9 | U029 |
| Methyl chloride | Methane, chloro- | 74-87-3 | U045 |
| Methyl chlorocarbonate | Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester | 79-22-1 | U156 |
| Methyl chloroform | Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro- | 71-55-6 | U226 |
| 3-Methylcholanthrene | Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl- | 56-49-5 | U157 |
| 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline) | Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloro- | 101-14-4 | U158 |
| Methylene bromide | Methane, dibromo- | 74-95-3 | U068 |
| Methylene chloride | Methane, dichloro- | 75-09-2 | U080 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) | 2-Butanone | 78-93-3 | U159 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide | 2-Butanone, peroxide | 1338-23-4 | U160 |
| Methyl hydrazine | Hydrazine, methyl- | 60-34-4 | P068 |
| Methyl iodide | Methane, iodo- | 74-88-4 | U138 |
| Methyl isocyanate | Methane, isocyanato- | 624-83-9 | P064 |
| 2-Methylacrylonitrile | Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl- | 75-86-5 | P069 |
| Methyl methacrylate | 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester | 80-62-6 | U162 |
| Methyl methanesulfonate | Methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester | 66-27-3 | ..... |
| Methyl parathion | Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester. | 298-00-0 | P071 |
| Methylthiouracil | 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo- | 56-04-2 | U164 |
| Metolcarb | Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester. | 1129-41-5 | P190 |
| Mexacarbate | Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester). | 315-18-4 | P128 |
| Mitomycin C | Azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[[[(aminocarbonyl)oxy]methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1aS-(1aalpha,8beta,8aalpha,8balpha)]- | 50-07-7 | U010 |
| MNNG | Guanidine, N-methyl-N-nitro-N-nitroso- | 70-25-7 | U163 |
| Molinate | 1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid, hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester. | 2212-67-1 | ..... |
| Mustard gas | Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis[2-chloro- | 505-60-2 | ..... |
| Naphthalene | Same | 91-20-3 | U165 |
| 1,4-Naphthoquinone | 1,4-Naphthalenedione | 130-15-4 | U166 |
| alpha-Naphthylamine | 1-Naphthalenamine | 134-32-7 | U167 |
| beta-Naphthylamine | 2-Naphthalenamine | 91-59-8 | U168 |
| alpha-Naphthylthiourea | Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl- | 86-88-4 | P072 |
| Nickel | Same | 7440-02-0 | ..... |
| Nickel compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nickel carbonyl | Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO) ₄ , (T-4) | 13463-39-3 | P073 |
| Nickel cyanide | Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) ₂ | 557-19-7 | P074 |
| Nicotine | Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- | 54-11-5 | P075 |
| Nicotine salts | ..... | ..... | P075 |
| Nitric oxide | Nitrogen oxide NO | 10102-43-9 | P076 |
| p-Nitroaniline | Benzenamine, 4-nitro- | 100-01-6 | P077 |
| Nitrobenzene | Benzene, nitro- | 98-95-3 | U169 |
| Nitrogen dioxide | Nitrogen oxide NO ₂ | 10102-44-0 | P078 |
| Nitrogen mustard | Ethanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl- | 51-75-2 | ..... |
| Nitrogen mustard, hydrochloride salt | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nitrogen mustard N-oxide | Ethanamine, 2-chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl-, N-oxide. | 126-85-2 | ..... |
| Nitrogen mustard, N-oxide, hydrochloride salt. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nitroglycerin | 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate | 55-63-0 | P081 |
| p-Nitrophenol | Phenol, 4-nitro- | 100-02-7 | U170 |
| 2-Nitropropane | Propane, 2-nitro- | 79-46-9 | U171 |
| Nitrosamines, N.O.S. ¹ | ..... | 35576-91-1D | ..... |
| N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine | 1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso- | 924-16-3 | U172 |
| N-Nitrosodiethanolamine | Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis- | 1116-54-7 | U173 |
| N-Nitrosodiethylamine | Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso- | 55-18-5 | U174 |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine | Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso- | 62-75-9 | P082 |
| N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea | Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso- | 759-73-9 | U176 |
| N-Nitrosomethylethylamine | Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso- | 10595-95-6 | ..... |
| N-Nitroso-N-methylurea | Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso- | 684-93-5 | U177 |
| N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane | Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester | 615-53-2 | U178 |

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| Common name | Chemical abstracts name | Chemical abstracts No. | Hazardous waste No. |
|--|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine | Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso- | 4549-40-0 | P084 |
| N-Nitrosomorpholine | Morpholine, 4-nitroso- | 59-89-2 | ..... |
| N-Nitrosomonocotine | Pyridine, 3-(1-nitroso-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- | 16543-55-8 | ..... |
| N-Nitrosopiperidine | Piperidine, 1-nitroso- | 100-75-4 | U179 |
| N-Nitrosopyrrolidine | Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso- | 930-55-2 | U180 |
| N-Nitrososarcosine | Glycine, N-methyl-N-nitroso- | 13256-22-9 | ..... |
| 5-Nitro-o-toluidine | Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro- | 99-55-8 | U181 |
| Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate | Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl- | 152-16-9 | P085 |
| Osmium tetroxide | Osmium oxide OsO ₄ , (T-4)- | 20816-12-0 | P087 |
| Oxamyl | Ethanimidothioc acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N- [[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester. | 23135-22-0 | P194 |
| Paraldehyde | 1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl- | 123-63-7 | U182 |
| Parathion | Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4- nitrophenyl) ester. | 56-38-2 | P089 |
| Pebulate | Carbamothioic acid, butylethyl-, S-propyl ester. | 1114-71-2 | ..... |
| Pentachlorobenzene | Benzene, pentachloro- | 608-93-5 | U183 |
| Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pentachlorodibenzofurans ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pentachloroethane | Ethane, pentachloro- | 76-01-7 | U184 |
| Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB) | Benzene, pentachloronitro- | 82-68-8 | U185 |
| Pentachlorophenol | Phenol, pentachloro- | 87-86-5 | See F027 |
| Phenacetin | Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)- | 62-44-2 | U187 |
| Phenol | Same | 108-95-2 | U188 |
| Phenylenediamine | Benzenediamine | 25265-76-3 | ..... |
| Phenylmercury acetate | Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl- | 62-38-4 | P092 |
| Phenylthiourea | Thiourea, phenyl- | 103-85-5 | P093 |
| Phosgene | Carbonic dichloride | 75-44-5 | P095 |
| Phosphine | Same | 7803-51-2 | P096 |
| Phorate | Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S- [(ethylthio)methyl] ester. | 298-02-2 | P094 |
| Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S. 1 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Phthalic anhydride | 1,3-Isobenzofurandione | 85-44-9 | U190 |
| Physostigmine | Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-O1, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a- hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)- | 57-47-6 | P204 |
| 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). | 57-64-7 | P188 |
| 2-Picoline | Pyridine, 2-methyl- | 109-06-8 | U191 |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls, N.O.S. 1 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Potassium cyanide | Potassium cyanide K(CN) | 151-50-8 | P098 |
| Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate | Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl, potassium salt. | 128-03-0 | ..... |
| Potassium n-hydroxymethyl-n-methyl- dithiocarbamate. | Carbamodithioic acid, (hydroxymethyl)methyl-, monopotassium salt. | 51026-28-9 | ..... |
| Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamate | Carbamodithioic acid, methyl- monopotassium salt. | 137-41-7 | ..... |
| Potassium pentachlorophenate | Pentachlorophenol, potassium salt | 7778736 | None |
| Potassium silver cyanide | Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium | 506-61-6 | P099 |
| Promecarb | Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate. | 2631-37-0 | P201 |
| Pronamide | Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2- propynyl)- | 23950-58-5 | U192 |
| 1,3-Propane sultone | 1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide | 1120-71-4 | U193 |
| n-Propylamine | 1-Propanamine | 107-10-8 | U194 |
| Propargyl alcohol | 2-Propyn-1-ol | 107-19-7 | P102 |
| Propham | Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester | 122-42-9 | U373 |
| Propoxur | Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate. | 114-26-1 | U411 |
| Propylene dichloride | Propane, 1,2-dichloro- | 78-87-5 | U083 |
| 1,2-Propylenimine | Aziridine, 2-methyl- | 75-55-8 | P067 |
| Propylthiouracil | 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-propyl-2- thioxo- | 51-52-5 | ..... |
| Prosulfocarb | Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S- (phenylmethyl) ester. | 52888-80-9 | U387 |
| Pyridine | Same | 110-86-1 | U196 |
| Reserpine | Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17- dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5- trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-smethyl ester, (3beta,16beta,17alpha,18beta,20alpha)- | 50-55-5 | U200 |

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|--|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| Resorcinol | 1,3-Benzenediol | 108-46-3 | U201 |
| Saccharin | 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide | 81-07-2 | U202 |
| Saccharin salts | | | U202 |
| Safrole | 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)- | 94-59-7 | U203 |
| Selenium | Same | 7782-49-2 | |
| Selenium compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Selenium dioxide | Selenious acid | 7783-00-8 | U204 |
| Selenium sulfide | Selenium sulfide SeS ₂ | 7488-56-4 | U205 |
| Selenium, tetrakis(dimethyl-dithiocarbamate) | Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, tetraanhydrosulfide with orthothioselenous acid. | 144-34-3 | |
| Selenourea | Same | 630-10-4 | P103 |
| Silver | Same | 7440-22-4 | |
| Silver compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Silver cyanide | Silver cyanide Ag(CN) | 506-64-9 | P104 |
| Silvex (2,4,5-TP) | Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)- | 93-72-1 | See F027 |
| Sodium cyanide | Sodium cyanide Na(CN) | 143-33-9 | P106 |
| Sodium dibutylthiocarbamate | Carbamodithioic acid, dibutyl, sodium salt | 136-30-1 | |
| Sodium diethylthiocarbamate | Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, sodium salt | 148-18-5 | |
| Sodium dimethylthiocarbamate | Carbamodithioic acid, dimethyl-, sodium salt | 128-04-1 | |
| Sodium pentachlorophenate | Pentachlorophenol, sodium salt | 131522 | None |
| Streptozotocin | D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[(methylnitrosoamino)carbonyl]amino]- | 18883-66-4 | U206 |
| Strychnine | Strychnidin-10-one | 57-24-9 | P108 |
| Strychnine salts | | | P108 |
| Sulfallate | Carbamodithioic acid, diethyl-, 2-chloro-2-propenyl ester. | 95-06-7 | |
| TCDD | Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]dioxin, 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro- | 1746-01-6 | |
| Tetrabutylthiuram disulfide | Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetrabutyl | 1634-02-2 | |
| 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro- | 95-94-3 | U207 |
| Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins | | | |
| Tetrachlorodibenzofurans | | | |
| Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S. ¹ | Ethane, tetrachloro-, N.O.S. | 25322-20-7 | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro- | 630-20-6 | U208 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro- | 79-34-5 | U209 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | Ethene, tetrachloro- | 127-18-4 | U210 |
| 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol | Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro- | 58-90-2 | See F027 |
| 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol, potassium salt | same | 53535276 | None |
| 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol, sodium salt | same | 25667559 | None |
| Tetraethylthiopyrophosphate | Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester | 3689-24-5 | P109 |
| Tetraethyl lead | Plumbane, tetraethyl- | 78-00-2 | P110 |
| Tetraethyl pyrophosphate | Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester | 107-49-3 | P111 |
| Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide | Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide | 97-74-5 | |
| Tetranitromethane | Methane, tetranitro- | 509-14-8 | P112 |
| Thallium | Same | 7440-28-0 | |
| Thallium compounds, N.O.S. ¹ | | | |
| Thallic oxide | Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃ | 1314-32-5 | P113 |
| Thallium(I) acetate | Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt | 563-68-8 | U214 |
| Thallium(I) carbonate | Carbonic acid, dithallium(1+) salt | 6533-73-9 | U215 |
| Thallium(I) chloride | Thallium chloride TlCl | 7791-12-0 | U216 |
| Thallium(I) nitrate | Nitric acid, thallium(1+) salt | 10102-45-1 | U217 |
| Thallium selenite | Selenious acid, dithallium(1+) salt | 12039-52-0 | P114 |
| Thallium(I) sulfate | Sulfuric acid, dithallium(1+) salt | 7446-18-6 | P115 |
| Thioacetamide | Ethanethioamide | 62-55-5 | U218 |
| Thiodicarb | Ethanimidithioic acid, N,N'-[thiobis [(methylimino) carbonyloxy]] bis-, dimethyl ester. | 59669-26-0 | U410 |
| Thiofanox | 2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime. | 39196-18-4 | P045 |
| Thiomethanol | Methanethiol | 74-93-1 | U153 |
| Thiophanate-methyl | Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylenebis (iminocarbonothioyl)] bis-, dimethyl ester. | 23564-05-8 | U409 |
| Thiophenol | Benzenethiol | 108-98-5 | P014 |
| Thiosemicarbazide | Hydrazinecarbothioamide | 79-19-6 | P116 |
| Thiourea | Same | 62-56-6 | U219 |
| Thiram | Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide [(H ₂ N)C(S)] ₂ S ₂ , tetramethyl- | 137-26-8 | U244 |
| Tirpate | 1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime. | 26419-73-8 | P185 |
| Toluene | Benzene, methyl- | 108-88-3 | U220 |
| Toluenediamine | Benzenediamine, ar-methyl- | 25376-45-8 | U221 |
| Toluene-2,4-diamine | 1,3-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl- | 95-80-7 | |
| Toluene-2,6-diamine | 1,3-Benzenediamine, 2-methyl- | 823-40-5 | |

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|--|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| Toluene-3,4-diamine | 1,2-Benzenediamine, 4-methyl- | 496-72-0 | |
| Toluene diisocyanate | Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- | 26471-62-5 | U223 |
| o-Toluidine | Benzenamine, 2-methyl- | 95-53-4 | U328 |
| o-Toluidine hydrochloride | Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride | 636-21-5 | U222 |
| p-Toluidine | Benzenamine, 4-methyl- | 106-49-0 | U353 |
| Toxaphene | Same | 8001-35-2 | P123 |
| Triallate | Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester. | 2303-17-5 | U389 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | Benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro- | 120-82-1 | ..... |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro- | 79-00-5 | U227 |
| Trichloroethylene | Ethene, trichloro- | 79-01-6 | U228 |
| Trichloromethanethiol | Methanethiol, trichloro- | 75-70-7 | P118 |
| Trichloromonofluoromethane | Methane, trichlorofluoro- | 75-69-4 | U121 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro- | 95-95-4 | See F027 |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro- | 88-06-2 | See F027 |
| 2,4,5-T | Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)- | 93-76-5 | See F027 |
| Trichloropropane, N.O.S. ¹ ..... | ..... | 25735-29-9 | ..... |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | Propane, 1,2,3-trichloro- | 96-18-4 | ..... |
| Triethylamine | Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl- | 121-44-8 | U404 |
| O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate | Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl ester ... | 126-68-1 | ..... |
| 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene | Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro- | 99-35-4 | U234 |
| Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine sulfide | Aziridine, 1,1',1''-phosphinothioylidynetris- ... | 52-24-4 | ..... |
| Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate | 1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1) ... | 126-72-7 | U235 |
| Trypan blue | 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)]-bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy-, tetrasodium salt. | 72-57-1 | U236 |
| Uracil mustard | 2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]- | 66-75-1 | U237 |
| Vanadium pentoxide | Vanadium oxide V ₂ O ₅ | 1314-62-1 | P120 |
| Vernolate | Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-propyl ester | 1929-77-7 | ..... |
| Vinyl chloride | Ethene, chloro- | 75-01-4 | U043 |
| Warfarin | 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, when present at concentrations less than 0.3%. | 81-81-2 | U248 |
| Warfarin | 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%. | 81-81-2 | P001 |
| Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations less than 0.3%. .... | ..... | ..... | U248 |
| Warfarin salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%. .... | ..... | ..... | P001 |
| Zinc cyanide | Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) ₂ | 557-21-1 | P121 |
| Zinc phosphide | Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations greater than 10%. | 1314-84-7 | P122 |
| Zinc phosphide | Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations of 10% or less. | 1314-84-7 | U249 |
| Ziram | Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-, (T-4)- | 137-30-4 | P205 |

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

[53 FR 13388, Apr. 22, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 43881, Oct. 31, 1988; 54 FR 50978, Dec. 11, 1989; 55 FR 50483, Dec. 6, 1990; 56 FR 7568, Feb. 25, 1991; 59 FR 468, Jan. 4, 1994; 59 FR 31551, June 20, 1994; 60 FR 7853, Feb. 9, 1995; 60 FR 19165, Apr. 17, 1995; 62 FR 32977, June 17, 1997; 63 FR 24625, May 4, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 24625, May 4, 1998, appendix VIII to part 261 was amended by adding the entry for hazardous constituent 2,4,6-Tribromophenol, in alphabetical order effective Nov. 4, 1998.

APPENDIX IX TO PART 261—WASTES EXCLUDED UNDER §§ 260.20 AND 260.22

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Aluminum Company of America. | 750 Norcold Ave., Sidney, Ohio 45365. | <p>Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) sludges generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) and WWTP sludges generated from electroplating operations (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) and stored in an on-site landfill. This is an exclusion for approximately 16,772 cubic yards of landfilled WWTP filter cake. This exclusion applies only if the waste filter cake remains in place or, if excavated, is disposed of in a Subtitle D landfill which is permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage industrial solid waste. This exclusion was published on April 6, 1999.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The constituent concentrations measured in the TCLP extract may not exceed the following levels (mg/L): Arsenic—5; Barium—100; Chromium—5; Cobalt—210; Copper—130; Nickel—70; Vanadium—30; Zinc—1000; Fluoride—400; Acetone—400; Methylene Chloride—0.5; Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate—0.6. (a) If, anytime after disposal of the delisted waste, Alcoa possesses or is otherwise made aware of any environmental data (including but not limited to leachate data or groundwater monitoring data) or any other data relevant to the delisted waste indicating that any constituent identified in Condition (1) is at a level in the leachate higher than the delisting level established in Condition (1), or is at a level in the ground water or soil higher than the health based level, then Alcoa must report such data, in writing, to the Regional Administrator within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data. (b) Based on the information described in paragraph (a) and any other information received from any source, the Regional Administrator will make a preliminary determination as to whether the reported information requires Agency action to protect human health or the environment. Further action may include suspending or revoking this exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment. (c) If the Regional Administrator determines that the reported information does require Agency action, the Regional Administrator will notify the facility in writing of the actions the Regional Administrator believes are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The notice shall include a statement of the proposed action and a statement providing the facility with an opportunity to present information as to why the proposed Agency action is not necessary or to suggest an alternative action. The facility shall have 10 days from the date of the Regional Administrator's notice to present such information. (d) Following the receipt of information from the facility described in paragraph (c) or (if no information is presented under paragraph (c) the initial receipt of information described in paragraph (a)), the Regional Administrator will issue a final written determination describing the Agency actions that are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Any required action described in the Regional Administrator's determination shall become effective immediately, unless the Regional Administrator provides otherwise. |
| Alumnitec, Inc. (formerly Profile Extrusion Co., formerly United Technologies Automotive, Inc.). | Jeffersonville, IN. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion of aluminum after April 29, 1986. |
| American Steel Cord. | Scottsburg, IN | <p>Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) sludge from electroplating operations (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated at a maximum annual rate of 3,000 cubic yards per year, after January 26, 1999, and disposed of in a Subtitle D landfill.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Verification Testing: American Steel Cord must implement an annual testing program to demonstrate, based on the analysis of a minimum of four representative samples, that the constituent concentrations measured in the TCLP extract of the waste are within specific levels. The constituent concentrations must not exceed the following levels (mg/l) which are back-calculated from the delisting health-based levels and a DAF of 68. Arsenic—3.4; Barium—100; Cadmium—34; Chromium—5; Copper—88.4; Lead—1.02; Mercury—136; Nickel—6.8; Selenium—1; Silver—5; Zinc—680; Cyanide—13.6; Acetone—272; Benzo butyl phthalate—476; Chloroform—68; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene—272; cis-1,2-Dichloroethene—27.2; Methylene chloride—34; Naphthalene—68; Styrene—6.8; Tetrachloroethene—34; Toluene—68; and Xylene—680. American Steel Cord must measure and record the pH of the waste using SW 846 method 9045 and must record all pH measurements performed in accordance with the TCLP. Changes in Operating Conditions: If American Steel Cord significantly changes the manufacturing or treatment process or the chemicals used in the manufacturing or treatment process, American Steel Cord may handle the WWTP filter press sludge generated from the new process under this exclusion only after the facility has demonstrated that the waste meets the levels set forth in paragraph 1 and that no new hazardous constituents listed in Appendix VIII of Part 261 have been introduced. |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Ampex Recording Media Corporation. | Opelika, Alabama. | <p>3. Data Submittals: The data obtained through annual verification testing or compliance with paragraph 2 must be submitted to U.S. EPA Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604-3590, within 60 days of sampling. Records of operating conditions and analytical data must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years and must be made available for inspection. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the certification statement in 260.22(i)(12).</p> <p>4. (a) If, anytime after disposal of the delisted waste, American Steel Cord possesses or is otherwise made aware of any environmental data (including but not limited to leachate data or groundwater monitoring data) or any other data relevant to the delisted waste indicating that any constituent identified in Condition (1) is at a level in the leachate higher than the delisting level established in Condition (1), or is at a level in the ground water or soil higher than the health based level, then American Steel Cord must report such data, in writing, to the Regional Administrator within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data.</p> <p>(b) Based on the information described in paragraph (a) and any other information received from any source, the Regional Administrator will make a preliminary determination as to whether the reported information requires Agency action to protect human health or the environment. Further action may include suspending, or revoking the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>(c) If the Regional Administrator determines that the reported information does require Agency action, the Regional Administrator will notify the facility in writing of the actions the Regional Administrator believes are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The notice shall include a statement of the proposed action and a statement providing the facility with an opportunity to present information as to why the proposed Agency action is not necessary or to suggest an alternative action. The facility shall have 10 days from the date of the Regional Administrator's notice to present such information.</p> <p>(d) Following the receipt of information from the facility described in paragraph (c) or (if no information is presented under paragraph (c) the initial receipt of information described in paragraph (a), the Regional Administrator will issue a final written determination describing the Agency actions that are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Any required action described in the Regional Administrator's determination shall become effective immediately, unless the Regional Administrator provides otherwise.</p> <p>Solvent recovery residues in the powder or pellet form (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F003 and F005) generated from the recovery of spent solvents from the manufacture of tape recording media (generated at a maximum annual rate of 1,000 cubic yards in the powder or pellet form) after August 9, 1993. In order to confirm that the characteristics of the wastes do not change significantly, the facility must, on an annual basis, analyze a representative composite sample of the waste (in its final form) for the constituents listed in 40 CFR 261.24 using the method specified therein. The annual analytical results, including quality control information, must be compiled, certified according to 40 CFR 260.22(i)(12), maintained on-site for a minimum of five years, and made available for inspection upon request by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Alabama. Failure to maintain the required records on-site will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|------------------|----------------------|---|
| Aptus, Inc | Coffeyville, Kansas. | <p>Kiln residue and spray dryer/baghouse residue (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F027) generated during the treatment of cancelled pesticides containing 2,4,5-T and Silvex and related materials by Aptus' incinerator at Coffeyville, Kansas after December 27, 1991, so long as:</p> <p>(1) The incinerator is monitored continuously and is in compliance with operating permit conditions. Should the incinerator fail to comply with the permit conditions relevant to the mechanical operation of the incinerator, Aptus must test the residues generated during the run when the failure occurred according to the requirements of Conditions (2) through (4), regardless of whether or not the demonstration in Condition (5) has been made.</p> <p>(2) A minimum of four grab samples must be taken from each hopper (or other container) of kiln residue generated during each 24 hour run; all grabs collected during a given 24 hour run must then be composited to form one composite sample. A minimum of four grab samples must also be taken from each hopper (or other container) of spray dryer/baghouse residue generated during each 24 hour run; all grabs collected during a given 24 hour run must then be composited to form one composite sample. Prior to the disposal of the residues from each 24 hour run, a TCLP leachate test must be performed on these composite samples and the leachate analyzed for the TC toxic metals, nickel, and cyanide. If arsenic, chromium, lead or silver TC leachate test results exceed 1.6 ppm, barium levels exceed 32 ppm, cadmium or selenium levels exceed 0.3 ppm, mercury levels exceed 0.07 ppm, nickel levels exceed 10 ppm, or cyanide levels exceed 6.5 ppm, the wastes must be retreated to achieve these levels or must be disposed in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies.</p> <p>(3) Aptus must generate, prior to the disposal of the residues, verification data from each 24 hour run for each treatment residue (i.e., kiln residue, spray dryer/baghouse residue) to demonstrate that the maximum allowable treatment residue concentrations listed below are not exceeded. Samples must be collected as specified in Condition (2). Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. Any residues which exceed any of the levels listed below must be retreated or must be disposed of as hazardous.</p> <p>Kiln residue and spray dryer/baghouse residue must not exceed the following levels:</p> <p>Aldrin—0.015 ppm Benzene—9.7 ppm Benzo(a)pyrene—0.43 ppm Benzo(b)fluoranthene—1.8 ppm Chlordane—0.37 ppm Chloroform—5.4 ppm Chrysene—170 ppm Dibenz(a,h)anthracene—0.083 ppm 1,2-Dichloroethane—4.1 ppm Dichloromethane—2.4 ppm 2,4-Dichlorophenol—480 ppm Dichlorvos—260 ppm Disulfaton—23 ppm Endosulfan I—310 ppm Fluorene—120 ppm Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene—330 ppm Methyl parathion—210 ppm Nitrosodiphenylamine—130 ppm Phenanthrene—150 ppm Polychlorinated biphenyls—0.31 ppm Tetrachloroethylene—59 ppm 2,4,5-TP (silvex)—110 ppm 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol—3.9 ppm</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|---|--|--|
| | | <p>(4) Aptus must generate, prior to disposal of residues, verification data from each 24 hour run for each treatment residue (i.e., kiln residue, spray dryer/baghouse residue) to demonstrate that the residues do not contain tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins or furans at levels of regulatory concern. Samples must be collected as specified in Condition (2). The TCDD equivalent levels for the solid residues must be less than 5 ppt. Any residues with detected dioxins or furans in excess of this level must be retreated or must be disposed of as acutely hazardous. SW-846 Method 8290, a high resolution gas chromatography and high resolution mass spectroscopy (HRGC/HRMS) analytical method must be used. For tetra- and penta-chlorinated dioxin and furan homologs, the maximum practical quantitation limit must not exceed 15 ppt for the solid residues. For hexachlorinated dioxin and furan homologs, the maximum practical quantitation limit must not exceed 37 ppt for the solid residues.</p> <p>(5) The test data from Conditions (1), (2), (3), and (4) must be kept on file by Aptus for inspection purposes and must be compiled, summarized, and submitted to the Director for the Characterization and Assessment Division, Office of Solid Waste, by certified mail on a monthly basis and when the treatment of the cancelled pesticides and related materials is concluded. The testing requirements for Conditions (2), (3), and (4) will continue until Aptus provides the Director with the results of four consecutive batch analyses for the petitioned wastes, none of which exceed the maximum allowable levels listed in these conditions and the director notifies Aptus that the conditions have been lifted. All data submitted will be placed in the RCRA public docket.</p> <p>(6) Aptus must provide a signed copy of the following certification statement when submitting data in response to the conditions listed above: "Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations, I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete. As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate, and complete."</p> |
| Arco Building Products. | Sugarcreek, Ohio. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after August 15, 1986. |
| Arco Chemical Co. | Miami, FL | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. FO19) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after April 29, 1986. |
| Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology. | Vertac Superfund site, Jacksonville, Arkansas. | <p>Kiln ash, cyclone ash, and calcium chloride salts from incineration of residues (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F020 and F023) generated from the primary production of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D after August 24, 1990. This one-time exclusion applies only to the incineration of the waste materials described in the petition, and it is conditional upon the data obtained from ADPC&E's full-scale incineration facility. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment facility is in operation, ADPC&E must implement a testing program for the petitioned waste. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Testing:</i> Sample collection and analyses (including quality control (QC) procedures) must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies.</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial testing:</i> Representative grab samples must be taken from each drum and kiln ash and cyclone ash generated from each 24 hours of operation, and the grab samples composited to form one composite sample of ash for each 24-hour period. Representative grab samples must also be taken from each drum of calcium chloride salts generated from each 24 hours of operation and composited to form one composite sample of calcium chloride salts for each 24-hour period. The initial testing requirements must be fulfilled for the following wastes: (i) Incineration by-products generated prior to and during the incinerator's trial burn; (ii) incineration by-products from the treatment of 2,4-D wastes for one week (or 7 days if incineration is not on consecutive days) after completion of the trial burn; (iii) incineration by-products from the treatment of blended 2,4-D and 2,4, 5-T wastes for two weeks (or 14 days if incineration is not on consecutive days) after completion of the trial burn; and (iv) incineration by-products from the treatment of blended 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T wastes for one week (or 7 days if incineration is not on consecutive days) when the percentage of 2, 4, 5-T wastes exceeds the maximum percentage treated under Condition (1)(A)(iii). Prior to disposal of the residues from each 24-hour sampling period, the daily composite must be analyzed for all the constituents listed in Condition (3). ADPC&E must report the analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the start of the operation.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent testing:</i> Representative grab samples of each drum of kiln and cyclone ash generated from each week of operation must be composited to form one composite sample of ash for each weekly period. Representative grab samples of each drum of calcium chloride salts generated from each week of operation must also be composited to form one composite sample of calcium chloride salts for each weekly period.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|----------|---------|---|
| | | <p>Prior to disposal of the residues from each weekly sampling period, the weekly composites must be analyzed for all of the constituents listed in Condition (3). The analytical data, including quality control information, must be compiled and maintained on site for a minimum of three years. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA.</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste holding</i>: The incineration residues that are generated must be stored as hazardous until the initial verification analyses or subsequent analyses are completed. If the composite incineration residue samples (from either Condition (1)(A) or Condition (1)(B)) do not exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the incineration residues corresponding to these samples may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations.</p> <p>If any composite incineration residue sample exceeds any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the incineration residues generated during the time period corresponding to this sample must be retreated until they meet these levels (analyses must be repeated) or managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA. Incineration residues which are generated but for which analysis is not complete or valid must be managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA, until valid analyses demonstrate that the wastes meet the delisting levels.</p> <p>(3) <i>Delisting levels</i>: If concentrations in one or more of the incineration residues for any of the hazardous constituents listed below exceed their respective maximum allowable concentrations also listed below, the batch of failing waste must either be re-treated until it meets these levels or managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(A) Inorganics (Leachable): Arsenic, 0.32 ppm; Barium, 6.3 ppm; Cadmium, 0.06 ppm; Chromium, 0.32 ppm; Cyanide, 4.4 ppm; Lead, 0.32 ppm; Mercury, 0.01 ppm; Nickel, 4.4 ppm; Selenium, 0.06 ppm; Silver, 0.32 ppm. Metal concentrations must be measured in the waste leachate as per 40 CFR 261.24. Cyanide extractions must be conducted using distilled water.</p> <p>(B) Organics: Benzene, 0.87 ppm; Benzo(a)anthracene, 0.10 ppm; Benzo(a)pyrene, 0.04 ppm; Benzo (b)fluoranthene, 0.16 ppm; Chlorobenzene, 152 ppm; o-Chlorophenol, 44 ppm; Chrysene, 15 ppm; 2, 4-D, 107 ppm; DDE, 1.0 ppm; Dibenz(a,h)anthracene, 0.007 ppm; 1, 4-Dichlorobenzene, 265 ppm; 1, 1-Dichloroethylene, 1.3 ppm; trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 37 ppm; Dichloromethane, 0.23 ppm; 2,4-Dichlorophenol, 43 ppm; Hexachlorobenzene, 0.26 ppm; Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene, 30 ppm; Polychlorinated biphenyls, 12 ppm; 2,4,5-T, 1×10^6 ppm; 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene, 56 ppm; Tetrachloroethylene, 3.4 ppm; Trichloroethylene, 1.1 ppm; 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol, 21,000 ppm; 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol, 0.35 ppm.</p> <p>(C) Chlorinated dioxins and furans: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin equivalents, 4×10^{-7} ppm.</p> <p>The petitioned by-product must be analyzed for the tetra-, penta-, hexa-, and heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, and the tetra-, penta-, hexa-, and heptachlorodibenzofurans to determine the 2, 3, 7, 8-tetra- chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin equivalent concentration. The analysis must be conducted using Method 8290, a high resolution gas chromatography/high resolution mass spectrometry method, and must achieve practical quantitation limits of 15 parts per trillion (ppt) for the tetra- and penta- homologs, and 37 ppt for the hexa- and hepta- homologs.</p> <p>(4) <i>Termination of testing</i>: Due to the possible variability of the incinerator feeds, the testing requirements of Condition (1)(B) will continue indefinitely.</p> <p>(5) <i>Data submittals</i>: Within one week of system start-up, ADPC&E must notify the Section Chief, Variances Section (see address below) when the full-scale incineration system is on-line and waste treatment has begun. The data obtained through Condition (1)(A) must be submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW (OS-343), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460, within the time period specified. At the Section Chief's request, ADPC&E must submit analytical data obtained through Condition (1)(B) within the time period specified by the Section Chief. Failure to submit the required data obtained from Condition (1)(A) within the specified time period or to maintain the required records for the time specified in Condition (1)(B) (or to submit data within the time specified by the Section Chief) will be considered by the Agency, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke ADPC&E's exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by the following certification statement:</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--|---|---|
| BBC Brown Boveri, Inc. Bethlehem Steel Corporation. | Sanford, FL Sparrows Point, Maryland. | <p>“Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 42 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete. As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete. In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company’s RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company’s reliance on the void exclusion.”</p> <p>Dewatered Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after October 17, 1986.</p> <p>Stabilized filter cake (at a maximum annual rate of 1100 cubic yards) from the treatment of wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after [insert date of publication in FEDERAL REGISTER]. Bethlehem Steel (BSC) must implement a testing program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Testing:</i> Sample collection and analyses (including quality control (QC) procedures) must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. If EPA judges the stabilization process to be effective under the conditions used during the initial verification testing, BSC may replace the testing required in Condition (1)(A) with the testing required in Condition (1)(B). BSC must continue to test as specified in Condition (1)(A) until and unless notified by EPA in writing that testing in Condition (1)(A) may be replaced by Condition (1)(B) (to the extent directed by EPA).</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> During at least the first eight weeks of operation of the full-scale treatment system, BSC must collect and analyze weekly composites representative of the stabilized waste. Weekly composites must be composed of representative grab samples collected from every batch during each week of stabilization. The composite samples must be collected and analyzed, prior to the disposal of the stabilized filter cake, for all constituents listed in Condition (3). BSC must report the analytical test data, including a record of the ratios of lime kiln dust and fly ash used and quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 60 days after the collection of the last composite of stabilized filter cake.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following written notification by EPA, BSC may substitute the testing condition in (1)(B) for (1)(A). BSC must collect and analyze at least one composite representative of the stabilized filter cake generated each month. Monthly composites must be comprised of representative samples collected from all batches that are stabilized in a one-month period. The monthly samples must be analyzed prior to the disposal of the stabilized filter cake for chromium, lead and nickel. BSC may, at its discretion, analyze composite samples more frequently to demonstrate that smaller batches of waste are non-hazardous.</p> <p>(C) <i>Annual Verification Testing:</i> In order to confirm that the characteristics of the treated waste do not change significantly, BSC must, on an annual basis, analyze a representative composite sample of stabilized filter cake for all TC constituents listed in 40 CFR §261.24 using the method specified therein. This composite sample must represent the stabilized filter cake generated over one week.</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> BSC must store, as hazardous, all stabilized filter cake generated until verification testing (as specified in Conditions (1)(A) and (1)(B)) is completed and valid analyses demonstrate that the delisting levels set forth in Condition (3) are met. If the levels of hazardous constituents measured in the samples of stabilized filter cake generated are below all the levels set forth in Condition (3), then the stabilized filter cake is non-hazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If hazardous constituent levels in any weekly or monthly composite sample equal or exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the stabilized filter cake generated during the time period corresponding to this sample must be retreated until it is below these levels or managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All concentrations must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR §261.24. The leachable concentrations for the constituents must be below the following levels (ppm): arsenic—4.8; barium—100; cadmium—0.48; chromium—5.0; lead—1.4; mercury—0.19; nickel—9.6; selenium—1.0; silver—5.0.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Boeing Commercial Airplane Co. Bommer Industries Inc. BWX] Technologies. | Auburn, Washington. | <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> After completing the initial verification test period in Condition (1)(A), if BSC decides to significantly change the stabilization process (<i>e.g.</i>, stabilization reagents) developed under Condition (1), then BSC must notify EPA in writing prior to instituting the change. After written approval by EPA, BSC may manage waste generated from the changed process as non-hazardous under this exclusion, provided the other conditions of this exclusion are fulfilled.</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> Two weeks prior to system start-up, BSC must notify in writing the Section Chief, Delisting Section (see address below) when stabilization of the dewatered filter cake will begin. The data obtained through Condition (1)(A) must be submitted to the Section Chief, Delisting Section, OSW (5304), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified. The analytical data, including quality control information and records of ratios of lime kiln dust and fly ash used, must be compiled and maintained on site for a minimum of five years. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by EPA or the State of Maryland. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by the Agency, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted:</p> <p>“Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C § 1001 and 42 U.S.C § 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company’s RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company’s reliance on the void exclusion.”</p> |
| | Landrum, SC | Residually contaminated soils in an inactive sludge pile containment area on March 27, 1990, previously used to store wastewater treatment sludges generated from electroplating operations (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006). |
| | Lynchburg, VA | <p>Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from their electroplating operations and contained in evaporation ponds #1 and #2 on August 12, 1987.</p> <p>Wastewater treatment sludge from electroplating operations (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated at a maximum annual rate of 500 cubic yards per year, after January 14, 2000, and disposed of in a Subtitle D landfill. BWX Technologies must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All leachable concentrations for the following constituents measure using the SW-846 method 1311 (the TCLP) must not exceed the following levels (mg/l). (a) Inorganic constituents—Antimony-0.6; Arsenic-5.0; Barium-100; Beryllium-0.4; Cadmium-0.5; Chromium-5.0; Cobalt-210; Copper-130; Lead-1.5; Mercury-0.2; Nickel-70; Silver-5.0; Thallium-0.2; Tin-2100; Zinc-1000; Fluoride-400. (b) Organic constituents—Acetone-400; Methylene Chloride-0.5.</p> <p>(2) <i>Verification testing schedule:</i> BWX Technologies must analyze a representative sample of the filter cake from the pickle acid treatment system on an annual, calendar year basis using methods with appropriate detection levels and quality control procedures. If the level of any constituent measured in the sample of filter cake exceeds the levels set forth in Paragraph 1, then the waste is hazardous and must be managed in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA. Data from the annual verification testing must be submitted to EPA within 60 days of the sampling event.</p> <p>(3) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If BWX Technologies significantly changes the manufacturing or treatment process described in the petition, or the chemicals used in the manufacturing or treatment process, BWX Technologies may not manage the filter cake generated from the new process under this exclusion until it has met the following conditions: (a) BWX Technologies must demonstrate that the waste meets the delisting levels set forth in Paragraph 1; (b) it must demonstrate that no new hazardous constituents listed in appendix VIII of part 261 have been introduced into the manufacturing or treatment process; and (c) it must obtain prior written approval from EPA to manage the waste under this exclusion.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(4) Data Submittals: The data obtained under Paragraphs 2 and 3 must be submitted to The Waste and Chemicals Management Division, U.S. EPA Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Records of operating conditions and analytical data must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years and must be furnished upon request by EPA or the Commonwealth of Virginia, and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or to maintain the required records on site for the specified time period will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent determined necessary by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the certification statement set forth in 40 CFR 260.22(i)(12) to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted.</p> <p>(5) Reopener:</p> <p>(a) If BWX Technologies discovers that a condition at the facility or an assumption related to the disposal of the excluded waste that was modeled or predicted in the petition does not occur as modeled or predicted, then BWX Technologies must report any information relevant to that condition, in writing, to the Regional Administrator or his delegate within 10 days of discovering that condition.</p> <p>(b) Upon receiving information described in paragraph (a) of this section, regardless of its source, the Regional Administrator or his delegate will determine whether the reported condition requires further action. Further action may include repealing the exclusion, modifying the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>(6) Notification Requirements: BWX Technologies must provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported for disposal at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activities. Failure to provide such a notification will be deemed to be a violation of this exclusion and may result in a revocation of the decision.</p> |
| Capitol Products Corp. | Harrisburg, PA | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after September 12, 1986. |
| Capitol Products Corporation. | Kentland, IN ... | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after November 17, 1986. |
| Care Free Aluminum Products, Inc. | Charlotte, Michigan. | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum (generated at a maximum annual rate of 100 cubic yards), after August 21, 1992. In order to confirm that the characteristics of the waste do not change significantly, the facility must, on an annual basis, analyze a representative composite sample for the constituents listed in § 261.24 using the method specified therein. The annual analytical results, including quality control information, must be compiled, certified according to § 260.22(i)(12), maintained on-site for a minimum of five years, and made available for inspection upon request by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Michigan. Failure to maintain the required records on-site will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. |
| Chamberlian-Featherlite, Inc. | Hot Springs, AR. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after July 16, 1986. |
| Cincinnati Metropolitan Sewer District. | Cincinnati, OH | Sluiced bottom ash (approximately 25,000 cubic yards) contained in the South Lagoon, on September 13, 1985 which contains EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F001, F002, F003, F004, and F005. |
| Clay Equipment Corporation. | Cedar Falls, Iowa. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) and spent cyanide bath solutions (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F009) generated from electroplating operations and disposed of in an on-site surface impoundment. This is a onetime exclusion. This exclusion was published on August 1, 1989. |
| Continental Can Co. | Olympia, WA | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (DPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after September 12, 1986. |
| Dover Corp., Norris Div. | Tulsa, OK | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from their electroplating operations after April 29, 1986. |
| DuraTherm, Incorporated. | San Leon, Texas. | <p>Desorber solids, (at a maximum generation of 20,000 cubic yards per calendar year) generated by DuraTherm using the thermal desorption treatment process, (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F037 and F038) and that is disposed of in subtitle D landfills after April 24, 2000.</p> <p>For the exclusion to be valid, DuraTherm must implement a testing program that meets the following Paragraphs:</p> <p>(1) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All leachable concentrations for those constituents must not exceed the following levels (ppm). The petitioner must use an acceptable leaching method, for example SW-846, Method 1311 to measure constituents in the waste leachate.</p> <p>Desorber solids (i) Inorganic Constituents Arsenic—1.35; Antimony—0.162; Barium—54.0; Beryllium—0.108; Cadmium—0.135; Chromium—0.6; Lead—0.405; Nickel—2.7; Selenium—1.0; Silver—5.0; Vanadium—5.4; Zinc—270.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(ii) Organic Constituents Anthracene—0.28; Benzene—0.135; Benzo(a) anthracene—0.059; Benzo(b)fluoranthene—0.11; Benzo(a)pyrene—0.061; Bis-ethylhexylphthalate—0.28; Carbon Disulfide—3.8; Chlorobenzene—0.057; Chrysene—0.059; o,m,p Cresols—54; Dibenz(a,h) anthracene—0.055; 2,4 Dimethyl phenol—18.9; Dioctyl phthalate—0.017; Ethylbenzene—0.057; Fluoranthene—0.068; Fluorene—0.059; Naphthalene—0.059; Phenanthrene—0.059; Phenol—6.2; Pyrene—0.067; Styrene—2.7; Trichloroethylene—0.054; Toluene—0.08; Xylene—0.032</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> (A) DuraTherm must store the desorber solids as described in its RCRA permit, or continue to dispose of as hazardous all desorber solids generated, until they have completed verification testing described in Paragraph (3)(A) and (B), as appropriate, and valid analyses show that paragraph (1) is satisfied.</p> <p>(B) In order to isolate wastes that have been processed in the unit prior to one of the waste codes to be delisted, DuraTherm must designate the first batch of F037, F038, K048, K049, K050, or K051 wastes as hazardous. Subsequent batches of these wastes which satisfy paragraph (1) are eligible for delisting if they meet the criteria in paragraph (1) and no additional constituents (other than those of the delisted waste streams) from the previously processed wastes are detected.</p> <p>(C) Levels of constituents measured in the samples of the desorber solids that do not exceed the levels set forth in Paragraph (1) are nonhazardous. DuraTherm can manage and dispose the nonhazardous desorber solids according to all applicable solid waste regulations.</p> <p>(D) If constituent levels in a sample exceed any of the delisting levels set in Paragraph (1), DuraTherm must retreat or stabilize the batches of waste used to generate the representative sample until it meets the levels in paragraph(1). DuraTherm must repeat the analyses of the treated waste.</p> <p>(E) If the facility has not treated the waste, DuraTherm must manage and dispose the waste generated under subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Verification Testing Requirements:</i> DuraTherm must perform sample collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, according to SW-846 methodologies. If EPA judges the process to be effective under the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing, DuraTherm may replace the testing required in Paragraph (3)(A) with the testing required in Paragraph (3)(B). DuraTherm must continue to test as specified in Paragraph (3)(A) until and unless notified by EPA in writing that testing in Paragraph (3)(A) may be replaced by Paragraph (3)(B).</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> After EPA grants the final exclusion, DuraTherm must do the following:</p> <p>(i) Collect and analyze composites of the desorber solids.</p> <p>(ii) Make two composites of representative grab samples collected.</p> <p>(iii) Analyze the waste, before disposal, for all of the constituents listed in Paragraph 1.</p> <p>(iv) Sixty (60) days after this exclusion becomes final, report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information.</p> <p>(v) Submit the test plan for conducting the multiple pH leaching procedure to EPA for approval at least 10 days before conducting the analysis.</p> <p>(vi) Conduct a multiple pH leaching procedure on 10 samples collected during the sixty-day test period.</p> <p>(vii) The ten samples should include both non-stabilized and stabilized residual solids. If none of the samples collected during the sixty-day test period need to be stabilized, DuraTherm should provide multiple pH data on the first sample of stabilized wastes generated.</p> <p>(viii) Perform the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure using three different pH extraction fluids to simulate disposal under three conditions and submit the results within 60 days of completion. Simulate an acidic landfill environment, basic landfill environment, and a landfill environment similar to the pH of the waste.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following written notification by EPA, DuraTherm may substitute the testing conditions in (3)(B) for (3)(A)(i). DuraTherm must continue to monitor operating conditions, and analyze representative samples each quarter of operation during the first year of waste generation. The samples must represent the waste generated in one quarter. DuraTherm must run the multiple pH procedure on these waste samples.</p> <p>(C) <i>Termination of Organic Testing:</i> (i) DuraTherm must continue testing as required under Paragraph (3)(B) for organic constituents in Paragraph (1)(A)(ii), until the analytical results submitted under Paragraph (3)(B) show a minimum of two consecutive samples below the delisting levels in Paragraph (1)(A)(i), DuraTherm may then request that EPA stop quarterly organic testing. After EPA notifies DuraTherm in writing, the company may end quarterly organic testing.</p> <p>(ii) Following cancellation of the quarterly testing, DuraTherm must continue to test a representative composite sample for all constituents listed in Paragraph (1) annually (by twelve months after final exclusion).</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If DuraTherm significantly changes the process described in its petition or starts any processes that generate(s) the waste that may or could affect the composition or type of waste generated as established under Paragraph (1) (by illustration, but not limitation, changes in equipment or operating conditions of the treatment process), they must notify EPA in writing; they may no longer handle the wastes generated from the new process as nonhazardous until the wastes meet the delisting levels set in Paragraph (1) and they have received written approval to do so from EPA.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|----------|---------|---|
| | | <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> DuraTherm must submit the information described below. If DuraTherm fails to submit the required data within the specified time or maintain the required records on-site for the specified time, EPA, at its discretion, will consider this sufficient basis to re-open the exclusion as described in Paragraph 6. DuraTherm must:</p> <p>(A) Submit the data obtained through Paragraph 3 to Mr. William Gallagher, Chief, Region 6 Delisting Program, EPA, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733, Mail Code, (6PD-O) within the time specified.</p> <p>(B) Compile records of operating conditions and analytical data from Paragraph (3), summarized, and maintained on-site for a minimum of five years.</p> <p>(C) Furnish these records and data when EPA or the State of Texas request them for inspection.</p> <p>(D) Send along with all data a signed copy of the following certification statement, to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted: Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 42 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>If any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion.</p> <p>(6) <i>Reopener Language:</i> (A) If, anytime after disposal of the delisted waste, DuraTherm possesses or is otherwise made aware of any environmental data (including but not limited to leachate data or groundwater monitoring data) or any other data relevant to the delisted waste indicating that any constituent identified for the delisting verification testing is at level higher than the delisting level allowed by the Regional Administrator or his delegate in granting the petition, then the facility must report the data, in writing, to the Regional Administrator or his delegate within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data.</p> <p>(B) If the annual testing of the waste does not meet the delisting requirements in Paragraph 1, DuraTherm must report the data, in writing, to the Regional Administrator or his delegate within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data.</p> <p>(C) If DuraTherm fails to submit the information described in paragraphs (5),(6)(A) or (6)(B) or if any other information is received from any source, the Regional Administrator or his delegate will make a preliminary determination as to whether the reported information requires Agency action to protect human health or the environment. Further action may include suspending, or revoking the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>(D) If the Regional Administrator or his delegate determines that the reported information does require Agency action, the Regional Administrator or his delegate will notify the facility in writing of the actions the Regional Administrator or his delegate believes are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The notice shall include a statement of the proposed action and a statement providing the facility with an opportunity to present information as to why the proposed Agency action is not necessary. The facility shall have 10 days from the date of the Regional Administrator or his delegate's notice to present such information.</p> <p>(E) Following the receipt of information from the facility described in paragraph (6)(D) or (if no information is presented under paragraph (6)(D)) the initial receipt of information described in paragraphs (5), (6)(A) or (6)(B), the Regional Administrator or his delegate will issue a final written determination describing the Agency actions that are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Any required action described in the Regional Administrator or his delegate's determination shall become effective immediately, unless the Regional Administrator or his delegate provides otherwise.</p> <p>(7) <i>Notification Requirements:</i> DuraTherm must do following before transporting the delisted waste: Failure to provide this notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision.</p> <p>(A) Provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which they will transport the delisted waste described above for disposal, 60 days before beginning such activities.</p> <p>(B) Update the one-time written notification if they ship the delisted waste into a different disposal facility.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Eli Lilly and Company. | Clinton, Indiana. | Incinerator scrubber liquids, entering and contained in their onsite surface impoundment, and solids settling from these liquids originating from the burning of spent solvents (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F002, F003, and F005) contained in their onsite surface impoundment and solids retention area on August 18, 1988 and any new incinerator scrubber liquids and settled solids generated in the surface impoundment and and disposed of in the retention are after August 12, 1988. |
| Envirite of Illinois (formerly Envirite Corporation). | Harvey, Illinois | See waste description under Envirite of Pennsylvania. |
| Envirite of Ohio (formerly Envirite Corporation). | Canton, Ohio | See waste description under Envirite of Pennsylvania. |
| Envirite of Pennsylvania (formerly Envirite Corporation). | York, Pennsylvania. | <p>Dewatered wastewater sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations; spent cyanide plating solutions (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F007) generated from electroplating operations; plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F008) generated from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process; spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F009) generated from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process; spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F011) generated from metal heat treating operations; quenching wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F012) generated from metal heat treating where cyanides are used in the process; wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after November 14, 1986. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern, the facility must implement a contingency testing program for the petitioned waste. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusions to be valid:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Each batch of treatment residue must be representatively sampled and tested using the EP Toxicity test for arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium, silver, mercury, and nickel. If the extract concentrations for chromium, lead, arsenic, and silver exceed 0.315 ppm; barium levels exceed 6.3 ppm; cadmium and selenium exceed 0.063 ppm; mercury exceeds 0.0126 ppm; or nickel levels exceed 2.205 ppm; the waste must be re-treated or managed and disposed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Parts 262 to 265 and the permitting standards of 40 CFR Part 270. (2) Each batch of treatment residue must be tested for reactive and leachable cyanide. If the reactive cyanide levels exceed 250 ppm or leachable cyanide levels (using the EP Toxicity test without acetic acid adjustment) exceed 1.26 ppm, the waste must be re-treated or managed and disposed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Parts 262 to 265 and the permitting standards of 40 CFR Part 270. (3) Each batch of waste must be tested for the total content of specific organic toxicants. If the total content of anthracene exceeds 76.8 ppm, 1,2-diphenyl hydrazine exceeds 0.001 ppm, methylene chloride exceeds 8.18 ppm, methyl ethyl ketone exceeds 326 ppm, n-nitrosodiphenylamine exceeds 11.9 ppm, phenol exceeds 1,566 ppm, tetrachloroethylene exceeds 0.188 ppm, or trichloroethylene exceeds 0.592 ppm, the waste must be managed and disposed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Parts 262 to 265 and the permitting standards of 40 CFR Part 270. (4) A grab sample must be collected from each batch to form one monthly composite sample which must be tested using GC/MS analysis for the compounds listed in #3, above, as well as the remaining organics on the priority pollutant list. (See 47 FR 52309, November 19, 1982, for a list of the priority pollutants.) (5) The data from conditions 1–4 must be kept on file at the facility for inspection purposes and must be compiled, summarized, and submitted to the Administrator by certified mail semi-annually. The Agency will review this information and if needed will propose to modify or withdraw the exclusion. The organics testing described in conditions 3 and 4, above, are not required until six months from the date of promulgation. The Agency's decision to conditionally exclude the treatment residue generated from the wastewater treatment systems at these facilities applies only to the wastewater and solids treatment systems as they presently exist as described in the delisting petition. The exclusion does not apply to the proposed process additions described in the petition as recovery including crystallization, electrolytic metals recovery, evaporative recovery, and ion exchange. |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| EPA's Mobile Incineration System. | Denney Farm Site; McDowell, MO. | Process wastewater, rotary kiln ash, CHEAF media, and other solids (except spent activated carbon) (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F022, F023, F026, F027, and F028) generated during the field demonstration of EPA's Mobile Incinerator at the Denney Farm Site in McDowell, Missouri, after July 25, 1985, so long as: (1) The incinerator is functioning properly; (2) a grab sample is taken from each tank of wastewater generated and the EP leachate values do not exceed 0.03 ppm for mercury, 0.14 ppm for selenium, and 0.68 ppm for chromium; and (3) a grab sample is taken from each drum of soil or ash generated and a core sample is collected from each CHEAF roll generated and the EP leachate values of daily composites do not exceed 0.044 ppm in ash or CHEAF media for mercury or 0.22 ppm in ash or CHEAF media for selenium. |
| Falconer Glass Indust., Inc. | Falconer, NY | Wastewater treatment sludges from the filter press and magnetic drum separator (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after July 16, 1986. |
| Florida Production Engineering Company. | Daytona Beach, Florida. | This is a one-time exclusion. Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations and contained in four on-site trenches on January 23, 1987. |
| General Electric Company. | Shreveport Louisiana. | Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations and contained in four on-site treatment ponds on August 12, 1987. |
| General Motors Corp., Fisher Body Division. | Elyria, OH | The residue generated from the use of the Chemfix® treatment process on sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations and contained in three on-site surface impoundments on November 14, 1986. To assure that stabilization occurs, the following conditions apply to this exclusion: (1) Mixing ratios shall be monitored continuously to assure consistent treatment. (2) One grab sample of the treated waste shall be taken each hour as it is pumped to the holding area (cell) from each trailer unit. At the end of each production day, the grab samples from the individual trailer units will be composited and the EP toxicity test will be run on each composite sample. If lead or total chromium concentrations exceed 0.315 ppm or if nickel exceeds 2.17 ppm, in the EP extract, the waste will be removed and retreated or disposed of as a hazardous waste. (3) The treated waste shall be pumped into bermed cells which are constructed to assure that the treated waste is identifiable and retrievable (i.e., the material can be removed and either disposed of as a hazardous waste or retreated if conditions 1 or 2 are not met). Failure to satisfy any of these conditions would render the exclusion void. This is a one-time exclusion, applicable only to the residue generated from the use of the Chemfix® treatment process on the sludge currently contained in the three on-site surface impoundments. |
| General Motors Corporation. | Lake Orion, Michigan. | Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) sludge from the chemical conversion coating (phosphate coating) of aluminum (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated at a maximum annual rate of 1,500 tons per year (or 1,500 cubic yards per year), after October 24, 1997 and disposed of in a Subtitle D landfill. 1. <i>Verification Testing:</i> GM must implement an annual testing program to demonstrate, based on the analysis of a minimum of four representative samples, that the constituent concentrations measured in the TCLP (or OWEP, where appropriate) extract of the waste are within specific levels. The constituent concentrations must not exceed the following levels (mg/l) which are back-calculated from the delisting health-based levels and a DAF of 90: Arsenic—4.5; Cobalt—189; Copper— 126; Nickel—63; Vanadium—18; Zinc—900; 1,2-Dichloroethane—0.45; Ethylbenzene—63; 4-Methylphenol—16.2; Naphthalene—90; Phenol—1800; and Xylene—900. The constituent concentrations must also be less than the following levels (mg/l) which are the toxicity characteristic levels: Barium—100.0; and Chromium (total)—5.0. 2. <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If GM significantly changes the manufacturing or treatment process or the chemicals used in the manufacturing or treatment process, GM may handle the WWTP filter press sludge generated from the new process under this exclusion after the facility has demonstrated that the waste meets the levels set forth in paragraph 1 and that no new hazardous constituents listed in Appendix VIII of Part 261 have been introduced. 3. <i>Data Submittals:</i> The data obtained through annual verification testing or paragraph 2 must be submitted to U.S. EPA Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604-3590, within 60 days of sampling. Records of operating conditions and analytical data must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years and must be made available for inspection. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the certification statement in 260.22(l)(12). |
| General Motors Corporation. Lansing Car Assembly—Body Plant. | Lansing, Michigan. | Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) sludge from the chemical conversion coating (phosphate coating) of aluminum (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated at a maximum annual rate of 1,250 cubic yards per year and disposed of in a Subtitle D landfill, after May 16, 2000. 1. <i>Delisting Levels:</i> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Geological Reclamation Operations and Systems, Inc. | Morrisville, PA | <p>(A) The constituent concentrations measured in the TCLP extract may not exceed the following levels (mg/L): Antimony—0.576; Arsenic—4.8; Barium—100; Beryllium—0.384; Cadmium—0.48; Chromium (total)—5; Cobalt—201.6; Copper—124.8; Lead—1.44; Mercury—0.192; Nickel—67.2; Selenium—1; Silver—5; Thallium—0.192; Tin—2016; Vanadium—28.8; Zinc—960; Cyanide—19.2; Fluoride—384; Acetone—336; m,p—Cresol—19.2; 1,1—Dichloroethane—0.0864; Ethylbenzene—67.2; Formaldehyde—672; Phenol—1920; Toluene—96; 1,1,1—Trichloroethane—19.2; Xylene—960.</p> <p>(B) The total concentration of formaldehyde in the waste may not exceed 2100 mg/kg.</p> <p>(C) Analysis for determining reactivity from sulfide must be added to verification testing when an EPA-approved method becomes available.</p> <p>2. Verification Testing: GM must implement an annual testing program to demonstrate that the constituent concentrations measured in the TCLP extract (or OWEP, where appropriate) of the waste do not exceed the delisting levels established in Condition (1).</p> <p>3. Changes in Operating Conditions: If GM significantly changes the manufacturing or treatment process or the chemicals used in the manufacturing or treatment process, GM must notify the EPA of the changes in writing. GM must handle wastes generated after the process change as hazardous until GM has demonstrated that the wastes meet the delisting levels set forth in Condition (1), that no new hazardous constituents listed in Appendix VIII of Part 261 have been introduced, and GM has received written approval from EPA.</p> <p>4. Data Submittals: GM must submit the data obtained through annual verification testing or as required by other conditions of this rule to U.S. EPA Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd. (DW-8J), Chicago, IL 60604, within 60 days of sampling. GM must compile, summarize, and maintain on site for a minimum of five years records of operating conditions and analytical data. GM must make these records available for inspection. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the certification statement in 40 CFR 260.22(i)(12).</p> <p>5. Reopener Language—(a) If, anytime after disposal of the delisted waste, GM possesses or is otherwise made aware of any environmental data (including but not limited to leachate data or groundwater monitoring data) or any other data relevant to the delisted waste indicating that any constituent identified in Condition (1) is at a level in the leachate higher than the delisting level established in Condition (1), or is at a level in the ground water or soil higher than the level predicted by the CML model, then GM must notify the Regional Administrator in writing within 10 days and must report the data within 45 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data.</p> <p>(b) Based on the information described in paragraph (a) and any other information received from any source, the Regional Administrator will make a preliminary determination as to whether the reported information requires Agency action to protect human health or the environment. Further action may include suspending, or revoking the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>(c) If the Regional Administrator determines that the reported information does require Agency action, the Regional Administrator will notify GM in writing of the actions the Regional Administrator believes are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The notice shall include a statement of the proposed action and a statement providing GM with an opportunity to present information as to why the proposed Agency action is not necessary or to suggest an alternative action. GM shall have 10 days from the date of the Regional Administrator's notice to present the information.</p> <p>(d) If after 10 days GM presents no further information, the Regional Administrator will issue a final written determination describing the Agency actions that are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Any required action described in the Regional Administrator's determination shall become effective immediately, unless the Regional Administrator provides otherwise.</p> <p>Wastewater treatment sludge filter cake from the treatment of EPA Hazardous Waste No. F039, generated at a maximum annual rate of 1,000 cubic yards. This exclusion was published on August 20, 1991. This exclusion covers the filter cake resulting from the treatment of hazardous leachate derived from only "old" GROWS and non-hazardous leachate derived from only non-hazardous sources. This exclusion does not address the wastes disposed of in the "old" GROWS Landfill or the grit generated during the removal of heavy solids from the landfill leachate. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the filter cake at levels of regulatory concern, GROWS must implement a testing program for the petitioned waste. This testing program must meet the conditions listed below in order for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Testing:</i> Sample collection and analyses, including quality control (QC) procedures, must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies.</p> <p>(A) <i>Sample Collection:</i> Each batch of waste generated over a four-week period must be collected in containers with a maximum capacity of 20-cubic yards. At the end of the four-week period, each container must be divided into four quadrants and a single, full-depth core sample shall be collected from each quadrant. All of the full-depth core samples then must be composited under laboratory conditions to produce one representative composite sample for the four-week period.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|----------|---------|--|
| | | <p>(B) <i>Sample Analysis:</i> Each four-week composite sample must be analyzed for all of the constituents listed in Condition (3). The analytical data, including quality control information, must be compiled and maintained on site for a minimum of three years. These data must be furnished upon request by any employee or representative of EPA or state of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding:</i> The dewatered filter cake waste must be stored as hazardous until the verification analyses are completed.</p> <p>If the four-week composite sample does not exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the filter cake waste corresponding to this sample may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If the four-week composite sample exceeds any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the filter cake waste generated during the time period corresponding to the four-week composite sample must be retreated until it meets these levels (analyses must be repeated) or managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>Filter cake waste which is generated but for which analyses are not complete or valid must be managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA, until valid analyses demonstrate that the waste meets the delisting levels.</p> <p>(3) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> If the concentrations in the four-week composite sample of the filter cake waste for any of the hazardous constituents listed below exceed their respective maximum allowable concentrations (ppm) also listed below, the four-week batch of failing filter cake waste must either be retreated until it meets these levels or managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(A) Inorganics (Leachable): Arsenic—0.79 Barium—15.9 Cadmium—0.16 Chromium—0.79 Cyanide—11.1 Lead—0.79 Mercury—0.032 Selenium—0.16 Silver—0.79 Nickel—11.1 Leachable metal concentrations must be measured in the filter cake leachate as per 40 CFR § 261.24. Cyanide extractions must be conducted using distilled water in place of the leaching media per 40 CFR § 261.24.</p> <p>(B) Organics: Acetone—2.02E+03 Acetophenone—3.53E+04 Acetonitrile; Methyl cyanide—2.43E+01 Acrolein—1.38E+02 Acrylonitrile—6.26E – 04 Aldrin—5.27E – 03 Aniline—8.72E – 01 Anthracene—3.01E+02 Benzene—3.47E+00 Benzo[a]anthracene—5.78E – 01 Benzo(b)fluoranthene—6.41E – 01 Benzo(k)fluoranthene—3.04E+03 Benzo[a]pyrene—1.51E – 01 gamma-BHC; Lindane—5.90E – 01 Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether—6.94E – 04 Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate—1.64E+02 Bromodichloromethane—2.94E+03 Bromoform; Tribromomethane—3.76E+03 Butyl benzyl phthalate—2.49E+05 Carbon disulfide—4.98E+04 Carbon tetrachloride—5.49E+00 Chlordane—7.51E+01 p-Chloroaniline—1.85E+02 Chlorobenzene—5.95E+02 Chlorobenzilate—1.68E+03 p-Chloro-m-cresol—5.18E+02 Chloroform—1.94E+00 2-Chlorophenol—1.72E+02 Chrysene—5.92E+01 Cresol—4.91E+03 2,4-D; 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid—4.17E+02 4,4'-DDD; DDD—2.33E+00 4,4'-DDE; DDE—3.86E+00 4,4'-DDT; DDT—1.21E+01 Dibenz[a,h]anthracene—2.86E – 02</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|----------|---------|--|
| | | Dibromochloromethane; Chlorodibromomethane—3.05E+03 |
| | | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane—4.09E - 02 |
| | | 1,2-Dibromoethane; Ethylene dibromide—2.37E - 03 |
| | | Di-n-butyl phthalate—9.84E+05 |
| | | o-Dichlorobenzene; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene—1.95E+04 |
| | | m-Dichlorobenzene; 1,3-Dichlorobenzene—1.87E+05 |
| | | p-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene—1.03E+03 |
| | | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine—2.21E - 01 |
| | | Dichlorodifluoromethane—4.15E+05 |
| | | 1,1-Dichloroethane—4.45E - 02 |
| | | 1,2-Dichloroethane; Ethylene dichloride—1.45E+00 |
| | | 1,1-Dichloroethylene—4.96E+00 |
| | | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene—1.42E+02 |
| | | 2,4-Dichlorophenol—1.69E+02 |
| | | 1,2-Dichloropropane—2.73E+00 |
| | | 1,3-Dichloropropene (total cis and trans isomers)—2.32E - 02 |
| | | Dieldrin—5.04E - 03 |
| | | Diethyl phthalate—1.00E+06 |
| | | Dimethoate—1.32E+00 |
| | | 7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene—1.46E - 02 |
| | | 2,4-Dimethylphenol—4.87E+01 |
| | | Dimethyl phthalate—1.00E+06 |
| | | m-Dinitrobenzene—5.14E+00 |
| | | 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol—2.00E+02 |
| | | 2,4-Dinitrophenol—8.96E+01 |
| | | Dinitrotoluene (total of-2,4- and 2,6- isomers)—4.54E - 03 |
| | | Dinoseb; DNBP—5.26E+02 |
| | | Di-n-octyl phthalate—1.34E+05 |
| | | 1,4-Dioxane—7.89E - 02 |
| | | Diphenylamine—4.81E+04 |
| | | Disulfoton—3.34E+00 |
| | | Endosulfan I and Endosulfan II (total)—7.74E+01 |
| | | Endrin—3.92E+00 |
| | | Ethylbenzene—1.94E+04 |
| | | Fluoranthene—1.16E+05 |
| | | Fluorene—4.09E+01 |
| | | Heptachlor—1.31E+01 |
| | | Heptachlor epoxide—3.26E+00 |
| | | Hexachlorobenzene—1.02E+00 |
| | | Hexachlorobutadiene—2.01E+01 |
| | | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene—3.23E+04 |
| | | Hexachloroethane—1.15E+01 |
| | | Hexachlorophene;—1.22E+04 |
| | | Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene—1.16E+02 |
| | | Isobutyl alcohol; Isobutanol—3.22E+04 |
| | | Isophorone—2.86E+00 |
| | | Methacrylonitrile; 2-methyl-2-Propenenitrile—5.77E - 01 |
| | | Methoxychlor—1.03E+05 |
| | | Methylbromide; Bromomethane—1.41E+02 |
| | | Methyl chloride; Chloromethane—3.22E+04 |
| | | Methylene chloride; Dichloromethane—9.07E - 01 |
| | | Methyl ethyl ketone; 2-Butanone—1.50E+03 |
| | | Methyl methacrylate—5.08E+05 |
| | | Methyl parathion; Phosphorothioic acid—5.27E+01 |
| | | 4-Methyl-2-pentanone; Methyl isobutyl ketone—6.40E+03 |
| | | Naphthalene—1.00E+06 |
| | | Nitrobenzene—2.56E+01 |
| | | N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine—8.15E - 05 |
| | | N-Nitrosodiethylamine—2.00E - 07 |
| | | N-Nitrosodimethylamine—2.19E - 05 |
| | | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine—4.55E+01 |
| | | N-Nitrosodipropylamine; Di-n-propylnitrosamine; N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine—5.02E - 05 |
| | | Nitrosopyrrolidine; N-Nitrosopyrrolidine; l-nitroso-Pyrrolidine—3.06E - 05 |
| | | Polychlorinated biphenyls;—4.77E+01 |
| | | Pentachlorobenzene—8.91E+03 |
| | | Pentachloronitrobenzene—2.82E+00 |
| | | Pentachlorophenol—1.14E+04 |
| | | Phenanthrene—5.46E+01 |
| | | Phenol—8.00E+04 |
| | | Pronamide—2.13E+05 |
| | | Pyrene—1.00E+06 |
| | | Pyridine—1.31E+01 |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--|------------------------|--|
| | | Silvex; 2,4,5-TP; 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-Propanoic acid—3.87E+01 Styrene—9.14E+00 2,4,5-T; 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid—6.63E+03 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene—2.19E+02 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane—2.28E - 02 Tetrachloroethene; Tetrachloroethylene—1.34E+01 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol—1.17E+04 Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate—2.51E+02 Toluene—4.58E+04 Toxaphene—3.09E+02 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene—4.75E+04 1,1,1-Trichloroethane—8.70E+02 1,1,2-Trichloroethane—9.03E - 02 Trichloroethylene; Trichloroethene—4.47E+00 Trichlorofluoromethane—3.31E+05 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol—8.20E+04 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol—1.38E+00 1,2,3-Trichloropropane—5.46E+02 sym-Trinitrobenzene—2.17E+00 Vinyl chloride—7.11E - 01 Xylene (total)—8.49E+05 |
| Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. | Randleman, NC. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations. |
| Gould, Inc | McConnellsville, OH. | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after November 27, 1985. |
| Hoechst Celanese Corporation. | Bucks, Alabama. | Distillation bottoms generated (at a maximum annual rate of 31,500 cubic yards) from the production of sodium hydrosulfite (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F003). This exclusion was published on July 17, 1990. This exclusion does not include the waste contained in Hoechst Celanese's on-site surface impoundment. |
| Hoechst Celanese Corporation. | Leeds, South Carolina. | Distillation bottoms generated (at a maximum annual rate of 38,500 cubic yards) from the production of sodium hydrosulfite (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F003). This exclusion was published on July 17, 1990. |
| Hanover Wire Cloth Division. | Hanover, Pennsylvania. | Dewatered filter cake (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after August 15, 1986. |
| Holston Army Ammunition Plant. | Kingsport, Tennessee. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F003, F005, and K044) generated from the manufacturing and processing of explosives and containing spent non-halogenated solvents after November 14, 1986. |
| Imperial Clevite | Salem, IN | Solid resin cakes containing EPA Hazardous Waste No. F002 generated after August 27, 1985, from solvent recovery operations. |
| Indiana Steel & Wire Corporation (formerly General Cable Co.). | Muncie, IN | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F006 and K062) generated from electroplating operations and steel finishing operations after October 24, 1986. This exclusion does not apply to sludges in any on-site impoundments as of this date. |
| International Minerals and Chemical Corporation. | Terre Haute, Indiana. | Spent non-halogenated solvents and still bottoms (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F003) generated from the recovery of n-butyl alcohol after August 15, 1986. |
| Kawneer Company, Incorporated. | Springdale, Arkansas. | Wastewater treatment filter press sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated (at a maximum annual rate of 26 cubic yards) from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum. This exclusion was published on November 13, 1990. |
| Kay-Fries, Inc | Stoney Point, NY. | Biological aeration lagoon sludge and filter press sludge generated after September 21, 1984, which contain EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F003 and F005 as well as that disposed of in a holding lagoon as of September 21, 1984. |
| Keymark Corp | Fonda, NY | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from chemical conversion coating of aluminum after November 27, 1985. |
| Keymark Corp | Fonda, NY | Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum and contained in an on-site impoundment on August 12, 1987. This is a one-time exclusion. |
| Lederle Laboratories. | Pearl River, NY. | Spent non-halogenated solvents and still bottoms (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F003 and F005) generated from the recovery of the following solvents: Xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, methanol, toluene, and pyridine after August 2, 1988. Exclusion applies to primary and secondary filter press sludges and compost soils generated from these sludges. |
| Lincoln Plating Company. | Lincoln, NE | Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after November 17, 1986. |
| Loxreen Company, Inc. | Hayti, MO | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after July 16, 1986. |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| MAHLE, Inc. ... | Morristown, Tennessee. | Wastewater treatment sludge filter cake (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum (generated at a maximum annual rate of 33 cubic yards), after August 21, 1992. In order to confirm that the characteristics of the waste do not change significantly, the facility must, on an annual basis sample and test for the constituents listed in 40 CFR 261.24 using the method specified therein. The annual analytical results (including quality control information) must be compiled, certified according to 40 CFR 260.22(i)(12), maintained on-site for a minimum of five years, and made available for inspection upon request by representatives of EPA or the State of Tennessee. Failure to maintain the required records on-site will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. |
| Marquette Electronics Incorporated. | Milwaukee, Wisconsin. | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations. This exclusion was published on April 20, 1989. |
| Martin Marietta Aerospace. | Ocala, Florida | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after January 23, 1987. |
| Mason Chamberlain, Incorporated. | Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. | Wastewater treatment sludge filter cake (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated (at a maximum annual rate of 1,262 cubic yards) from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum. This exclusion was published on October 27, 1989. |
| Maytag Company. | Newton, IA | Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations and wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum November 17, 1986. |
| McDonnell Douglas Corporation. | Tulsa, Oklahoma. | <p>Stabilized wastewater treatment sludges from surface impoundments previously closed as a landfill (at a maximum generation of 85,000 cubic yards on a one-time basis). EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019, F002, F003, and F005 generated at U.S. Air Force Plant No. 3, Tulsa, Oklahoma and is disposed of in Subtitle D landfills after February 26, 1999.</p> <p>McDonnell Douglas must implement a testing program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All leachable concentrations for the constituents in Conditions (1)(A) and (1)(B) in the approximately 5,000 cubic yards of combined stabilization materials and excavated sludges from the bottom portion of the northwest lagoon of the surface impoundments which are closed as a landfill must not exceed the following levels (ppm) after the stabilization process is completed in accordance with Condition (3). Constituents must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR 261.24. Cyanide extractions must be conducted using distilled water in the place of the leaching media per 40 CFR 261.24. Constituents in Condition (1)(C) must be measured as the total concentrations in the waste(ppm).</p> <p>(A) Inorganic Constituents (leachate) Antimony-0.336; Cadmium-0.280; Chromium (total)-5.0; Lead-0.84; Cyanide-11.2;</p> <p>(B) Organic Constituents (leachate) Benzene-0.28; trans-1,2-Dichloroethene-5.6; Tetrachloroethylene-0.280; Trichloroethylene-0.280</p> <p>(C) Organic Constituents (total analysis). Benzene-10.; Ethylbenzene-10.; Toluene-30.; Xylenes-30.; trans-1,2-Dichloroethene-30.; Tetrachloroethylene-6.0; Trichloroethylene-6.0.</p> <p>McDonnell Douglas Corporation shall control volatile emissions from the stabilization process by collection of the volatile chemicals as they are emitted from the waste but before release to the ambient air, and the facility shall use dust control measures. These two controls must be adequate to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>The approximately 80,000 cubic yards of previously stabilized waste in the upper northwest lagoon, entire northeast lagoon, and entire south lagoon of the surface impoundments which were closed as a landfill requires no verification testing.</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> McDonnell Douglas must store as hazardous all stabilized waste from the bottom portion of the northwest lagoon area of the closed landfill as generated until verification testing as specified in Condition (3), is completed and valid analyses demonstrate that Condition (1) is satisfied. If the levels of constituents measured in the samples of the stabilized waste do not exceed the levels set forth in Condition (1), then the waste is nonhazardous and may be managed and disposed of in a Subtitle D landfill in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If constituent levels in a sample exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition (1), the waste generated during the time period corresponding to this sample must be restabilized until delisting levels are met or managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>(3) <i>Verification Testing Requirements:</i> Sample collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. McDonnell Douglas must stabilize the previously unstabilized waste from the bottom portion of the northwest lagoon of the surface impoundment (which was closed as a landfill) using fly ash, kiln dust or similar accepted materials in batches of 500 cubic yards or less. McDonnell Douglas must analyze one composite sample from each batch of 500 cubic yards or less. A minimum of four grab samples must be taken from each waste pile (or other designated holding area) of stabilized waste generated from each batch run. Each composited batch sample must be analyzed, prior to disposal of the waste in the batch represented by that sample, for constituents listed in Condition (1). There are no verification testing requirements for the stabilized wastes in the upper portions of the northwest lagoon, the entire northeast lagoon, and the entire south lagoon of the surface impoundments which were closed as a landfill.</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If McDonnell Douglas significantly changes the stabilization process established under Condition (3) (e.g., use of new stabilization agents), McDonnell Douglas must notify the Agency in writing. After written approval by EPA, McDonnell Douglas may handle the wastes generated as non-hazardous, if the wastes meet the delisting levels set in Condition (1).</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> Records of operating conditions and analytical data from Condition (3) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by EPA, or the State of Oklahoma, or both, and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted: Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. §1001 and 42 U.S.C. §6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion.</p> <p>(6) <i>Reopener Language</i> (a) If McDonnell Douglas discovers that a condition at the facility or an assumption related to the disposal of the excluded waste that was modeled or predicted in the petition does not occur as modeled or predicted, then McDonnell Douglas must report any information relevant to that condition, in writing, to the Regional Administrator or his delegate within 10 days of discovering that condition. (b) Upon receiving information described in paragraph (a) from any source, the Regional Administrator or his delegate will determine whether the reported condition requires further action. Further action may include revoking the exclusion, modifying the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>(7) <i>Notification Requirements:</i> McDonnell Douglas must provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported for disposal at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activity. The one-time written notification must be updated if the delisted waste is shipped to a different disposal facility. Failure to provide such a notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision.</p> |
| Merck & Company, Incorporated. | Elkton, Virginia | One-time exclusion for fly ash (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F002) from the incineration of wastewater treatment sludge generated from pharmaceutical production processes and stored in an on-site fly ash lagoon. This exclusion was published on May 12, 1989. |
| Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati. | Cincinnati, OH | Sluiced bottom ash sludge (approximately 25,000 cubic yards), contained in the North Lagoon, on September 21, 1984, which contains EPA Hazardous Wastes Nos. F001, F002, F003, F004, and F005. |
| Michelin Tire Corp. | Sandy Springs, South Carolina. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Wastes No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after November 14, 1986. |
| Monroe Auto Equipment. | Paragould, AR | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after vacuum filtration after November 27, 1985. This exclusion does not apply to the sludge contained in the on-site impoundment. |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--|------------------------|---|
| North American Philips Consumer Electronics Corporation. | Greenville, Tennessee. | Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations. This exclusion was published on April 20, 1989. |
| Occidental Chemical. | Ingleside, Texas. | <p>Limestone Sludge, (at a maximum generation 1,114 cubic yards per calendar year) Rockbox Residue, (at a maximum generation of 1,000 cubic yards per calendar year) generated by Occidental Chemical using the wastewater treatment process to treat the Rockbox Residue and the Limestone Sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F025, F001, F003, and F005) generated at Occidental Chemical.</p> <p>Occidental Chemical must implement a testing program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All concentrations for the following constituents must not exceed the following levels (ppm). The Rockbox Residue and the Limestone Sludge, must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 261.24.</p> <p>(A) Rockbox Residue</p> <p>(i) Inorganic Constituents: Barium-100; Chromium-5; Copper-130; Lead-1.5; Selenium-1; Tin-2100; Vanadium-30; Zinc-1,000</p> <p>(ii) Organic Constituents: Acetone-400; Bromodichloromethane-0.14; Bromoform-1.0; Chlorodibromomethane-0.1; Chloroform-1.0; Dichloromethane-1.0; Ethylbenzene-7,000; 2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalent-0.0000006</p> <p>(B) Limestone Sludge</p> <p>(i) Inorganic Constituents: Antimony-0.6; Arsenic-5; Barium-100; Beryllium-0.4; Chromium-5; Cobalt-210; Copper-130; Lead-1.5; Nickel-70; Selenium-5; Silver-5; Vanadium-30; Zinc-1,000</p> <p>(ii) Organic Constituents: Acetone-400; Bromoform-1.0; Chlorodibromomethane-0.1; Dichloromethane-1.0; Diethyl phthalate-3,000; Ethylbenzene-7,000; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane-20; Toluene-700; Trichlorofluoromethane-1,000; Xylene-10,000, 2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalent-0.0000006;</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> Occidental Chemical must store in accordance with its RCRA permit, or continue to dispose of as hazardous waste all Rockbox Residue and the Limestone Sludge generated until the verification testing described in Condition (3)(B), as appropriate, is completed and valid analyses demonstrate that condition (3) is satisfied. If the levels of constituents measured in the samples of the Rockbox Residue and the Limestone Sludge do not exceed the levels set forth in Condition (1), then the waste is nonhazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If constituent levels in a sample exceed any of the delisting levels waste generated during the time period corresponding to this sample must be managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Verification Testing Requirements:</i> Sample collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. If EPA judges the incineration process to be effective under the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing, Occidental Chemical may replace the testing required in Condition (3)(A) with the testing required in Condition (3)(B). Occidental Chemical must continue to test as specified in Condition (3)(A) until and unless notified by EPA in writing that testing in Condition (3)(A) may be replaced by Condition (3)(B).</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> (i) During the first 40 operating days of the Incinerator Offgas Treatment System after the final exclusion is granted, Occidental Chemical must collect and analyze composites of the Limestone Sludge. Daily composites must be representative grab samples collected every 6 hours during each unit operating cycle. The two wastes must be analyzed, prior to disposal, for all of the constituents listed in Paragraph 1. The waste must also be analyzed for pH. Occidental Chemical must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the generation of the two wastes.</p> <p>(ii) When the Rockbox unit is decommissioned for cleanout, after the final exclusion is granted, Occidental Chemical must collect and analyze composites of the Rockbox Residue. Two composites must be composed of representative grab samples collected from the Rockbox unit. The waste must be analyzed, prior to disposal, for all of the constituents listed in Paragraph 1. The waste must be analyzed for pH. No later than 90 days after the Rockbox is decommissioned for cleanout the first two times after this exclusion becomes final, Occidental Chemical must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following written notification by EPA, Occidental Chemical may substitute the testing conditions in (3)(B) for (3)(A)(i). Occidental Chemical must continue to monitor operating conditions, analyze samples representative of each quarter of operation during the first year of waste generation. The samples must represent the waste generated over one quarter. (This provision does not apply to the Rockbox Residue.)</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(C) <i>Termination of Organic Testing for the Limestone Sludge:</i> Occidental Chemical must continue testing as required under Condition (3)(B) for organic constituents specified under Condition (3)(B) for organic constituents specified in Condition (1)(A)(ii) and (1)(B)(ii) until the analyses submitted under Condition (3)(B) show a minimum of two consecutive quarterly samples below the delisting levels in Condition (1)(A)(ii) and (1)(B)(ii). Occidental Chemical may then request that quarterly organic testing be terminated. After EPA notifies Occidental Chemical in writing it may terminate quarterly organic testing. Following termination of the quarterly testing, Occidental Chemical must continue to test a representative composite sample for all constituents listed in Condition (1) on an annual basis (no later than twelve months after exclusion).</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If Occidental Chemical significantly changes the process which generate(s) the waste(s) and which may or could affect the composition or type waste(s) generated as established under Condition (1) (by illustration, but not limitation, change in equipment or operating conditions of the treatment process), Occidental Chemical must notify the EPA in writing and may no longer handle the wastes generated from the new process or no longer discharges as nonhazardous until the wastes meet the delisting levels set Condition (1) and it has received written approval to do so from EPA.</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> The data obtained through Condition 3 must be submitted to Mr. William Gallagher, Chief, Region 6 Delisting Program, U.S. EPA, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733, Mail Code, (6PD–O) within the time period specified. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from Condition (1) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by EPA, or the State of Texas, and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted:</p> <p>Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. § 1001 and 42 U.S.C. § 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion.</p> <p>(6) <i>Reopener:</i> (a) If Occidental Chemical discovers that a condition at the facility or an assumption related to the disposal of the excluded waste that was modeled or predicted in the petition does not occur as modeled or predicted, then Occidental Chemical must report any information relevant to that condition, in writing, to the Director of the Multimedia Planning and Permitting Division or his delegate within 10 days of discovering that condition. (b) Upon receiving information described in paragraph (a) from any source, the Director or his delegate will determine whether the reported condition requires further action. Further action may include revoking the exclusion, modifying the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>(7) <i>Notification Requirements:</i> Occidental Chemical must provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported for disposal at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activities. Failure to provide such a notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision.</p> |
| Philway Products, Incorporated. | Ashland, Ohio | Filter press sludge generated (at a maximum annual rate of 96 cubic yards) during the treatment of electroplating wastewaters using lime (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006). This exclusion was published on October 26, 1990. |
| Plastene Supply Company. | Portageville, Missouri. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after August 15, 1986. |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| POP Fasteners | Shelton, Connecticut. | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations (at a maximum annual rate of 1,000 cubic yards) after September 19, 1994. In order to confirm that the characteristics of the waste do not change significantly, the facility must, on an annual basis, analyze a representative composite sample for the constituents listed in §261.24 using the method specified therein. The annual analytical results, including quality control information, must be compiled, certified according to §260.22(i)(12), maintained on site for a minimum of five years, and made available for inspection upon request by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Connecticut. Failure to maintain the required records on site will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. |
| Reynolds Metals Company. | Sheffield, AL .. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after August 15, 1986. |
| Reynolds Metals Company. | Sheffield, AL .. | Wastewater treatment filter press sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated (at a maximum annual rate of 3,840 cubic yards) from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum. This exclusion was published on July 17, 1990. |
| Rhodia | Houston, Texas | <p>Filter-cake Sludge, (at a maximum generation of 1,200 cubic yards per calendar year) generated by Rhodia using the SARU and AWT treatment process to treat the filter-cake sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. D001–D43, F001–F012, F019, F024, F025, F032, F034, F037–F039) generated at Rhodia.</p> <p>Rhodia must implement a testing program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All concentrations for the following constituents must not exceed the following levels (mg/l). For the filter-cake constituents must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR 261.24.</p> <p>(A) Filter-cake Sludge</p> <p>(i) Inorganic Constituents: Antimony-1.15; Arsenic-1.40; Barium-21.00; Beryllium-1.22; Cadmium-0.11; Cobalt-189.00; Copper-90.00; Chromium-0.60; Lead-0.75; Mercury-0.025; Nickel-9.00; Selenium-4.50; Silver-0.14; Thallium-0.20; Vanadium-1.60; Zinc-4.30</p> <p>(ii) Organic Constituents: Chlorobenzene-Non Detect; Carbon Tetrachloride-Non Detect; Acetone-360; Chloroform-0.9</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> Rhodia must store in accordance with its RCRA permit, or continue to dispose of as hazardous waste all Filter-cake Sludge until the verification testing described in Condition (3)(A), as appropriate, is completed and valid analyses demonstrate that condition (3) is satisfied. If the levels of constituents measured in the samples of the Filter-cake Sludge do not exceed the levels set forth in Condition (1), then the waste is nonhazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations.</p> <p>(3) <i>Verification Testing Requirements:</i> Rhodia must perform sample collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, according to SW-846 methodologies. If EPA judges the process to be effective under the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing, Rhodia may replace the testing required in Condition (3)(A) with the testing required in Condition (3)(B). Rhodia must continue to test as specified in Condition (3)(A) until and unless notified by EPA in writing that testing in Condition (3)(A) may be replaced by Condition (3)(B).</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> At quarterly intervals for one year after the final exclusion is granted, Rhodia must collect and analyze composites of the filter-cake sludge. From Paragraph 1 TCLP must be run on all waste and any constituents for which total concentrations have been identified. Rhodia must conduct a multiple pH leaching procedure on samples collected during the quarterly intervals. Rhodia must perform the TCLP procedure using distilled water and three different pH extraction fluids to simulate disposal under three conditions. Simulate an acidic landfill environment, basic landfill environment and a landfill environment similar to the pH of the waste. Rhodia must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the generation of the waste.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following termination of the quarterly testing, Rhodia must continue to test a representative composite sample for all constituents listed in Condition (1) on an annual basis (no later than twelve months after the final exclusion).</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If Rhodia significantly changes the process which generate(s) the waste(s) and which may or could affect the composition or type waste(s) generated as established under Condition (1) (by illustration, but not limitation, change in equipment or operating conditions of the treatment process), or its NPDES permit is changed, revoked or not reissued, Rhodia must notify the EPA in writing and may no longer handle the waste generated from the new process or no longer discharge as non-hazardous until the waste meet the delisting levels set in Condition (1) and it has received written approval to do so from EPA.</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> Rhodia must submit the information described below. If Rhodia fails to submit the required data within the specified time or maintain the required records on-site for the specified time, EPA, at its discretion, will consider this sufficient basis to reopen the exclusion as described in Paragraph 6. Rhodia must:</p> <p>(A) Submit the data obtained through Paragraph 3 to Mr. William Gallagher, Chief, Region 6 Delisting Program, EPA, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733, Mail Code, (6PD–O) within the time specified.</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| <p>Siegel-Robert, Inc. Square D Company. Syntex Agribusiness.</p> | <p>St. Louis, MO Oxford, Ohio .. Springfield, MO.</p> | <p>(B) Compile records of operating conditions and analytical data from Paragraph (3), summarized, and maintained on-site for a minimum of five years. (C) Furnish these records and data when EPA or the State of Texas request them for inspection. (D) Send along with all data a signed copy of the following certification statement, to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted: (i) Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 42 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete. (ii) As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete. (iii) If any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion. (6) <i>Reopener Language</i> (A) If, anytime after disposal of the delisted waste, Rhodia possesses or is otherwise made aware of any environmental data (including but not limited to leachate data or groundwater monitoring data) or any other data relevant to the delisted waste indicating that any constituent identified for the delisting verification testing is at level higher than the delisting level allowed by the Regional Administrator or his delegate in granting the petition, then the facility must report the data, in writing, to the Regional Administrator or his delegate within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data. (B) If the annual testing of the waste does not meet the delisting requirements in Paragraph 1, Rhodia must report the data, in writing, to the Regional Administrator or his delegate within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data. (C) If Rhodia fails to submit the information described in paragraphs (5), (6)(A) or (6)(B) or if any other information is received from any source, the Regional Administrator or his delegate will make a preliminary determination as to whether the reported information requires Agency action to protect human health or the environment. Further action may include suspending, or revoking the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment. (D) If the Regional Administrator or his delegate determines that the reported information does require Agency action, the Regional Administrator or his delegate will notify the facility in writing of the actions the Regional Administrator or his delegate believes are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The notice shall include a statement of the proposed action and a statement providing the facility with an opportunity to present information as to why the proposed Agency action is not necessary. The facility shall have 10 days from the date of the Regional Administrator or his delegate's notice to present such information. (E) Following the receipt of information from the facility described in paragraph (6)(D) or (if no information is presented under paragraph (6)(D)) the initial receipt of information described in paragraphs (5), (6)(A) or (6)(B), the Regional Administrator or his delegate will issue a final written determination describing the Agency actions that are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Any required action described in the Regional Administrator or his delegate's determination shall become effective immediately, unless the Regional Administrator or his delegate provides otherwise. (7) <i>Notification Requirements:</i> Rhodia must do following before transporting the delisted waste: Failure to provide this notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision. (A) Provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which they will transport the delisted waste described above for disposal, 60 days before beginning such activities. (B) Update the one-time written notification if they ship the delisted waste into a different disposal facility.</p> <p>Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after November 27, 1985. Dewatered filter press sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after August 15, 1986. Kiln ash, cyclone ash, separator sludge, and filtered wastewater (except spent activated carbon) (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F020 generated during the treatment of wastewater treatment sludge by the EPA's Mobile Incineration System at the Denney Farm Site in McDowell, Missouri after June 2, 1988, so long as:</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(1) The incinerator is monitored continuously and is in compliance with operating permit conditions. Should the incinerator fail to comply with the permit conditions relevant to the mechanical operation of the incinerator, Syntex must test the residues generated during the run when the failure occurred according to the requirements of Conditions (2) through (6), regardless of whether or not the demonstration in Condition (7) has been made.</p> <p>(2) Four grab samples of wastewater must be composited from the volume of filtered wastewater collected after each eight hour run and, prior to disposal the composite samples must be analyzed for the EP toxic metals, nickel, and cyanide. If arsenic, chromium, lead, and silver EP leachate test results exceed 0.61 ppm; barium levels exceed 12 ppm; cadmium and selenium levels exceed 0.12 ppm; mercury levels exceed 0.02 ppm; nickel levels exceed 6.1 ppm; or cyanide levels exceed 2.4 ppm, the wastewater must be retreated to achieve these levels or must be disposed in accordance with all applicable hazardous waste regulations. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies.</p> <p>(3) One grab sample must be taken from each drum of kiln and cyclone ash generated during each eight hour run; all grabs collected during a given eight hour run must then be composited to form one composite sample. A composite sample of four grab samples of the separator sludge must be collected at the end of each eight hour run. Prior to the disposal of the residues from each eight hour run, an EP leachate test must be performed on these composite samples and the leachate analyzed for the EP toxic metals, nickel, and cyanide (using a distilled water extraction for the cyanide extraction) to demonstrate that the following maximum allowable treatment residue concentrations listed below are not exceeded. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. Any residues which exceed any of the levels listed below must be retreated to achieve these levels or must be disposed in accordance with all applicable hazardous waste regulations.</p> <p>Maximum Allowable Solids Treatment Residue EP Leachate Concentrations (mg/L)</p> <p>Arsenic—1.6 Barium—32 Cadmium—0.32 Chromium—1.6 Lead—1.6 Mercury—0.065 Nickel—16 Selenium—0.32 Silver—1.6 Cyanide—6.5</p> <p>(4)—If Syntex stabilizes any of the kiln and cyclone ash or separator sludge, a Portland cement-type stabilization process must be used and Syntex must collect a composite sample of four grab samples from each batch of stabilized waste. An MEP leachate test must be performed on these composite samples and the leachate analyzed for the EP toxic metals, nickel, and cyanide (using a distilled water extraction for the cyanide leachate analysis) to demonstrate that the maximum allowable treatment residue concentrations listed in Condition (3) are not exceeded during any run of the MEP extraction. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. Any residues which exceed any of the levels listed in Condition (3) must be retreated to achieve these levels or must be disposed in accordance with all applicable hazardous waste regulations. (If the residues are stabilized, the analyses required in this condition supercede the analyses required in Condition (3).)</p> <p>(5) Syntex must generate, prior to disposal of residues, verification data from each eight hour run from each treatment residue (<i>i.e.</i>, kiln and cyclone ash, separator sludge, and filtered wastewater) to demonstrate that the maximum allowable treatment residue concentrations listed below are not exceeded. Samples must be collected as specified in Conditions (2) and (3). Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. Any solid or liquid residues which exceed any of the levels listed below must be retreated to achieve these levels or must be disposed in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>Maximum Allowable Wastewater Concentrations (ppm):</p> <p>Benz(a)anthracene—1×10^{-4} Benzo(a)pyrene—4×10^{-5} Benzo(b)fluoranthene—2×10^{-4} Chloroform—0.07 Chrysene—0.002 Dibenz(a,h)anthracene—9×10^{-6} 1,2-Dichloroethane—0.06 Dichloromethane—0.06 Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene—0.002 Polychlorinated biphenyls—1×10^{-4} 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene—0.13 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol—12 Toluene—120 Trichloroethylene—0.04 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol—49 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol—0.02</p> <p>Maximum Allowable Solid Treatment Residue Concentrations (ppm):</p> <p>Benz(a)anthracene—1.1</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>Benzo(a)pyrene—0.43 Benzo(b)fluoranthene—1.8 Chloroform—5.4 Chrysene—170 Dibenz(a,h)anthracene—0.083 Dichloromethane—2.4 1,2-Dichloroethane—4.1 Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene—330 Polychlorinated biphenyls—0.31 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene—720 Trichloroethylene—6.6 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol—3.9</p> <p>(6) Syntex must generate, prior to disposal of residues, verification data from each eight hour run for each treatment residue (<i>i.e.</i>, kiln and cyclone ash, separator sludge, and filtered wastewater) to demonstrate that the residues do not contain tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins or furans at levels of regulatory concern. Samples must be collected as specified in Conditions (2) and (3). The TCDD equivalent levels for wastewaters must be less than 2 ppq and less than 5 ppt for the solid treatment residues. Any residues with detected dioxins or furans in excess of these levels must be retreated or must be disposed as acutely hazardous. Method 8290, a high resolution gas chromatography and high resolution mass spectroscopy (HRGC/HRMS) analytical method, must be used. For tetra- and pentachlorinated dioxin and furan homologs, the maximum practical quantitation limit must not exceed 15 ppt for solids and 120 ppq for wastewaters. For hexachlorinated homologs, the maximum practical quantitation limit must not exceed 37 ppt for solids and 300 ppq for wastewaters.</p> <p>(7)(A) The test data from Conditions (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) must be kept on file by Syntex for inspection purposes and must be compiled, summarized, and submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW (WH-563), US EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460 by certified mail on a monthly basis and when the treatment of the lagoon sludge is concluded. All data submitted will be placed in the RCRA docket.</p> <p>(B) The testing requirements for Conditions (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) will continue until Syntex provides the Section Chief, Variances Section, with the results of four consecutive batch analyses for the petitioned wastes, none of which exceed the maximum allowable treatment residue concentrations listed in these conditions and the Section Chief, Variances Section, notifies Syntex that the conditions have been lifted.</p> <p>(8) Syntex must provide a signed copy of the following certification statement when submitting data in response to the conditions listed above: "Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations, I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete. As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete."</p> |
| <p>SR of Tennessee. Tennessee Electroplating.</p> | <p>Ripley, TN Ripley, Tennessee.</p> | <p>Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from the copper, nickel, and chromium electroplating of plastic parts after November 17, 1986.</p> <p>Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F006) generated from electroplating operations after November 17, 1986. To ensure chromium levels do not exceed the regulatory standards there must be continuous batch testing of the filter press sludge for chromium for 45 days after the exclusion is granted. Each batch of treatment residue must be representatively sampled and tested using the EP toxicity test for chromium. This data must be kept on file at the facility for inspection purposes. If the extract levels exceed 0.922 ppm of chromium the waste must be managed and disposed of as hazardous. If these conditions are not met, the exclusion does not apply. This exclusion does not apply to sludges in any on-site impoundments as of this date.</p> |
| <p>Tennessee Electroplating.</p> | <p>Ripley, TN</p> | <p>Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations and contained in an on-site surface impoundment (maximum volume of 6,300 cubic yards). This is a one-time exclusion. This exclusion was published on April 8, 1991.</p> |
| <p>Texas Eastman</p> | <p>Longview, Texas.</p> | <p>Incinerator ash (at a maximum generation of 7,000 cubic yards per calendar year) generated from the incineration of sludge from the wastewater treatment plant (EPA Hazardous Waste No. D001, D003, D018, D019, D021, D022, D027, D028, D029, D030, D032, D033, D034, D035, D036, D038, D039, D040, F001, F002, F003, F005, and that is disposed of in Subtitle D landfills after September 25, 1996. Texas Eastman must implement a testing program that meets the following conditions for the petition to be valid:</p> <p>1. <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All leachable concentrations for those metals must not exceed the following levels (mg/l). Metal concentrations must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR § 261.24.</p> <p>(A) Inorganic Constituents Antimony—0.27; Arsenic—2.25; Barium—90.0; Beryllium—0.0009; Cadmium—0.225; Chromium—4.5; Cobalt—94.5; Copper—58.5; Lead—0.675; Mercury—0.045; Nickel—4.5; Selenium—1.0; Silver—5.0; Thallium—0.135; Tin—945.0; Vanadium—13.5; Zinc—450.0</p> <p>(B) Organic Constituents</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>Acenaphthene—90.0; Acetone—180.0; Benzene—0.135; Benzo(a)anthracene—0.00347; Benzo(a)pyrene—0.00045; Benzo(b) fluoranthene—0.00320; Bis(2 ethylhexyl) phthalate—0.27; Butylbenzyl phthalate—315.0; Chloroform—0.45; Chlorobenzene—31.5; Carbon Disulfide—180.0; Chrysene—0.1215; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene—135.0; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene—0.18; Di-n-butyl phthalate—180.0; Di-n-octyl phthalate—35.0; 1,4 Dioxane—0.36; Ethyl Acetate—1350.0; Ethyl Ether—315.0; Ethylbenzene—180.0; Fluoranthene—45.0; Fluorene—45.0; 1-Butanol—180.0; Methyl Ethyl Ketone—200.0; Methylene Chloride—0.45; Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—90.0; Naphthalene—45.0; Pyrene—45.0; Toluene—315.0; Xylenes—3150.0</p> <p>2. <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> Texas Eastman must store in accordance with its RCRA permit, or continue to dispose of as hazardous all FBI ash generated until the Initial and Subsequent Verification Testing described in Paragraph 4 and 5 below is completed and valid analyses demonstrate that all Verification Testing Conditions are satisfied. After completion of Initial and Subsequent Verification Testing, if the levels of constituents measured in the samples of the FBI ash do not exceed the levels set forth in Paragraph 1 above, and written notification is given by EPA, then the waste is non-hazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations.</p> <p>3. <i>Verification Testing Requirements:</i> Sample collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. If EPA judges the incineration process to be effective under the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing described in Paragraph 4 below, Texas Eastman may replace the testing required in Paragraph 4 with the testing required in Paragraph 5 below. Texas Eastman must, however, continue to test as specified in Paragraph 4 until notified by EPA in writing that testing in Paragraph 4 may be replaced by the testing described in Paragraph 5.</p> <p>4. <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> During the first 40 operating days of the FBI incinerator after the final exclusion is granted, Texas Eastman must collect and analyze daily composites of the FBI ash. Daily composites must be composed of representative grab samples collected every 6 hours during each 24-hour FBI operating cycle. The FBI ash must be analyzed, prior to disposal of the ash, for all constituents listed in Paragraph 1. Texas Eastman must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after receipt of the validated analytical results.</p> <p>5. <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following the completion of the Initial Verification Testing, Texas Eastman may request to monitor operating conditions and analyze samples representative of each quarter of operation during the first year of ash generation. The samples must represent the untreated ash generated over one quarter. Following written notification from EPA, Texas Eastman may begin the quarterly testing described in this Paragraph.</p> <p>6. <i>Termination of Organic Testing:</i> Texas Eastman must continue testing as required under Paragraph 5 for organic constituents specified in Paragraph 1 until the analyses submitted under Paragraph 5 show a minimum of two consecutive quarterly samples below the delisting levels in Paragraph 1. Texas Eastman may then request that quarterly organic testing be terminated. After EPA notifies Texas Eastman in writing it may terminate quarterly organic testing.</p> <p>7. <i>Annual Testing:</i> Following termination of quarterly testing under either Paragraphs 5 or 6, Texas Eastman must continue to test a representative composite sample for all constituents listed in Paragraph 1 (including organics) on an annual basis (no later than twelve months after the date that the final exclusion is effective).</p> <p>8. <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If Texas Eastman significantly changes the incineration process described in its petition or implements any new manufacturing or production process(es) which generate(s) the ash and which may or could affect the composition or type of waste generated established under Paragraph 3 (by illustration { but not limitation }, use of stabilization reagents or operating conditions of the fluidized bed incinerator), Texas Eastman must notify the EPA in writing and may no longer handle the wastes generated from the new process as non-hazardous until the wastes meet the delisting levels set in Paragraph 1 and it has received written approval to do so from EPA.</p> <p>9. <i>Data Submittals:</i> The data obtained through Paragraph 3 must be submitted to Mr. William Gallagher, Chief, Region 6 Delisting Program, U.S. EPA, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733, Mail Code, (6PD-O) within the time period specified. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from Paragraph 3 must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by EPA, or the State of Texas, and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted:</p> |

TABLE 1—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES—Continued

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 USC 1001 and 42 USC 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete. As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete. In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion. 10. <i>Notification Requirements:</i> Texas Eastman must provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported for disposal at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activities. Failure to provide such a notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision. |
| Universal Oil Products. | Decatur, Alabama. | Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations and contained in two on-site lagoons on August 15, 1986. This is a one-time exclusion. |
| U.S. EPA Combustion Research Facility. | Jefferson, Arkansas. | One-time exclusion for scrubber water (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F020) generated in 1985 from the incineration of Vertac still bottoms. This exclusion was published on June 28, 1989. |
| U.S. Nameplate Company, Inc. | Mount Vernon, Iowa. | Retreated wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) previously generated from electroplating operations and currently contained in an on-site surface impoundment after September 28, 1988. This is a one-time exclusion for the retreated wastes only. This exclusion does not relieve the waste unit from regulatory compliance under Subtitle C. |
| VAW of America Incorporated. | St. Augustine, Florida. | Wastewater treatment sludge filter cake (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum. This exclusion was published on February 1, 1989. |
| Vermont American, Corp. | Newark, OH ... | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after November 27, 1985. |
| Waterloo Industries. | Pocahontas, AR. | Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after dewatering and held on-site on July 17, 1986 and any such sludge generated (after dewatering) after July 17, 1986. |
| Watervliet Arsenal. | Watervliet, NY | Wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations after January 10, 1986. |
| William L. Bonnell Co. | Newnan, Georgia. | Dewatered wastewater treatment sludges (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F019) generated from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum after November 14, 1986. This exclusion does not include sludges contained in Bonnell's on-site surface impoundments. |
| Windsor Plastics, Inc. | Evansville, IN | Spent non-halogenated solvents and still bottoms (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F003) generated from the recovery of acetone after November 17, 1986. |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| American Cyanamid. | Hannibal, Missouri. | Wastewater and sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K038) generated from the washing and stripping of phorate production and contained in on-site lagoons on May 8, 1987, and such wastewater and sludge generated after May 8, 1987. |
| Amoco Oil Co | Wood River, IL | 150 million gallons of DAF from petroleum refining contained in in four surge ponds after treatment with the Chemifix® stabilization process. This waste contains EPA Hazardous Waste No. K048. This exclusion applies to the 150 million gallons of waste after chemical stabilization as long as the mixing ratios of the reagent with the waste are monitored continuously and do not vary outside of the limits presented in the demonstration samples; one grab sample is taken each hour from each treatment unit, composited, and EP toxicity tests performed on each sample. If the levels of lead or total chromium exceed 0.5 ppm in the EP extract, then the waste that was processed during the compositing period is considered hazardous; the treatment residue shall be pumped into bermed cells to ensure that the waste is identifiable in the event that removal is necessary. |
| Akzo Chemicals Inc. (formerly Stauffer Chemical Company). | Axis, AL | Brine purification muds generated from their chlor-alkali manufacturing operations (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K071) and disposed of in brine mud pond HWTF: 5 EP-201. |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Bekaert Steel Corporation. | Rogers, Arkansas. | <p>Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations (at a maximum annual rate of 1250 cubic yards to be measured on a calendar year basis) after [insert publication date of the final rule]. In order to confirm that the characteristics of the waste do not change significantly, the facility must, on an annual basis, before July 1 of each year, analyze a representative composite sample for the constituents listed in §261.24 as well as antimony, copper, nickel, and zinc using the method specified therein. The annual analytical results, including quality control information, must be compiled, certified according to §260.22(j)(12) of this chapter, maintained on site for a minimum of five years, and made available for inspection upon request of any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Arkansas. Failure to maintain the required documents on site will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA.</p> <p>Notification Requirements: Bekaert Steel Corporation must provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported for disposal at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activities. Failure to provide such a notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision.</p> |
| Bethlehem Steel Corporation. | Lackawanna, New York. | <p>Ammonia still lime sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K060) and other solid waste generated from primary metal-making and coking operations. This is a one-time exclusion for 118,000 cubic yards of waste contained in the on-site landfill referred to as HWM–2. This exclusion was published on April 24, 1996.</p> |
| Bethlehem Steel Corp. | Steeltown, PA .. | <p>Uncured and cured chemically stabilized electric arc furnace dust/sludge (CSEAFD) treatment residue (K061) generated from the primary production of steel after May 22, 1989. This exclusion is conditioned upon the data obtained from Bethlehem's full-scale CSEAFD treatment facility because Bethlehem's original data were obtained from a laboratory-scale CSEAFD treatment process. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment facility is in operation, Bethlehem must implement a testing program for the petitioned waste. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) Testing:</p> <p>(A) Initial Testing: During the first four weeks of operation of the full-scale treatment system, Bethlehem must collect representative grab samples of each treated batch of the CSEAFD and composite the grab samples daily. The daily composites, prior to disposal, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals, nickel and cyanide (using distilled water in the cyanide extractions), and the total constituent concentrations of reactive sulfide and reactive cyanide. Analyses must be performed according to SW–846 methodologies. Bethlehem must report the analytical test data obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(B) Subsequent Testing: Bethlehem must collect representative grab samples from every treated batch of CSEAFD generated daily and composite all of the grab samples to produce a weekly composite sample. Bethlehem then must analyze each weekly composite sample for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals and nickel. Analyses must be performed according to SW–846 methodologies. The analytical data, including all quality control information, must be compiled and maintained on site for a minimum of three years. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>(2) Delisting Levels: If the EP extract concentrations resulting from the testing in condition (1)(A) or (1)(B) for chromium, lead, arsenic, or silver exceed 0.315 mg/L, for barium exceeds 6.3 mg/l; for cadmium or selenium exceed 0.063 mg/l; for mercury exceeds 0.0126 mg/l; for nickel exceeds 3.15 mg/l; or for cyanide exceeds 4.42 mg/L, or total reactive cyanide or total reactive sulfide levels exceed 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg, respectively, the waste must either be re-treated or managed and disposed in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) Data submittals: Within one week of system start-up, Bethlehem must notify the Section Chief, Variances Section (see address below) when their full-scale stabilization system is on-line and waste treatment has begun. All data obtained through the initial testing condition (1)(A), must be submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW, (OS–343), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified in condition (1)(A). At the Section Chief's request, Bethlehem must submit analytical data obtained through condition (1)(B) to the above address, within the time period specified by the Section Chief. Failure to submit the required data obtained from either condition (1)(A) or (1)(B) within the specified time periods will be considered by the Agency sufficient basis to revoke Bethlehem's exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by the following certification statement:</p> <p>"Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| Bethlehem Steel Corp. | Johnstown, PA | <p>“As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>“In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company’s RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company’s reliance on the void exclusion.”</p> <p>Uncured and cured chemically stabilized electric arc furnace dust/sludge (CSEAFD) treatment residue (K061) generated from the primary production of steel after May 22, 1989. This exclusion is conditioned upon the data obtained from Bethlehem’s full-scale CSEAFD treatment facility because Bethlehem’s original data were obtained from a laboratory-scale CSEAFD treatment process. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment facility is in operation, Bethlehem must implement a testing program for the petitioned waste. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Testing:</i></p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Testing:</i> During the first four weeks of operation of the full-scale treatment system, Bethlehem must collect representative grab samples of each treated batch of the CSEAFD and composite the grab samples daily. The daily composites, prior to disposal, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals, nickel and cyanide (using distilled water in the cyanide extractions), and the total constituent concentrations of reactive sulfide and reactive cyanide. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. Bethlehem must report the analytical test data obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Testing:</i> Bethlehem must collect representative grab samples from every treated batch of CSEAFD generated daily and composite all of the grab samples to produce a weekly composite sample. Bethlehem then must analyze each weekly composite sample for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals and nickel. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. The analytical data, including all quality control information, must be compiled and maintained on site for a minimum of three years. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>(2) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> If the EP extract concentrations resulting from the testing in condition (1)(A) or (1)(B) for chromium, lead, arsenic, or silver exceed 0.315 mg/L, for barium exceeds 6.3 mg/l; for cadmium or selenium exceed 0.063 mg/l; for mercury exceeds 0.0126 mg/l; for nickel exceeds 3.15 mg/l; or for cyanide exceeds 4.42 mg/L, or total reactive cyanide or total reactive sulfide levels exceed 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg, respectively, the waste must either be re-treated or managed and disposed in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Data submittals:</i> Within one week of system start-up, Bethlehem must notify the Section Chief, Variances Section (see address below) when their full-scale stabilization system is on-line and waste treatment has begun. All data obtained through the initial testing condition (1)(A), must be submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW, (OS-343), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20406 within the time period specified in condition (1)(A). At the Section Chief’s request, Bethlehem must submit analytical data obtained through condition (1)(B) to the above address, within the time period specified by the Section Chief. Failure to submit the required data obtained from either condition (1)(A) or (1)(B) within the specified time periods will be considered by the Agency sufficient basis to revoke Bethlehem’s exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by the following certification statement:</p> <p>“Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>“As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>“In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company’s RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company’s reliance on the void exclusion.”</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| BF Goodrich Intermediates Company, Inc. | Calvert City, Kentucky. | <p>Brine purification muds and saturator insolubles (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K071) after August 18, 1989. This exclusion is conditional upon the collection and submission of data obtained from BFG's full-scale treatment system because BFG's original data was based on data presented by another petitioner using an identical treatment process. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment facility is in operation, BFG must implement a testing program. All sampling and analyses (including quality control procedures) must be performed according to SW-846 procedures. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) Initial Testing: During the first four weeks of full-scale operation, BFG must do the following:</p> <p>(A) Collect representative grab samples from every batch of the treated mercury brine purification muds and treated saturator insolubles on a daily basis and composite the grab samples to produce two separate daily composite samples (one of the treated mercury brine purification muds and one of the treated saturator insolubles). Prior to disposal of the treated batches, two daily composite samples must be analyzed for EP leachate concentration of mercury. BFG must report the analytical test data, including all quality control data, within 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(B) Collect representative grab samples from every batch of the treated mercury brine purification muds and treated saturator insolubles on a daily basis and composite the grab samples to produce two separate weekly composite samples (one of the treated mercury brine muds and one of the treated saturator insolubles). Prior to disposal of the treated batches, two weekly composite samples must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals (except mercury), nickel, and cyanide (using distilled water in the cyanide extractions), and the total constituent concentrations of reactive sulfide and reactive cyanide. BFG must report the analytical test data, including all quality control data, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(2) Subsequent Testing: After the first four weeks of full-scale operation, BFG must do the following:</p> <p>(A) Continue to sample and test as described in condition (1)(A). BFG must compile and store on-site for a minimum of three years all analytical data and quality control data. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Kentucky.</p> <p>(B) Continue to sample and test as described in condition (1)(B). BFG must compile and store on-site for a minimum of three years all analytical data and quality control data. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Kentucky. These testing requirements shall be terminated by EPA when the results of four consecutive weekly composite samples of both the treated mercury brine muds and treated saturator insolubles, obtained from either the initial testing or subsequent testing, show the maximum allowable levels in condition (3) are not exceeded and the Section Chief, Variances Section, notifies BFG that the requirements of this condition have been lifted.</p> <p>(3) If, under condition (1) or (2), the EP leachate concentrations for chromium, lead, arsenic, or silver exceed 0.316 mg/l; for barium exceeds 6.31 mg/l; for cadmium or selenium exceed 0.063 mg/l; for mercury exceeds 0.0126 mg/l, for nickel exceeds 3.16 mg/l; for cyanide exceeds 4.42 mg/l; or for total reactive cyanide or total reactive sulfide levels exceed 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg, respectively, the waste must either be retreated until it meets these levels or managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(4) Within one week of system start-up, BFG must notify the Section Chief, Variances Section (see address below) when the full-scale system is on-line and waste treatment has begun. All data obtained through condition (1) must be submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW (OS-343), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified in condition (1). At the Section Chief's request, BFG must submit any other analytical data obtained through condition (2) to the above address, within the time period specified by the Section Chief. Failure to submit the required data will be considered by the Agency sufficient basis to revoke BFG's exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by the following certification statement:</p> <p>"Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. §6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion."</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| CF&I Steel Corporation. | Pueblo, Colorado. | <p>Fully-cured chemically stabilized electric arc furnace dust/sludge (CSEAFD) treatment residue (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K061) generated from the primary production of steel after May 9, 1989. This exclusion is conditioned upon the data obtained from CF&I's full-scale CSEAFD treatment facility because CF&I's original data was obtained from a laboratory-scale CSEAFD treatment process. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment facility is in operation, CF&I must implement a testing program for the petitioned waste. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Testing:</i></p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Testing:</i> During the first four weeks of operation of the full-scale treatment system, CF&I must collect representative grab samples of each treated batch of the CSEAFD and composite the grab samples daily. The daily composites, prior to disposal, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals, nickel, and cyanide (using distilled water in the cyanide extractions), and the total constituent concentrations of reactive sulfide and reactive cyanide. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. CF&I must report the analytical test data obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Testing:</i> CF&I must collect representative grab samples from every treated batch of CSEAFD generated daily and composite all of the grab samples to produce a weekly composite sample. CF&I then must analyze each weekly composite sample for the EP leachate concentrations of all of the EP toxic metals and nickel. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. The analytical data, including all quality control information, must be compiled and maintained on site for a minimum of three years. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Colorado.</p> <p>(2) <i>Delisting levels:</i> If the EP extract concentrations determined in conditions (1)(A) or (1)(B) for chromium, lead, arsenic, or silver exceed 0.315 mg/l; for barium exceeds 6.3 mg/l; for cadmium or selenium exceed 0.063 mg/l; for mercury exceeds 0.0126 mg/l; for nickel exceeds 3.15 mg/l; or for cyanide exceeds 4.42 mg/l, or total reactive cyanide or total reactive sulfide levels exceed 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg, respectively, the waste must either be re-treated or managed and disposed in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Data submittals:</i> Within one week of system start-up, CF&I must notify the Section Chief, Variances Section (see address below) when their full-scale stabilization system is on-line and waste treatment has begun. All data obtained through the initial testing condition (1)(A), must be submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW, (OS-343), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified in condition (1)(A). At the Section Chief's request, CF&I must submit analytical data obtained through condition (1)(B) to the above address, within the time period specified by the Section Chief. Failure to submit the required data obtained from either condition (1)(A) or (1)(B) within the specified time periods will be considered by the Agency sufficient basis to revoke CF&I's exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by the following certification statement: "Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making of submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete. As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete. In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion."</p> |
| Chaparral Steel Midlothian, L.P. | Midlothian, Texas. | <p>Leachate from Landfill No. 3, storm water from the baghouse area, and other K061 wastewaters which have been pumped to tank storage (at a maximum generation of 2500 cubic yards or 500,000 gallons per calendar year) (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K061) generated at Chaparral Steel Midlothian, L.P., Midlothian, Texas, and is managed as nonhazardous solid waste after February 23, 2000.</p> <p>Chaparral Steel must implement a testing program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All concentrations for the constituent total lead in the approximately 2,500 cubic yards (500,000 gallons) per calendar year of raw leachate from Landfill No. 3, storm water from the baghouse area, and other K061 wastewaters that is transferred from the storage tank to nonhazardous management must not exceed 0.69 mg/l (ppm). Constituents must be measured in the waste by the method specified in SW-846.</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> Chaparral Steel must store as hazardous all leachate waste from Landfill No. 3, storm water from the bag house area, and other K061 wastewaters until verification testing as specified in Condition (3), is completed and valid analyses demonstrate that condition (1) is satisfied. If the levels of constituents measured in the samples of the waste do not exceed the levels set forth in Condition (1), then the waste is nonhazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If constituent levels in a sample exceed the delisting levels set in Condition (1), the waste volume corresponding to this sample must be treated until delisting levels are met or returned to the original storage tank. Treatment is designated as precipitation, flocculation, and filtering in a wastewater treatment system to remove metals from the wastewater. Treatment residuals precipitated will be designated as a hazardous waste. If the delisting level cannot be met, then the waste must be managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Verification Testing Requirements:</i> Sample collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. Chaparral Steel must analyze one composite sample from each batch of untreated wastewater transferred from the hazardous waste storage tank to non-hazardous waste management. Each composited batch sample must be analyzed, prior to non-hazardous management of the waste in the batch represented by that sample, for the constituent lead as listed in Condition (1). Chaparral may treat the waste as specified in Condition (2).</p> <p>If EPA judges the treatment process to be effective during the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing, Chaparral Steel may replace the testing requirement in Condition (3)(A) with the testing requirement in Condition (3)(B). Chaparral must continue to test as specified in (3)(A) until and unless notified by EPA or designated authority that testing in Condition (3)(A) may be replaced with by Condition (3)(B).</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> Representative composite samples from the first eight (8) full-scale treated batches of wastewater from the K061 leachate/wastewater storage tank must be analyzed for the constituent lead as listed in Condition (1). Chaparral must report to EPA the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained from these initial full scale treatment batches within 90 days of the eighth treatment batch.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following notification by EPA, Chaparral Steel may substitute the testing conditions in (3)(B) for (3)(A). Chaparral Steel must analyze representative composite samples from the treated full scale batches on an annual basis. If delisting levels for any constituent listed in Condition (1) are exceeded in the annual sample, Chaparral must reinstitute complete testing as required in Condition (3)(A). As stated in Condition (3) Chaparral must continue to test all batches of untreated waste to determine if delisting criteria are met before managing the wastewater from the K061 tank as nonhazardous.</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If Chaparral Steel significantly changes the treatment process established under Condition (3) (e.g., use of new treatment agents), Chaparral Steel must notify the Agency in writing. After written approval by EPA, Chaparral Steel may handle the wastes generated as non-hazardous, if the wastes meet the delisting levels set in Condition (1).</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> Records of operating conditions and analytical data from Condition (3) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by EPA, or the State of Texas, or both, and be made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to reopen the exclusion as described in Paragraph (6). All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted:</p> <p>Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 42 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion.</p> <p>(6) <i>Reopener Language</i></p> |

Environmental Protection Agency

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TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Conversion Systems, Inc. | Horsham, Pennsylvania. | <p>(A) If, anytime after disposal of the delisted waste, Chaparral Steel possesses or is otherwise made aware of any environmental data (including but not limited to leachate data or groundwater monitoring data) or any other data relevant to the delisted waste indicating that any constituent identified for the delisting verification testing is at level higher than the delisting level allowed by the Regional Administrator or his delegate in granting the petition, then the facility must report the data, in writing, to the Regional Administrator or his delegate within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data.</p> <p>(B) Based on the information described in paragraphs (5), or (6)(A) and any other information received from any source, the Regional Administrator or his delegate will make a preliminary determination as to whether the reported information requires Agency action to protect human health or the environment. Further action may include suspending, or revoking the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>(C) If the Regional Administrator or his delegate determines that the reported information does require Agency action, the Regional Administrator or his delegate will notify the facility in writing of the actions the Regional Administrator or his delegate believes are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The notice shall include a statement of the proposed action and a statement providing the facility with an opportunity to present information as to why the proposed Agency action is not necessary. The facility shall have 10 days from the date of the Regional Administrator or delegate's notice to present such information.</p> <p>(D) Following the receipt of information from the facility described in paragraph (6)(C) or (if no information is presented under paragraph (6)(C)) the initial receipt of information described in paragraph (5) or (6)(A), the Regional Administrator or his delegate will issue a final written determination describing the Agency actions that are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Any required action described in the Regional Administrator or delegate's determination shall become effective immediately, unless the Regional Administrator or his delegate provides otherwise.</p> <p>(7) <i>Notification Requirements:</i> Chaparral Steel must provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported for disposal at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activity. The one-time written notification must be updated if the delisted waste is shipped to a different disposal facility. Failure to provide such a notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision.</p> <p>Chemically Stabilized Electric Arc Furnace Dust (CSEAFD) that is generated by Conversion Systems, Inc. (CSI) (using the Super Detox™ treatment process as modified by CSI to treat EAFD (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K061)) at the following sites and that is disposed of in Subtitle D landfills:</p> <p>Northwestern Steel, Sterling, Illinois after June 13, 1995.</p> <p>CSI must implement a testing program for each site that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Verification Testing Requirements:</i> Sample collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies.</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> During the first 20 operating days of full-scale operation of a newly constructed Super Detox™ treatment facility, CSI must analyze a minimum of four (4) composite samples of CSEAFD representative of the full 20-day period. Composites must be comprised of representative samples collected from every batch generated. The CSEAFD samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in Condition (3). CSI must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 60 days after the generation of the first batch of CSEAFD.</p> <p>(B) <i>Addition of New Super Detox™ Treatment Facilities to Exclusion:</i> If the Agency's review of the data obtained during initial verification testing indicates that the CSEAFD generated by a specific Super Detox™ treatment facility consistently meets the delisting levels specified in Condition (3), the Agency will publish a notice adding to this exclusion the location of the new Super Detox™ treatment facility and the name of the steel mill contracting CSI's services. If the Agency's review of the data obtained during initial verification testing indicates that the CSEAFD generated by a specific Super Detox™ treatment facility fails to consistently meet the conditions of the exclusion, the Agency will not publish the notice adding the new facility.</p> <p>(C) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> For the Sterling, Illinois facility and any new facility subsequently added to CSI's conditional multiple-site exclusion, CSI must collect and analyze at least one composite sample of CSEAFD each month. The composite samples must be composed of representative samples collected from all batches treated in each month. These monthly representative samples must be analyzed, prior to the disposal of the CSEAFD, for the constituents listed in Condition (3). CSI may, at its discretion, analyze composite samples gathered more frequently to demonstrate that smaller batches of waste are nonhazardous.</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|
| DOE-RL | Richland, Washington. | <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> CSI must store as hazardous all CSEAFD generated until verification testing as specified in Conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C), as appropriate, is completed and valid analyses demonstrate that Condition (3) is satisfied. If the levels of constituents measured in the samples of CSEAFD do not exceed the levels set forth in Condition (3), then the CSEAFD is non-hazardous and may be disposed of in Subtitle D landfills. If constituent levels in a sample exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the CSEAFD generated during the time period corresponding to this sample must be retreated until it meets these levels, or managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA. CSEAFD generated by a new CSI treatment facility must be managed as a hazardous waste prior to the addition of the name and location of the facility to the exclusion. After addition of the new facility to the exclusion, CSEAFD generated during the verification testing in Condition (1)(A) is also non-hazardous, if the delisting levels in Condition (3) are satisfied.</p> <p>(3) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All leachable concentrations for those metals must not exceed the following levels (ppm): Antimony—0.06; arsenic—0.50; barium—7.6; beryllium—0.010; cadmium—0.050; chromium—0.33; lead—0.15; mercury—0.009; nickel—1; selenium—0.16; silver—0.30; thallium—0.020; vanadium—2; and zinc—70. Metal concentrations must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR 261.24.</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> After initiating subsequent testing as described in Condition (1)(C), if CSI significantly changes the stabilization process established under Condition (1) (e.g., use of new stabilization reagents), CSI must notify the Agency in writing. After written approval by EPA, CSI may handle CSEAFD wastes generated from the new process as non-hazardous, if the wastes meet the delisting levels set in Condition (3).</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> At least one month prior to operation of a new Super Detox™ treatment facility, CSI must notify, in writing, the Chief of the Waste Identification Branch (see address below) when the Super Detox™ treatment facility is scheduled to be on-line. The data obtained through Condition (1)(A) must be submitted to the Branch Chief of the Waste Identification Branch, OSW (Mail Code 5304), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from Condition (1) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by EPA, or the State in which the CSI facility is located, and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted:</p> <p>Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 42 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion.</p> <p>Effluents (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, and F039 derived from F001 through F005) generated from the 200 Area Effluent Treatment Facility (ETF) located at the Hanford site (at a maximum generation rate of 19 million gallons per year) after June 13, 1995. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the wastes at levels of regulatory concern while the treatment facility is in operation, DOE must implement a testing program. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Testing:</i> Sample collection and analyses (including quality control (QC) procedures) must be performed according to SW-846 (or other EPA-approved) methodologies. If EPA judges the treatment process to be effective under the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing, DOE may replace the testing required in Condition (1)(A) with the testing required in Condition (1)(B). DOE must continue to test as specified in Condition (1)(A) until notified by EPA in writing that testing in Condition (1) (A) may be replaced by Condition (1)(B).</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> During the period required to fill the first three verification tanks (each designed to hold approximately 650,000 gallons) with effluents generated from an on-line, full-scale Effluent Treatment Facility (ETF), DOE must monitor the range of typical operating conditions for the ETF. DOE must collect a representative sample from each of the first three verification tanks filled with ETF effluents. The samples must be analyzed, prior to disposal of ETF effluents, for all constituents listed in Condition (3). DOE must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the first verification tank is filled with ETF effluents.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following notification by EPA, DOE may substitute the testing conditions in this condition for (1)(A). DOE must continue to monitor operating conditions, and collect and analyze representative samples from every tenth verification tank filled with ETF effluents. These representative samples must be analyzed, prior to disposal of ETF effluents, for all constituents listed in Condition (3). If all constituent levels in a sample do not meet the delisting levels specified in Condition (3), DOE must analyze representative samples from the following two verification tanks generated prior to disposal. DOE may also collect and analyze representative samples more frequently.</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> DOE must store as hazardous all ETF effluents generated during verification testing (as specified in Conditions (1)(A) and (1)(B)), that is until valid analyses demonstrate that Condition (3) is satisfied. If the levels of hazardous constituents in the samples of ETF effluents are equal to or below all of the levels set forth in Condition (3), then the ETF effluents are not hazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If hazardous constituent levels in any representative sample collected from a verification tank exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the ETF effluents in that verification tank must be re-treated until the ETF effluents meet these levels. Following re-treatment, DOE must repeat analyses in Condition (3) prior to disposal.</p> <p>(3) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All total constituent concentrations in the waste samples must be measured using the appropriate methods specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes: Physical/Chemical Methods," U.S. EPA Publication SW-846 (or other EPA-approved methods). All total constituent concentrations must be equal to or less than the following levels (ppm):</p> <p><i>Inorganic Constituents</i></p> <p>Ammonium—10.0 Antimony—0.06 Arsenic—0.5 Barium—20.0 Beryllium—0.04 Cadmium—0.05 Chromium—1.0 Cyanide—2.0 Fluoride—40.0 Lead—0.15 Mercury—0.02 Nickel—1.0 Selenium—0.5 Silver—2.0 Vanadium—2.0 Zinc—100.0</p> <p><i>Organic Constituents</i></p> <p>Acetone—40.0 Benzene—0.05 Benzyl alcohol—100.0 1-Butyl alcohol—40.0 Carbon tetrachloride—0.05 Chlorobenzene—1.0 Chloroform—0.1 Cresol—20.0 1,4-Dichlorobenzene—0.75 1,2-Dichloroethane—0.05 1,1-Dichloroethylene—0.07 Di-n-octyl phthalate—7.0 Hexachloroethane—0.06 Methyl ethyl ketone—200.0 Methyl isobutyl ketone—30.0 Naphthalene—10.0 Tetrachloroethylene—0.05 Toluene—10.0 Tributyl phosphate—0.2 1,1,1-Trichloroethane—2.0 1,1,2-Trichloroethane—0.05</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|---|---------------------|--|
| | | <p>Trichloroethylene—0.05 Vinyl Chloride—0.02</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> After completing the initial verification testing in Condition (1)(A), if DOE significantly changes the operating conditions established in Condition (1), DOE must notify the Agency in writing. After written approval by EPA, DOE must re-institute the testing required in Condition (1)(A). DOE must report the operations and test data, required by Condition (1)(A), including quality control data, obtained during this period no later than 60 days after the changes take place. Following written notification by EPA, DOE may replace testing Condition (1)(A) with (1)(B). DOE must fulfill all other requirements in Condition (1), as appropriate.</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> At least two weeks prior to system start-up, DOE must notify, in writing, the Chief of the Waste Identification Branch (see address below) when the Effluent Treatment Process will be on-line and waste treatment will begin. The data obtained through Condition (1)(A) must be submitted to the Branch Chief, Waste Identification Branch, OSW (Mail Code 5304), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from Condition (1) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of three years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by EPA or the State of Washington and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or to maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted:</p> <p>Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 USC 1001 and 42 USC 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate, and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate, or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to DOE, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the DOE will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of its RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon DOE's reliance on the void exclusion.</p> |
| DuraTherm, Incorporated. | San Leon, Texas. | <p>Desorber Solids, (at a maximum generation of 20,000 cubic yards per calendar year) generated by DuraTherm using the treatment process to treat the Desorber solids, (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K048, K049, K050, and K051 and disposed of in a subtitle D landfill. DuraTherm must implement the testing program found in Table 1. Wastes Excluded From Non-Specific Sources, for the petition to be valid.</p> |
| Envirite of Illinois (formerly Envirite Corporation). | Harvey, Illinois | See waste description under Envirite of Pennsylvania. |
| Envirite of Ohio (formerly Envirite Corporation). | Canton, Ohio | See waste description under Envirite of Pennsylvania. |
| Envirite of Pennsylvania (formerly Envirite Corporation). | York, Pennsylvania. | <p>Spent pickle liquor (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K062) generated from steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332); wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K002) generated from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments; wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K003) generated from the production of molybdate orange pigments; wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K004) generated from the production of zinc yellow pigments; wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste K005) generated from the production of chrome green pigments; wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K006) generated from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated); wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K007) generated from the production of iron blue pigments; oven residues (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K008) generated from the production of chrome oxide green pigments after November 14, 1986. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern, the facility must implement a contingency testing program for the petitioned wastes. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusions to be valid:</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Giant Refining Company, Inc. | Bloomfield, New Mexico. | <p>(1) Each batch of treatment residue must be representatively sampled and tested using the EP Toxicity test for arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium, silver, mercury, and nickel. If the extract concentrations for chromium, lead, arsenic, and silver exceed 0.315 ppm; barium levels exceed 6.3 ppm; cadmium and selenium exceed 0.063 ppm; mercury exceeds 0.0126 ppm; or nickel levels exceed 2.205 ppm, the waste must be re-treated or managed and disposed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Parts 262 to 265 and the permitting standards of 40 CFR Part 270.</p> <p>(2) Each batch of treatment residue must be tested for reactive and leachable cyanide. If the reactive cyanide levels exceed 250 ppm; or leachable cyanide levels (using the EP Toxicity test without acetic acid adjustment) exceed 1.26 ppm, the waste must be re-treated or managed and disposed as hazardous waste under 40 CFR Parts 262 to 265 and the permitting standards of 40 CFR Part 270.</p> <p>(3) Each batch of waste must be tested for the total content of specific organic toxicants. If the total content of anthracene exceeds 76.8 ppm, 1,2-diphenyl hydrazine exceeds 0.001 ppm, methylene chloride exceeds 8.18 ppm, methyl ethyl ketone exceeds 326 ppm, n-nitrosodiphenylamine exceeds 11.9 ppm, phenol exceeds 1,566 ppm, tetrachloroethylene exceeds 0.188 ppm, or trichloroethylene exceeds 0.592 ppm, the waste must be managed and disposed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Parts 262 to 265 and the permitting standards of 40 CFR Part 270.</p> <p>(4) A grab sample must be collected from each batch to form one monthly composite sample which must be tested using GC/MS analysis for the compounds listed in #3, above, as well as the remaining organics on the priority pollutant list. (See 47 FR 52309, November 19, 1982, for a list of the priority pollutants.)</p> <p>(5) The data from conditions 1–4 must be kept on file at the facility for inspection purposes and must be compiled, summarized, and submitted to the Administrator by certified mail semi-annually. The Agency will review this information and if needed will propose to modify or withdraw the exclusion. The organics testing described in conditions 3 and 4, above, is not required until six months from the date of promulgation. The Agency's decision to conditionally exclude the treatment residue generated from the wastewater treatment systems at these facilities applies only to the wastewater and solids treatment systems as they presently exist as described in the delisting petition. The exclusion does not apply to the proposed process additions described in the petition as recovery, including crystallization, electrolytic metals recovery, evaporative recovery, and ion exchange.</p> <p>Waste generated during the excavation of soils from two wastewater treatment impoundments (referred to as the South and North Oily Water Ponds) used to contain water outflow from an API separator (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K051). This is a one-time exclusion for approximately 2,000 cubic yards of stockpiled waste. This exclusion was published on September 3, 1996.</p> <p>Notification Requirements: Giant Refining Company must provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported for disposal at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activities. Failure to provide such a notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision.</p> |
| LCP Chemical | Orrington, ME | <p>Brine purification muds and wastewater treatment sludges generated after August 27, 1985 from their chlor-alkali manufacturing operations (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. K071 and K106) that have been batch tested for mercury using the EP toxicity procedures and have been found to contain less than 0.05 ppm mercury in the EP extract. Brine purification muds and wastewater treatment sludges that exceed this level will be considered a hazardous waste.</p> |
| Marathon Oil Co. | Texas City, Texas. | <p>Residual solids (at a maximum annual generation rate of 1,000 cubic yards) generated from the thermal desorption treatment and, where necessary, stabilization of wastewater treatment plant API/DAF filter cake (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. K048 and K051), after [insert date of publication]. Marathon must implement a testing program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Testing:</i> Sample collection and analyses (including quality control (QC) procedures) must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. If EPA judges the treatment process to be effective under the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing, Marathon may replace the testing required in Condition (1)(A) with the testing required in Condition (1)(B). Marathon must continue to test as specified in Condition (1)(A), including testing for organics in Conditions (3)(B) and (3)(C), until and unless notified by EPA in writing that testing in Condition (1)(A) may be replaced by Condition (1)(B), or that testing for organics may be terminated as described in (1)(C) (to the extent directed by EPA).</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> During at least the first 40 operating days of full-scale operation of the thermal desorption unit, Marathon must monitor the operating conditions and analyze 5-day composites of residual solids. 5-day composites must be composed of representative grab samples collected from every batch during each 5-day period of operation. The samples must be analyzed prior to disposal of the residual solids for constituents listed in Condition (3). Marathon must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following notification by EPA, Marathon must substitute the testing conditions in (1)(B) for (1)(A). Marathon must continue to monitor operating conditions, and analyze samples representative of each month of operation. The samples must be composed of representative grab samples collected during at least the first five days of operation of each month. These monthly representative samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in Condition (3) prior to the disposal of the residual solids. Marathon may, at its discretion, analyze composite samples gathered more frequently to demonstrate that smaller batches of waste are nonhazardous.</p> <p>(C) <i>Termination of Organic Testing:</i> Marathon must continue testing as required under Condition (1)(B) for organic constituents specified in Conditions (3)(B) and (3)(C) until the analyses submitted under Condition (1)(B) show a minimum of four consecutive monthly representative samples with levels of specific constituents significantly below the delisting levels in Conditions (3)(B) and (3)(C), and EPA notifies Marathon in writing that monthly testing for specific organic constituents may be terminated. Following termination of monthly testing, Marathon must continue to test a representative 5-day composite sample for all constituents listed in Conditions (3)(B) and (3)(C) on an annual basis. If delisting levels for any constituents listed in Conditions (3)(B) and (3)(C) are exceeded in the annual sample, Marathon must reinstitute complete testing as required in Condition (1)(B).</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> Marathon must store as hazardous all residual solids generated until verification testing (as specified in Conditions (1)(A) and (1)(B)) is completed and valid analysis demonstrates that Condition (3) is satisfied. If the levels of hazardous constituents in the samples of residual solids are below all of the levels set forth in Condition (3), then the residual solids are non-hazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If hazardous constituent levels in any 5-day composite or other representative sample equal or exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition (3), the residual solids generated during the corresponding time period must be retreated and/or stabilized as allowed below, until the residual solids meet these levels, or managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>If the residual solids contain leachable inorganic concentrations at or above the delisting levels set forth in Condition (3)(A), then Marathon may stabilize the material with Type 1 portland cement as demonstrated in the petition to immobilize the metals. Following stabilization, Marathon must repeat analyses in Condition (3)(A) prior to disposal.</p> <p>(3) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> Leachable concentrations in Conditions (3)(A) and (3)(B) must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR 261.24. The indicator parameters in Condition (3)(C) must be measured as the total concentration in the waste. Concentrations must be less than the following levels (ppm):</p> <p>(A) <i>Inorganic Constituents:</i> antimony-0.6; arsenic, chromium, or silver-5.0; barium-100.0; beryllium-0.4; cadmium-0.5; lead-1.5; mercury-0.2; nickel-10.0; selenium-1.0; vanadium-20.0.</p> <p>(B) <i>Organic Constituents:</i> acenaphthene-200; benzene-0.5; benzo(a)anthracene-0.01; benzo(a)pyrene-0.02; benzo(b)fluoranthene-0.02; chrysene-0.02; ethyl benzene-70; fluoranthene-100; fluorene-100; naphthalene-100; pyrene-100; toluene-100.</p> <p>(C) <i>Indicator Parameters:</i> 1-methyl naphthalene-3; benzo(a)pyrene-3.</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> After completing the initial verification test period in Condition (1)(A), if Marathon significantly changes the operating conditions established under Condition (1), Marathon must notify the Agency in writing. After written approval by EPA, Marathon must re-institute the testing required in Condition (1)(A) for a minimum of four 5-day operating periods. Marathon must report the operations and test data, required by Condition (1)(A), including quality control data, obtained during this period no later than 60 days after the changes take place. Following written notification by EPA, Marathon may replace testing Condition (1)(A) with (1)(B). Marathon must fulfill all other requirements in Condition (1), as appropriate.</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> At least two weeks prior to system start-up, Marathon must notify in writing the Section Chief Delisting Section (see address below) when the thermal desorption and stabilization units will be on-line and waste treatment will begin. The data obtained through Condition (1)(A) must be submitted to the Section Chief, Delisting Section, OSW (OS-333), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from Condition (1) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by EPA or the State of Texas and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted:</p> <p>⁴²Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 42 U.S.C. 6928, I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete.</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>As to the (those) identified sections(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate, and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate, or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion."</p> |
| Mearl Corp | Peekskill, NY | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. K006 and K007) generated from the production of chrome oxide green and iron blue pigments after November 27, 1985. |
| Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company. | Sauget, Illinois | Brine purification muds (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K071) generated from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used after August 15, 1986. |
| Occidental Chemical. | Ingleside, Texas. | Limestone Sludge, (at a maximum generation of 1,114 cubic yards per calendar year) Rockbox Residue, (at a maximum generation of 1,000 cubic yards per calendar year) generated by Occidental Chemical using the wastewater treatment process to treat the Rockbox Residue and the Limestone Sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K019, K020). Occidental Chemical must implement a testing program that meets conditions found in Table 1. Wastes Excluded From Non-Specific Sources from the petition to be valid. |
| Occidental Chemical Corp. Muscle Shoals Plant. | Sheffield, Alabama. | <p>Retorted wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K106) after September 19, 1989. This exclusion is conditional upon the submission of data obtained from Occidental's full-scale retort treatment system because Occidental's original data were based on a pilot-scale retort system. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment facility is in operation, Occidental must implement a testing program. All sampling and analyses (including quality control procedures) must be performed according to SW-846 procedures. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) Initial Testing—During the first four weeks of full-scale retort operation, Occidental must do the following:</p> <p>(A) Collect representative grab samples from every batch of retorted material and composite the grab samples to produce a weekly composite sample. The weekly composite samples, prior to disposal or recycling, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals (except mercury), nickel, and cyanide (using distilled water in the cyanide extractions), and the total constituent concentrations of reactive sulfide and reactive cyanide. Occidental must report the analytical test data, including all quality control data, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(B) Collect representative grab samples of every batch of retorted material prior to its disposal or recycling and analyze the sample for EP leachate concentration of mercury. Occidental must report the analytical test data, including all quality control data, within 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(2) Subsequent Testing—After the first four weeks of full-scale retort operation, Occidental must do the following:</p> <p>(A) Continue to sample and test as described in condition (1)(A). Occidental must compile and store on-site for a minimum of three years all analytical data and quality control data. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Alabama. These testing requirements shall be terminated by EPA when the results of four consecutive weekly composite samples of the petitioned waste, obtained from either the initial testing or subsequent testing show the maximum allowable levels in condition (3) are not exceeded and the Section Chief, Variances Section, notifies Occidental that the requirements of this condition have been lifted.</p> <p>(B) Continue to sample and test for mercury as described in condition (1)(B). Occidental must compile and store on-site for a minimum of three years all analytical data and quality control data. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Alabama. These testing requirements shall remain in effect until Occidental provides EPA with analytical and quality control data for thirty consecutive batches of retorted material, collected as described in condition (1)(B), demonstrating that the EP leachable levels of mercury are below the maximum allowable level in condition (3) and the Section Chief, Variances Section, notifies Occidental that the testing in condition (2)(B) may be replaced with (2)(C).</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| Occidental Chemical Corporation. | Delaware City, Delaware. | <p>(C) [If the conditions in (2)(B) are satisfied, the testing requirements for mercury in (2)(B) shall be replaced with the following condition]. Collect representative grab samples from every batch of retorted material on a daily basis and composite the grab samples to produce a weekly composite sample. Occidental must analyze each weekly composite sample prior to its disposal or recycling for the EP leachate concentration of mercury. Occidental must compile and store on-site for a minimum of three years all analytical data and quality control data. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Alabama.</p> <p>(3) If, under condition (1) or (2), the EP leachate concentrations for chromium, lead, arsenic, or silver exceed 1.616 mg/l; for barium exceeds 32.3 mg/l; for cadmium or selenium exceed 0.323 mg/l; for mercury exceeds 0.065 mg/l, for nickel exceeds 16.15 mg/l; for cyanide exceeds 22.61 mg/l; or for total reactive cyanide or total reactive sulfide levels exceed 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg, respectively, the waste must either be retreated until it meets these levels or managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(4) Within one week of system start-up, Occidental must notify the Section Chief, Variances Section (see address below) when the full-scale retort system is on-line and waste treatment has begun. All data obtained through condition (1) must be submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW (OS–343), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified in condition (1). At the Section Chief's request, Occidental must submit any other analytical data obtained through condition (2) to the above address, within the time period specified by the Section Chief. Failure to submit the required data will be considered by the Agency sufficient basis to revoke Occidental's exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by the following certification statement:</p> <p>“Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion.”</p> <p>Sodium chloride treatment <i>muds</i> (NaCl–TM), sodium chloride saturator cleanings (NaCl–SC), and potassium chloride treatment muds (KCl–TM) (all classified as EPA Hazardous Waste No. K071) generated at a maximum combined rate (for all three wastes) of 1,018 tons per year. This exclusion was published on April 29, 1991 and is conditioned upon the collection of data from Occidental's full-scale brine treatment system because Occidental's request for exclusion was based on data from a laboratory-scale brine treatment process. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment system is in operation, Occidental must implement a testing program for the petitioned waste. All sampling and analyses (including quality control procedures) must be performed according to SW–846 methodologies. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Initial Testing</i>: During the first four weeks of full-scale treatment system operation, Occidental must do the following:</p> <p>(A) Collect representative grab samples from each batch of the three treated wastestreams (sodium chloride saturator cleanings (NaCl–SC), sodium chloride treatment muds (NaCl–TM) and potassium chloride treatment muds (KCl–TM)) on an as generated basis, and composite the samples to produce three separate weekly composite samples (of each type of K071 waste). The three weekly composite samples, prior to disposal, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals (except mercury), nickel and cyanide (using deionized water in the cyanide extractions), and the total constituent concentrations of reactive sulfide and reactive cyanide. Occidental must report the waste volumes produced and the analytical test data, including all quality control data, obtained during this initial period, no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(B) Collect representative grab samples of each batch of the three treated wastestreams (NaCl–SC, NaCl–TM and KCl–TM) and composite the grab samples to produce three separate daily composite samples (of each type of K071 waste) on an as generated basis. The three daily composite samples, prior to disposal, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentration of mercury. Occidental must report the waste volumes produced and the analytical test data, including all quality control data, obtained during this initial period, no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(2) <i>Subsequent Testing</i>: After the first four weeks of full-scale treatment operations, Occidental must do the following (all sampling and analyses (including quality control procedures) must be performed according to SW–846 procedures):</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| Oxy Vinyls | Deer Park, Texas. | <p>(A) Continue to sample and test as described in condition (1)(A). Occidental must compile and store on-site for a minimum of three years the records of waste volumes produced and all analytical data and quality control data. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Delaware. These testing requirements shall be terminated by EPA when the results of four consecutive weekly composite samples of the petitioned waste, obtained from either the initial testing or subsequent testing, show the maximum allowable levels in condition (3) are not exceeded and the Section Chief, Variances Section, notifies Occidental that the requirements of this condition have been lifted.</p> <p>(B) Continue to sample and test for mercury as described in condition (1)(B). Occidental must compile and store on-site for a minimum of three years the records of waste volumes produced and all analytical data and quality control data. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Delaware. These testing requirements shall be terminated and replaced with the requirements of condition (2)(C) if Occidental provides EPA with analytical and quality control data for thirty consecutive batches of treated material, collected as described in condition (1)(B), demonstrating that the EP leachable level of mercury in condition (3) is not exceeded (in all three treated wastes), and the Section Chief, Variances Section, notifies Occidental that the testing in condition (2)(B) may be replaced with (2)(C).</p> <p>(C) [If the conditions in (2)(B) are satisfied, the testing requirements for mercury in (2)(B) shall be replaced with the following condition.] Collect representative grab samples from each batch of the three treated wastestreams (NaCl-SC, NaCl-TM and KCl-TM) on an as generated basis and composite the grab samples to produce three separate weekly composite samples (of each type of K071 waste). The three weekly composite samples, prior to disposal, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentration of mercury. Occidental must compile and store on-site for a minimum of three years the records of waste volumes produced and all analytical data and quality control data. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Delaware.</p> <p>(3) If under conditions (1) or (2), the EP leachate concentration for chromium, lead, arsenic, or silver exceeds 0.77 mg/L; for barium exceeds 15.5 mg/L; for cadmium or selenium exceeds 0.16 mg/L; for mercury exceeds 0.031 mg/L; for nickel or total cyanide exceeds 10.9 mg/L; or the total reactive cyanide or total reactive sulfide levels exceeds 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg, the waste must either be retreated or managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable hazardous waste regulations.</p> <p>(4) Within one week of system start-up, Occidental must notify the Section Chief, Variances Section (see address below) when the full-scale system is on-line and waste treatment has begun. All data obtained through condition (1) must be submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW, (OS-333), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period required in condition (1). At the Section Chief's request, Occidental must submit any other analytical data obtained through conditions (1) and (2) to the above address within the time period specified by the Section Chief. Failure to submit the required data will be considered by the Agency sufficient basis to revoke Occidental's exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data (either submitted to EPA or maintained at the site) must be accompanied by the following statement:</p> <p>"Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 42 U.S.C. 6926), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion."</p> <p>Rockbox Residue, (at a maximum generation of 1,000 cubic yards per calendar year) generated by Oxy Vinyls using the wastewater treatment process to treat the Rockbox Residue (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K017, K019, and K020).</p> <p>Oxy Vinyls must implement a testing program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Delisting Levels:</i> All concentrations for the following constituents must not exceed the following levels (ppm). The Rockbox Residue must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR 261.24.</p> <p>(A) Rockbox Residue: (i) Inorganic Constituents: Barium—200; Chromium—5.0; Copper—130; Lead+1.5; Tin—2,100; Vanadium—30; Zinc—1,000</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(ii) Organic Constituents: Acetone—400; Dichloromethane—1.0; Dimethylphthalate—4,000; Xylene—10,000; 2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalent—0.00000006</p> <p>(2) <i>Waste Holding and Handling:</i> Oxy Vinyls must store in accordance with its RCRA permit, or continue to dispose of as hazardous waste all Rockbox Residue generated until the verification testing described in Condition (3)(B), as appropriate, is completed and valid analyses demonstrate that condition (3) is satisfied. If the levels of constituents measured in the samples of the Rockbox Residue do not exceed the levels set forth in Condition (1), then the waste is nonhazardous and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If constituent levels in a sample exceed any of the delisting levels set in Condition 1, waste generated during the time period corresponding to this sample must be managed and disposed of in accordance with subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Verification Testing Requirements:</i> Sample collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. If EPA judges the incineration process to be effective under the operating conditions used during the initial verification testing, Oxy Vinyls may replace the testing required in Condition (3)(A) with the testing required in Condition (3)(B). Oxy Vinyls must continue to test as specified in Condition (3)(A) until and unless notified by EPA in writing that testing in Condition (3)(A) may be replaced by Condition (3)(B).</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Verification Testing:</i> (i) When the Rockbox unit is decommissioned for clean out, after the final exclusion is granted, Oxy Vinyls must collect and analyze composites of the Rockbox Residue. Two composites must be composed of representative grab samples collected from the Rockbox unit. The waste must be analyzed, prior to disposal, for all of the constituents listed in Condition 1. No later than 90 days after the Rockbox unit is decommissioned for clean out the first two times after this exclusion becomes final, Oxy Vinyls must report the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Verification Testing:</i> Following written notification by EPA, Oxy Vinyls may substitute the testing conditions in (3)(B) for (3)(A)(i). Oxy Vinyls must continue to monitor operating conditions, analyze samples representative of each cleanout of the Rockbox of operation during the first year of waste generation.</p> <p>(C) <i>Termination of Organic Testing for the Rockbox Residue:</i> Oxy Vinyls must continue testing as required under Condition (3)(B) for organic constituents specified under Condition (3)(B) for organic constituents specified in Condition (1)(A)(ii) until the analyses submitted under Condition (3)(B) show a minimum of two consecutive annual samples below the delisting levels in Condition (1)(A)(ii). Oxy Vinyls may then request that annual organic testing be terminated. Following termination of the quarterly testing, Oxy Vinyls must continue to test a representative composite sample for all constituents listed in Condition (1) on an annual basis (no later than twelve months after exclusion).</p> <p>(4) <i>Changes in Operating Conditions:</i> If Oxy Vinyls significantly changes the process which generate(s) the waste(s) and which may or could affect the composition or type waste(s) generated as established under Condition (1) (by illustration, but not limitation, change in equipment or operating conditions of the treatment process), Oxy Vinyls must notify the EPA in writing and may no longer handle the wastes generated from the new process or no longer discharges as nonhazardous until the wastes meet the delisting levels set Condition (1) and it has received written approval to do so from EPA.</p> <p>(5) <i>Data Submittals:</i> The data obtained through Condition 3 must be submitted to Mr. William Gallagher, Chief, Region 6 Delisting Program, U.S. EPA, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733, Mail Code, (6PD-O) within the time period specified. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from Condition (1) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on site for a minimum of five years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by EPA, or the State of Texas, and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or maintain the required records on site for the specified time will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted:</p> <p>Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code, which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 42 U.S.C. 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete.</p> <p>In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion.</p> <p>(6) <i>Reopener Language:</i></p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
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| | | <p>(A) If, anytime after disposal of the delisted waste, Oxy Vinyls possesses or is otherwise made aware of any environmental data (including but not limited to leachate data or groundwater monitoring data) or any other data relevant to the delisted waste indicating that any constituent identified for the delisting verification testing is at level higher than the delisting level allowed by the Director in granting the petition, then the facility must report the data, in writing, to the Director within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data.</p> <p>(B) If the annual testing of the waste does not meet the delisting requirements in Paragraph 1, Oxy Vinyls must report the data, in writing, to the Director within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data.</p> <p>(C) Based on the information described in paragraphs (A) or (B) and any other information received from any source, the Director will make a preliminary determination as to whether the reported information requires Agency action to protect human health or the environment. Further action may include suspending, or revoking the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>(D) If the Director determines that the reported information does require Agency action, the Director will notify the facility in writing of the actions the Director believes are necessary to protect human health and the environment. The notice shall include a statement of the proposed action and a statement providing the facility with an opportunity to present information as to why the proposed Agency action is not necessary. The facility shall have 10 days from the date of the Director's notice to present such information.</p> <p>(E) Following the receipt of information from the facility described in paragraph (D) or (if no information is presented under paragraph (D)) the initial receipt of information described in paragraphs (A) or (B), the Director will issue a final written determination describing the Agency actions that are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Any required action described in the Director's determination shall become effective immediately, unless the Director provides otherwise.</p> <p>(7) <i>Notification Requirements:</i> Oxy Vinyls must provide a one-time written notification to any State Regulatory Agency to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported for disposal at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activities. Failure to provide such a notification will result in a violation of the delisting petition and a possible revocation of the decision.</p> |
| Perox, Incorporated. | Sharon, Pennsylvania. | Iron oxide (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K062) generated (at a maximum annual rate of 4800 cubic yards) from a spent hydrochloric acid pickle liquor regeneration plant for spent pickle liquor generated from steel finishing operations. This exclusion was published on November 13, 1990. |
| Pioneer Chlor Alkali Company, Inc. (formerly Stauffer Chemical Company). | St. Gabriel, LA | Brine purification muds, which have been washed and vacuum filtered, generated after August 27, 1985 from their chlor-alkali manufacturing operations (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K071) that have been batch tested for mercury using the EP toxicity procedure and have been found to contain less than 0.05 ppm in mercury in the EP extract. Brine purification muds that exceed this level will be considered a hazardous waste. |
| POP Fasteners | Shelton, Connecticut. | Wastewater treatment sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste No. F006) generated from electroplating operations (at a maximum annual rate of 300 cubic yards) after December 7, 1992. In order to confirm that the characteristics of the waste do not change significantly, the facility must, on an annual basis, analyze a representative composite sample for the constituents listed in § 261.24 using the method specified therein. The annual analytical results, including quality control information, must be compiled, certified according to § 260.22(i)(12) of this chapter, maintained on site for a minimum of five years, and made available for inspection upon request by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Connecticut. Failure to maintain the required records on site will be considered by EPA, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. |
| Rhodia | Houston, Texas. | Filter-cake Sludge, (at a maximum generation of 1,200 cubic yards per calendar year) generated by Rhodia using the SARU and AWT treatment process to treat the filter-cake sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. K002-004, K006-K011, K013-K052, K060-K062, K064-K066, K069, K071, K073, K083-K088, K090-K091, K093-K118, K123-K126, K131-K133, K136, K141-K145, K147-K151, K156-K161) generated at Rhodia. Rhodia must implement the testing program described in Table 1. Waste Excluded From Non-Specific Sources for the petition to be valid. |
| Roanoke Electric Steel Corp. | Roanoke, VA | Fully-cured chemically stabilized electric arc furnace dust/sludge (CSEAFD) treatment residue (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K061) generated from the primary production of steel after March 22, 1989. This exclusion is conditioned upon the data obtained from Roanoke's full-scale CSEAFD treatment facility because Roanoke's original data were obtained from a laboratory-scale CSEAFD treatment process. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment facility is in operation, Roanoke must implement a testing program for the petitioned waste. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid: (1) <i>Testing:</i> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|--|--------------------|--|
| | | <p>(A) <i>Initial testing:</i> During the first four weeks of operation of the full-scale treatment system, Roanoke must collect representative grab samples of each treated batch of the CSEAFD and composite the grab samples daily. The daily composites, prior to disposal, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals, nickel and cyanide (using distilled water in the cyanide extractions), and the total constituent concentrations of reactive sulfide and reactive cyanide. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. Roanoke must report the analytical test data obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> <p>(B) <i>Subsequent testing:</i> Roanoke must collect representative grab samples from every treated batch of CSEAFD generated daily and composite all of the grab samples to produce a weekly composite sample. Roanoke then must analyze each weekly composite sample for all of the EP toxic metals and nickel. Analyses must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies. The analytical data, including all quality control information, must be compiled and maintained on site for a minimum of three years. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Virginia.</p> <p>(2) <i>Delisting levels:</i> If the EP extract concentrations for chromium, lead, arsenic, or silver exceed 0.315 mg/l; for barium exceeds 6.3 mg/l; for cadmium or selenium exceed 0.063 mg/l; for mercury exceeds 0.0126 mg/l; for nickel exceeds 3.15 mg/l; or for cyanide exceeds 1.26 mg/l, or total reactive cyanide or total reactive sulfide levels exceed 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg, respectively, the waste must either be re-treated or managed and disposed in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Data submittals:</i> Within one week of system start-up, Roanoke must notify the Section Chief, Variances Section (see address below) when their full-scale stabilization system in on-line and waste treatment has begun. All data obtained through the initial testing condition (1)(A), must be submitted to the Section Chief, Variances Section, PSPD/OSW, (OS-343), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified in condition (1)(A). Failure to submit the required data or keep the required records will be considered by the Agency, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke Roanoke's exclusion. All data must be accompanied by the following certification statement: "Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code which include, but may not be limited to, 18 USC 6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete. As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete. In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion."</p> |
| Texas Eastman | Longview, Texas. | Incinerator ash (at a maximum generation of 7,000 cubic yards per calendar year) generated from the incineration of sludge from the wastewater treatment plant (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K009 and K010, and that is disposed of in Subtitle D landfills after September 25, 1996. Texas Eastman must implement a testing program that meets conditions found in Table 1. Wastes Excluded From Non-Specific Sources for the petition to be valid. |
| USX Steel Corporation, USS Division, Southworks Plant, Gary Works. | Chicago, Illinois. | <p>Fully-cured chemically stabilized electric arc furnace dust/sludge (CSEAFD) treatment residue (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K061) generated from the primary production of steel after April 29, 1991. This exclusion (for 35,000 tons of CSEAFD per year) is conditioned upon the data obtained from USX's full-scale CSEAFD treatment facility. To ensure that hazardous constituents are not present in the waste at levels of regulatory concern once the full-scale treatment facility is in operation, USX must implement a testing program for the petitioned waste. This testing program must meet the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid:</p> <p>(1) <i>Testing:</i> Sample collection and analyses (including quality control (QC) procedures) must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies.</p> <p>(A) <i>Initial Testing:</i> During the first four weeks of operation of the full-scale treatment system, USX must collect representative grab samples of each treated batch of the CSEAFD and composite the grab samples daily. The daily composites, prior to disposal, must be analyzed for the EP leachate concentrations of all the EP toxic metals, nickel, and cyanide (using distilled water in the cyanide extractions), and the total concentrations of reactive sulfide and reactive cyanide. USX must report the analytical test data, including quality control information, obtained during this initial period no later than 90 days after the treatment of the first full-scale batch.</p> |

TABLE 2—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Vulcan Materials Company. | Port Edwards, WI. | <p>(B) <i>Subsequent Testing:</i> USX must collect representative grab samples from every treated batch of CSEAFD generated daily and composite all of the grab samples to produce a weekly composite sample. USX then must analyze each weekly composite sample for all of the EP toxic metals, and nickel. The analytical data, including quality control information, must be compiled and maintained on site for a minimum of three years. These data must be furnished upon request and made available for inspection by any employee or representative of EPA or the State of Illinois.</p> <p>(2) <i>Delisting levels:</i> If the EP extract concentrations for chromium, lead, arsenic, or silver exceed 0.315 mg/l; for barium exceeds 6.3 mg/l; for cadmium or selenium exceed 0.063 mg/l; for mercury exceeds 0.0126 mg/l; for nickel exceeds 3.15 mg/l; or for cyanide exceeds 4.42 mg/l, total reactive cyanide or total reactive sulfide levels exceed 250 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg, respectively, the waste must either be re-treated until it meets these levels or managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA.</p> <p>(3) <i>Data submittals:</i> Within one week of system start-up USX must notify the Section Chief, Delisting Section (see address below) when their full-scale stabilization system is on-line and waste treatment has begun. The data obtained through condition (1)(A) must be submitted to the Section Chief, Delisting Section, CAD/OSW (OS-333), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460 within the time period specified. At the Section Chief's request, USX must submit any other analytical data obtained through conditions (1)(A) or (1)(B) within the time period specified by the Section Chief. Failure to submit the required data obtained from conditions (1)(A) or (1)(B) within the specified time period or maintain the required records for the specified time will be considered by the Agency, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke USX's exclusion to the extent directed by EPA. All data must be accompanied by the following certification statement: "Under civil and criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations (pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Federal Code which include, but may not be limited to, 18 U.S.C. §6928), I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate and complete. As to the (those) identified section(s) of this document for which I cannot personally verify its (their) truth and accuracy, I certify as the company official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate and complete. In the event that any of this information is determined by EPA in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of wastes will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by EPA and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion."</p> <p>Brine purification muds (EPA Hazardous Waste No. K071) generated from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used after November 17, 1986. To assure that mercury levels in this waste are maintained at acceptable levels, the following conditions apply to this exclusion: Each batch of treated brine clarifier muds and saturator insolubles must be tested (by the extraction procedure) prior to disposal and the leachate concentration of mercury must be less than or equal to 0.0129 ppm. If the waste does not meet this requirement, then it must be re-treated or disposed of as hazardous. This exclusion does not apply to wastes for which either of these conditions is not satisfied.</p> |

TABLE 3—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, OFF-SPECIFICATION SPECIES, CONTAINER RESIDUES, AND SOIL RESIDUES THEREOF

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|---------------|------------------|---|
| Rhodia | Houston, Texas. | Filter-cake Sludge, (at a maximum generation of 1,200 cubic yards per calendar year) generated by Rhodia using the SARU and AWT treatment process to treat the filter-cake sludge (EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. P001–P024, P026–P031, P033–P034, P036–P051, P054, P056–P060, P062–P078, P081–P082, P084–P085, P087–P089, P092–P116, P118–P123, P127–P128, P185, P188–P192, P194, P196–P199, P201–P205, U001–U012, U014–U039, U041–U053, U055–U064, U066–U099, U101–U103, U105–U138, U140–U174, U176–U194, U196–U197, U200–U211, U213–U223, U225–U228, U234–U240, U243–U244, U246–U249, U271, U277–U280, U328, U353, U359, U364–U367, U372–U373, U375–U379, U381–U396, U400–U404, U407, U409–U411) generated at Rhodia. Rhodia must implement the testing program described in Table 1. Waste Excluded From Non-Specific Sources for the petition to be valid. |
| Texas Eastman | Longview, Texas. | Incinerator ash (at a maximum generation of 7,000 cubic yards per calendar year) generated from the incineration of sludge from the wastewater treatment plant (EPA Hazardous Waste No. U001, U002, U003, U019, U028, U031, U037, U044, U056, U069, U070, U107, U108, U112, U113, U115, U117, U122, U140, U147, U151, U154, U159, U161, U169, U190, U196, U211, U213, U226, U239, and U359, and that is disposed of in Subtitle D landfills after September 25, 1996. Texas Eastman must implement the testing program described in Table 1. Wastes Excluded From Non-Specific Sources for the petition to be valid. |

TABLE 3—WASTES EXCLUDED FROM COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, OFF-SPECIFICATION SPECIES, CONTAINER RESIDUES, AND SOIL RESIDUES THEREOF

| Facility | Address | Waste description |
|---------------------|----------------|---|
| Union Carbide Corp. | Taft, LA | Contaminated soil (approximately 11,000 cubic yards), which contains acrolein in concentrations of less than 9 ppm. |

[49 FR 37070, Sept. 21, 1984]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting appendix IX of part 261, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

PART 262—STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Subpart A—General

- Sec.
 262.10 Purpose, scope, and applicability.
 262.11 Hazardous waste determination.
 262.12 EPA identification numbers.

Subpart B—The Manifest

- 262.20 General requirements.
 262.21 Acquisition of manifests.
 262.22 Number of copies.
 262.23 Use of the manifest.

Subpart C—Pre-Transport Requirements

- 262.30 Packaging.
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 262.32 Marking.
 262.33 Placarding.
 262.34 Accumulation time.

Subpart D—Recordkeeping and Reporting

- 262.40 Recordkeeping.
 262.41 Biennial report.
 262.42 Exception reporting.
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 262.44 Special requirements for generators of between 100 and 1000 kg/mo.

Subpart E—Exports of Hazardous Waste

- 262.50 Applicability.
 262.51 Definitions.
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 262.53 Notification of intent to export.
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 262.56 Annual reports.
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 262.58 International agreements.

Subpart F—Imports of Hazardous Waste

- 262.60 Imports of hazardous waste.

Subpart G—Farmers

- 262.70 Farmers.

Subpart H—Transfrontier shipments of hazardous waste for recovery within the OECD

- 262.80 Applicability.
 262.81 Definitions.
 262.82 General conditions.
 262.83 Notification and consent.
 262.84 Tracking document.
 262.85 Contracts.
 262.86 Provisions relating to recognized traders.
 262.87 Reporting and recordkeeping.
 262.88 Pre-approval for U.S. Recovery Facilities (Reserved).
 262.89 OECD Waste Lists.

Subpart I—New York State Public Utilities

- 262.90 Project XL for Public Utilities in New York State.

Subpart J—University Laboratories XL Project—Laboratory Environmental Management Standard

- 262.100 To what organizations does this subpart apply?
 262.101 What is in this subpart?
 262.102 What special definitions are included in this subpart?
 262.103 What is the scope of the laboratory environmental management standard?
 262.104 What are the minimum performance criteria?
 262.105 What must be included in the laboratory environmental management plan?
 262.106 When must a hazardous waste determination be made?
 262.107 Under what circumstances will a university's participation in this environmental management standard pilot be terminated?
 262.108 When will this subpart expire?

APPENDIX TO PART 262—UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST AND INSTRUCTIONS (EPA